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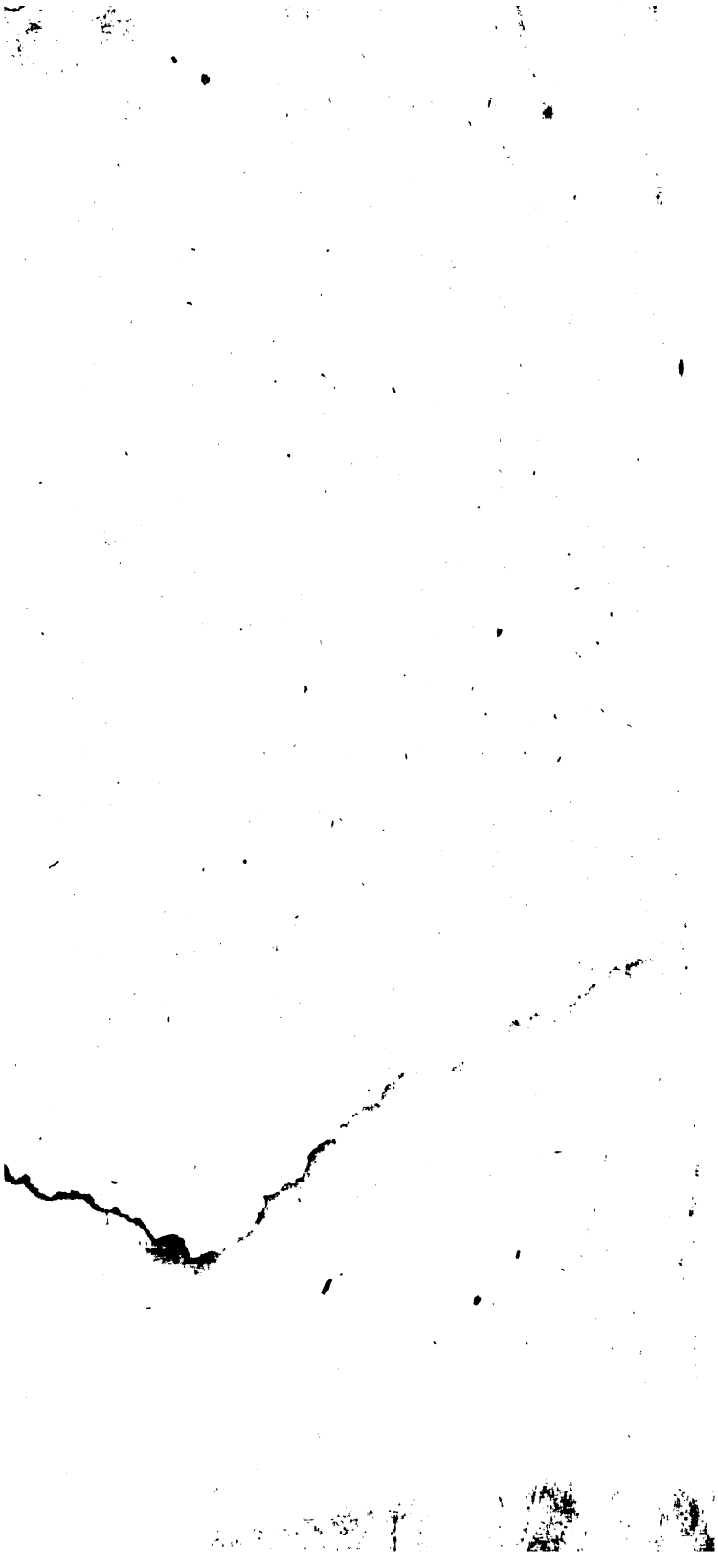

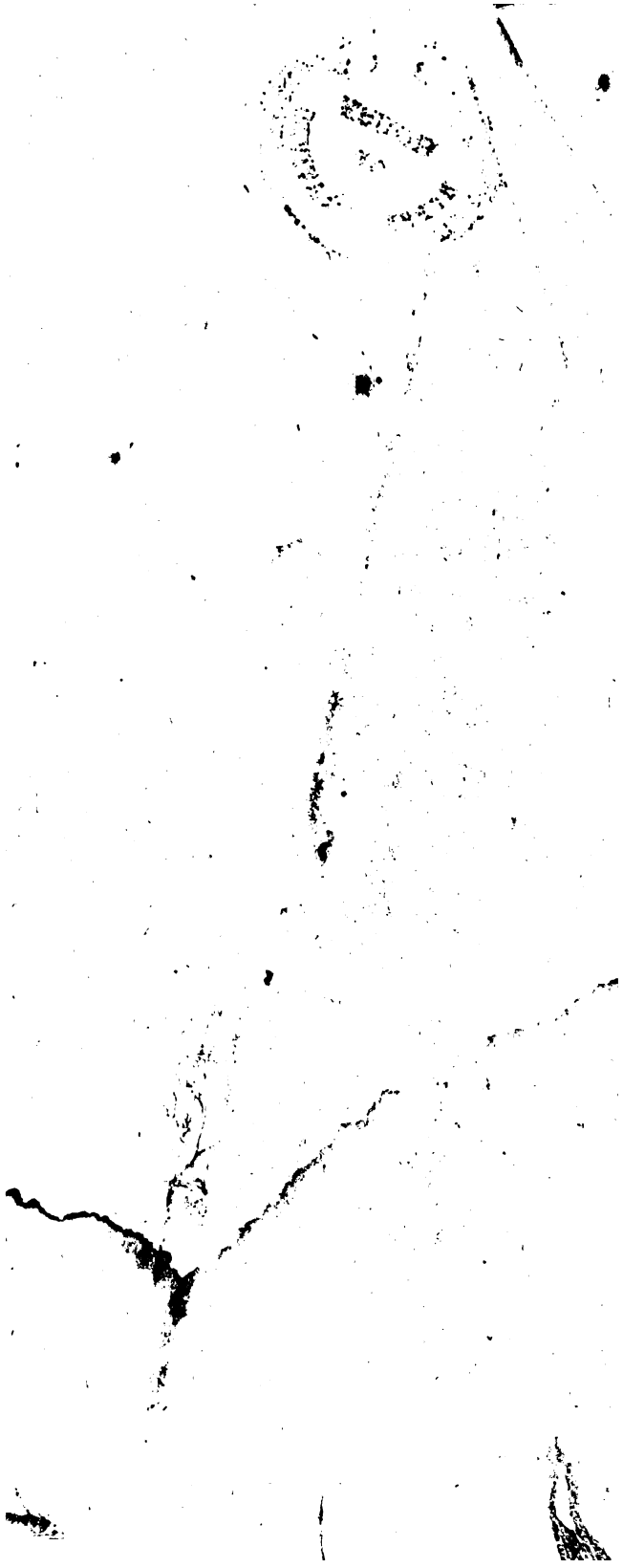

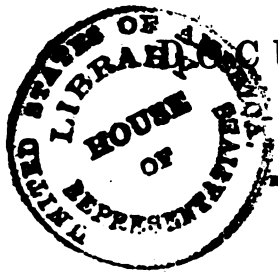

DOCUMENTS

RELATIVE TO

THE MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES,

COLLECTED AND TRANSMITTED

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

In compliance with a resolution of Jan. 19, 1832,

BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOLUME I.

Printed by order of the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY DUFF GREEN.

1833.

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"	2.	James L. Child to Asa Clapp, with enclosures marked, to wit:
"	3.	Winthrop cotton factory.
"	4.	Dexter cassimere factory.
"	5.	Bristol satinet factory.
"	6.	Bath iron foundry, Lincoln county.
"	7.	Marble factories, Thomaston, Lincoln county.
"	8.	Statement of Cumberland cotton factory, Gorham.
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"	12.	" Marble factory.
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"	15.	" Carpet manufactory, Gorham.
Doc. 2, No.	1.	Letter from Charles Q. Clapp to Asa Clapp, with the following enclosures:
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"	5.	" Woollen and satinet factories.
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" Machinists, leather dressers, fringe and tassel factory, chain cable factory, Boston, county of Suffolk.
" Mart makers, mathematical instrument makers, colored paper factory, milliners, mustard factories, Boston, county of Suffolk.
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" Plane makers, piano forte makers, platers, plumbers, paper hanging manufacturers, Boston, county of Suffolk.
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" Sugar refiners, shoe and bootmakers, cordwainers, Boston, county of Suffolk.
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" 234. " Leather, copperas, cards, chairs, in Hubbardston, Worcester county.

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" 244. " Woollen and cotton machinery, muskets, rifles, in Milford, Worcester county.

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" 246. " Palm-leaf hats, in New Braintree, Worcester county.

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" 249. " Woollen, hats, and shoes, in North Brookfield, Worcester county.

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" 252. " " Boots, chairs, in Paxton, "

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" 260. " Leather, cutlery, hats, &c., in Shrewsbury, Worcester county.

" 261. " " Straw braid, &c., in Southborough, "

" 262. " Woollen, leather, bobbins, &c., in Spencer, "

" 263. " Leather, scythes, hats, chairs, in Sterling, "

" 264. " " Woollen, tin, iron, &c., in Templeton, Worcester county.

" 265. " Woollen yarn, leather, &c., in Upton, Worcester county.

" 266. " Satinet and woollens, in Uxbridge, "

" 267. " Cotton, shoes, shuttles, cabinet work, in Uxbridge, Worcester county.

" 268. " Leather, scythes, ploughs, in Ward, Worcester county.

" 269. " " Ploughs, iron, &c., in Westborough, Worcester co.

" 270. " Cotton, leather, *palm-leaf hats, in West Boylston, Worcester county.*

Manufactures of Cotton, scythes, &c., in Western, Worcester county.
" Satinet, chairs, leather, &c., in Westminster, Worcester co.
" Woollen, cotton, and leather, in Winchendon, Worcester co.
" Tin plate, sheet iron, copper, &c., in Worcester, "
" Woollen, iron, satinet, in " "
" Cotton and woollens, in Webster, Worcester county.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—VOL. I.

Report from Daniel P. Drown to the Secretary of the Treasury, with the subsequent statements.
Statement of the manufactures in Exeter, Rockingham county.
" " Derry, do
" " Chester, do
" " Newtown, do
" " New Castle, do
" " Newington, do
" " Greenland, do
" " Portsmouth, do
" " Sea Brook, do
" " Hampton, do
" " Hampton Falls, do
" " Rye, do
" " Northampton, do
" " Stratham, do
" " Nottingham, do
Letter from Stephen A. Chase to Daniel P. Drown, enclosing answers to queries proposed by Secretary of Treasury.
Answers concerning New Market Manufacturing Company, in the county of Rockingham, appended to No. 17.
Statement of D. S. Palmer, respecting New Market Manufacturing Company, Rockingham county.
" Manufactures of New Market, Rockingham county.
" Exeter cotton manufactory, "
" Manufactures of Hampstead, "
" Workshop and household manufactures of Hawke, Rockingham county.
" Workshop and household manufactures of Kingston, Rockingham county.
" Workshop and household manufactures in Poplin, Rockingham co.
" " " " Loudoun, do
" " " " Londonderry, do
" " " " Northwood, do
" " " " Salem, do
" " " " Epping, do
" " " " Raymond, do
" " " " Windham, do
" " " " Deerfield, do
" " " " Candia, do
" " " " Brentwood, do
" " " " East Kingston, do
" " " " Southampton, do
" " " " Plainton, do
" " " " Atkinson, do
" " " " Kensington, do
Letter from James F. Curtis, agent of Cochico Manufacturing Company, to Daniel P. Drown, in answer to questions concerning the value of property owned by said company.
Statement of Cochico Manufacturing Company, Dover, Stafford county, accompanying letter of J. F. Curtis, No. 41.
Letter from Lloyd W. Wells to Daniel P. Drown, in answer to questions proposed respecting Great Falls Manufacturing Company, Strafford county.
Letter from Lloyd W. Wells to Thomas E. Sawyer, enclosing No. 45.
Answers of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company to questions proposed in the circular of Secretary of Treasury.
Statement of Great Falls Manufacturing Company, Strafford county.

Dec. 4, No. 47. Statement of Guilford Manufacturing Company, Guilford, Strafford county.
" 48. " Manufactures of Wakefield, Milton, Wolfborough, Ossipee, Brookfield, Strafford county.
" 49. " Cotton manufactory, at Dover, Strafford county.
" 50. " Manufactures of Sanbornton, do
" 51. " Salmon Falls Manufacturing Company, at Somersworth, Strafford county.
" 52. " Winnepessiogee Lake Manufacturing Company, Meredith, Strafford county.
" 53. " Avery Manufacturing Company, Meredith, Strafford county.
" 54. " Avery and Melcher Cottonyarn Factory, Gilford, Strafford county.
" 55. " Gilford iron foundery, " "
" 56. " Manufactures of Dover, "
" 57. " Caldwell's distillery, Dover, "
" 58. " Manufactures of Rochester and other towns, "
" 59. " Workshop and household manufactures in Conway, Eaton, North Effingham, Tamworth, and New Hampton, Strafford county.
" 60. " Workshop and household manufactures in Moultonborough, Tuftenborough, and Alton, Strafford county.
" 61. " Workshop and household manufactures in Gilford and Meredith, Strafford county.
" 62. " Workshop and household manufactures in Sandwich, Strafford county.
" 63. " Workshop and household manufactures in Gilmanton, Strafford county.
" 64. " Cotton manufactory in Lebanon, Grafton county.
" 65. " Woollen " Bath, do
" 66. " New Hampshire Iron Factory Company in Franconia, Grafton county.
" 67. " Franconia upper iron works, Franconia, Grafton county.
" 68. Letter from John H. White to D. P. Drown, transmitting returns from Lancaster, Northumberland, and Jefferson, Coos county.
" 69. Statement of workshop and household manufactures, Lancaster, Coos county.
" 70. Further statement of manufactures in Lancaster, do
" 71. " " Workshop and household manufactures in Northumberland and Jefferson, Coos county.
" 72. Statement of workshop and household manufactures in Colebrook, Coos county.
" 73. " " " " Stewardstown, Coos co.
" 74. " " " " Jackson, do
" 75. Statement of the manufactures of Bartlett, Coos county.
" 76. " Household manufactures of Stratford and Columbia, Coos co.
" 77. " Manufactures of Stratford, Coos county.
" 78. Letter from J. D. Philbrick to Daniel P. Drown, enclosing returns No. 79.
" 79. Statement of manufactures in Piercy, Milan, Berlin, Shelburne, and Randolph, Coos county.
" 80. Statement of household manufactures, Whitefield, Coos county.
" 81. " " " "
Dec. 5, No. 1. Report of Henry Stark to Secretary of Treasury, with the subsequent statements, together with a synopsis of a document marked A.
" 2. A document marked A, accompanying the report of Henry Stark, with returns from the counties of Merrimack, Sullivan, Cheshire, and Hillsborough, on manufactures.
" 3. Statement of manufactures in the towns of Allenston, Pembroke, and Hooksett, county of Merrimack.
" 4. Statement of manufactures in the towns of Andover and Wilmot, county of Merrimack.
" 5. Statement of manufactures in the town of Bou, county of Merrimack.
" 6. Do do do Boscowen, county of Merrimack.
" 7. Do do do Concord, do
" 8. Do do do Chichester, do
" 9. Do do do Canterbury, do
" 10. Do do do Dunbarton, do
" 11. Do do do Epsom, do
" 12. Statement of manufactures *of iron in Epsom, Merrimack* county.
" 13. *Do do do Hopkinton,* do

ent of cloth dressing, Henniker, Merrimack county.
Do manufactures, London, do
Do do New London, Bradford, and Fishersfield, Merrimack county.
Do do Northfield and Franklin, Merrimack county.
Do do Pittsfield, do
Do do Salisbury, do
Do do Sutton, do
Do do Canterbury Shaker Village, do
Do do Warner, do
Do do Heworth, Sullivan county.
Do do Corydon, do
Do do Cornish, do
Do do Claremont, do
Do do Charleston, do
Do do Goshen, do
tatement from Grantham, do
Do of sheep, Langdon, do
Do of manufactures in Limpster, together with a letter from D. W. Smith, showing amount of wool, Sullivan co
Do do Newport, Sullivan county.
Do do Plainfield, do
Do of No. sheep in Springfield, do
Do of manufactures in Unity, do
Do do Washington, do
7. Do of household manufactures in Wendall, Sullivan county.
8. Do of manufactures in Alstead, Cheshire county.
9. Do do Chesterfield, do
10. Do do Dublin, do
41. Do do Fitzwilliam, do
42. Do do Gilsum, do
43. Do do Hinsdale, do
44. Do do Keene, do
45. Do do Jaffrey, do
46. Do do Marlow, do
47. Do do Marlborough, do
48. Do do Nelson, do
49. Do do Sullivan, do
50. Do do Stoddard, do
51. Do do Swansey, do
52. Do do Surry, do
53. Do do Troy, do
54. Do do Roxbury, do
55. Do do Richmond, do
56. Do do Rindge, do
57. Do do Walpole, do
58. Do do Winchester, do
59. Do do Westmoreland, do
60. Letter from Oliver Deane to Henry Stark, in answer to inquiries propo Secretary of Treasury, with reference to the Amoskeig Manufacturing pany, Hillsborough, Hillsborough county.
61. Statement of the manufactures in Amherst, Hillsborough county.
62. Do do Brooklyn, do
63. Do do Antrim, do
64. Do do Bedford, do
65. Statement of manufactures in Dunstable, with documents A No. 66 No. 67, appended.
66. Document A. Statement of manufactures in Dunstable, Hillsborough
67. Document B. With further statements of manufactures in Dunstable borough county.
68. Letter from Ira Gray to Henry Stark, answering queries respecting th cotton mill, in Dunstable, Hillsborough county.
69. Letter from Benjamin F. French to Henry Stark, respecting the Jac pany in Dunstable, Hillsborough county.
70. Statement of manufactures in Deering, Hillsborough county.
Do do Francestown, do

Doc. 5, No. 72. Statement of manufactures in Greenfield, Hillsborough county.
" 73. Do do Goffstown, do
" 74. Do cotton manufactory of Hillsborough, Hillsborough county.
" 75. Do do do do
" 76. Do iron manufactory of Hudson, do
" 77. Do manufactures in Hollis, do
" 78. Do do Hillsborough, do
" 79. Do cotton, iron, in Hancock, do
" 80. Do manufactures, and sheep, in Litchfield, do
" 81. Do do Lyndeborough, do
" 82. Do do Mount Vernon, do
" 83. Do Milford cotton mill, do
" 84. Do manufactures in Milford, do
" 85. Do do Mason, do
" 86. Letter from Frederick G. Stark to Henry Stark, with a statement of manufactures in Manchester, Hillsborough county.
" 87. Statement of manufactures in Merrimack, Hillsborough county.
" 88. Do do New Boston, do
" 89. Do New Ipswich factories, do
" 90. Do manufactures, New Ipswich, do
" 91. Letter from Jesse Gibson to Henry Stark, transmitting information in regard to manufactures in Pelham, Hillsborough county.
" 92. Letter from J. H. Steele to Henry Stark, giving information concerning Petersborough cotton mills, Petersborough, Hillsborough county.
" 93. Statement concerning manufactures in Petersborough, Hillsborough county.
" 94. Do do do Sharon, do
" 95. Do do do Temple and Sharon, do
" 96. Statement from Society Land and Windsor, do
" 97. Do manufactures in Wilton, do
" 98. Do do Weare, do

VERMONT—VOL. I.

Doc. 6, No. 1. Report from B. F. Bailey to Secretary of Treasury, respecting the manufactures of Vermont, together with two letters from A. Binney and Samuel C. Crafts to himself.
" 2. Letter from Samuel C. Crafts to B. F. Bailey, respecting the manufactures of Craftsbury, Orleans county.
" 3. Letter from A. Binney to B. F. Bailey, respecting a copperas factory in Strafford, Orange county.
" 4. Report from George Paine, assistant, respecting the manufactures in Orange, Caledonia, Washington, and Essex counties.
" 5. Report from W. H. Penniman, respecting the manufactures in Franklin and Chittenden counties.
" 6. Statement respecting the paper mill and linseed oil factory of A. and D. Day, Burlington, Chittenden county.
" 7. Letter from S. H. Kellogg to Hon. Wm. Slade, being a statement of manufactures in Pittsford, Rutland county.
Doc. 7, No. 1. Letter from Wm. C. Bradley to Secretary of Treasury, enclosing answers of various manufacturers to queries proposed by him.
" 2. Answers of certain manufacturers in Vermont to questions proposed by Secretary of Treasury, accompanying the letter of Wm. C. Bradley.
" 3. Answers of Captain Samuel Cutting, owner of paper mill, to queries proposed by Secretary of Treasury, respecting a paper mill in Guilford, Windham co.
" 4. Answers of Captain Jonah Cutting to questions proposed by Secretary of Treasury, respecting an oil mill in Guilford, Windham county.

RHODE ISLAND—VOL. I.

Doc. 8, No. 1. Report from Samuel Slater to Secretary of Treasury, containing a general summary of the manufactures of Rhode Island.
" 2. Statement respecting the Crompton mills, Warwich, Kent county.
" 3. Do do Natic cotton mills, do do
" 4. Do do Whitman's factory, do do
" 5. Do do Awkwright cotton mills, Warwick, Kent county.

No. 6. Statement respecting the Greene Manufacturing Company, Warwick, Kent co.
7. Do do cotton mills, Natic village, do
8. Do do Rhodes and Son's cotton factory, do do
9. Do do Clarke's cotton factory, do do
10. Do do Lippet Manufacturing Company, do do
11. Do do Wood and Johnson's cotton factory, do do
12. Do do Carrington mill, Cumberland, Providence county.
13. Do do White Stone factory, do do
14. Do do Legrous and Harris's satinet factory, Cumberland, Providence county.
15. Do do Bellefonte mills, Cranston, Providence county.
16. Do do Union mills, Johnston, do
17. Do do Mill Merino, do do
18. Do do Steam Cotton Manufacturing Company, Providence, Providence county.
19. Do do Allen's woollen mill, Providence, Providence county.
20. Do do Randill's mills, North Providence, do
21. Do do United Manufacturing Company, Providence, Providence county.
22. Do do cotton mill, village of Pawtucket, North Providence, Providence county.
23. Do do Georgia Manufacturing Company, Smithfield, North Providence, Providence county.
24. Do do Allen's cotton mills, Smithfield, North Providence, Providence county.
25. Statement of Jenk's cotton mill, Smithfield, Providence county.
26. Do Central falls mill, do do
27. Do Scott & Co., cotton mill, Smithfield, Providence county.
28. Do Lippett Manufacturing Company, Kent township, Providence county.
29. Do Fiskville mills, Smithfield, Providence county.
30. Do Richmond Manufacturing Company, Smithfield, Providence co.
31. Do Hope factory, do do
32. Do cotton mill, do do
33. Do Wakefield mills, South Kingston, Washington county.
34. Do Burtonville mills, Richmond, do
35. Do Belleville mills, North Kingston, do
36. Do cloth factory, Rocky Brook, do
37. Do Enterprise factory, Portsmouth, Newport, do
38. Do Newport steam factory, do do
39. Do 2 cotton mills, similar, name not put down.
40. Do Hope mill, Scituate.
41. Schedule of the manufacture of Rhode Island.

Letter on the manufacture of cotton, in Providence; additional paper inserted at the end of second volume.

CONNECTICUT—VOL. I.

No. 1. Letter from H. L. Ellsworth to Secretary of Treasury, transmitting statistical information with respect to manufactures in the State of Connecticut.
2. Letter from H. L. Ellsworth to Secretary of Treasury, with letters as follows:
3. Letter from Mr. Andrews, agent, answering queries proposed by Secretary of Treasury.
4. Letter from Mr. Stubbins on expediency of adopting the general principles of the Secretary's report.
5. Letter from Mr. De Forrest respecting cotton statistics.
Letter from Wm. Sherwood to H. L. Ellsworth, expressing opinion respecting Secretary's report.
6. Letter from H. L. Ellsworth to Secretary of Treasury, enclosing vouchers to the report of manufacturing statistics of Connecticut.
7. Statement of the manufactures in New Britain Society, Berlin, Hartford county.
8. Do Eagle Manufacturing Company, do
9. Do city of Hartford, do
10. Do Hudson's paper mills, Hartford, do
11. Do Hartford Manufacturing Company, do

Doc. 8, No 12. Statement of Marlborough mills, Hartford county.
" 13. Do Manchester mills, do
" 14. Do 29 manufacturing establishments, New Britain, do
" 15. Do further manufactures, New Britain, do
" 16. Do further manufactures, New Britain Society, Berlin, do
" 17. Do brass foundries, New Britain Society, Berlin, do
" 18. Do manufactures in Tariffville, do
" 19. Do carpet manufactory, Sunbury, do
" 20. Do iron castings manufactory, Windsor, do
" 21. Do Ousatonic Manufacturing Company, Litchfield county.
" 22. Do cotton factory in Goshen, do
" 23. Do woollen do do do
" 24. Do Hitchcock's chair factory, Baskhausted, do
" 25. Do Kent Furnace Company, Kent, do
" 26. Do Litchfield, do
" 27. Do iron furnace, Litchfield, do
" 28. Do manufactures in Torrington, do
" 29. Do do Middletown, Middlesex county.
" 30. Do do Meriden, New Haven county.
" 31. Do do New Haven, do
" 32. Do do Waterbury, do
" 33. Do 6 cotton factories in Griswold, New London county.
" 34. Do woollen, leather, and silk, in Lisbon, do
" 35. Do hardware manufactory, New London, do
" 36. Do cotton, &c., in Norwich, do do
" 37. Do cotton, paper, &c., in Hebron, Tolland county.
" 38. Do 2 cotton mills, in Tolland county.
" 39. Do satinet manufactory in Vernon, Tolland county.
" 40. Do cotton manufactory in Hampton, Windham county.
" 41. Do Pomfret Manufacturing Company, Pomfret, Windham county.
" 42. Do shoes manufactured in Woodstock, do
" 43. Do manufactures in Bridgeport, Fairfield county.
" 44. Do do Danbury, do
" 45. Do do hats, shoes, and combs, in Ridgefield, Fairfield co.

NEW YORK—VOL. II.

Doc. 16, No. 1. Report of Alvin Bronson to Secretary of Treasury, transmitting information concerning the cotton, woollen, iron, and salt manufactories, in the State of New York, together with answers from gentlemen to questions Nos. 35, 36, and 38, in Secretary's circular.

[*Cotton.*]

" 2. Statement respecting the cotton manufactory of Benjamin Johnson, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess county.
" 3. Statement respecting the farmers cotton manufactory, Schaghticoke, Rensselaer county.
" 4. Statement respecting the Phœnix cotton manufactory, Middlefield, Otsego co.
" 5. Do Hope do Otsego, do
" 6. Do Oaksville do do
" 7. Do Union do Hartwick, do
" 8. Do do do Butternutts, do
" 9. Do E. Fairman & Co.'s cotton manufactory, Brownville, Jefferson county.
" 10. Do L. Beebee & Co.'s cotton manufactory, Watertown, Jefferson county.
" 11. Do New Berlin cotton manufactory, New Berlin, Chenango county.
" 12. Do Reed and Walston's cotton manufactory, Livingston, Columbia county.
" 13. Do J. Wild's cotton manufactory, Hudson, Columbia county.
" 14. Do Columbia Manufacturing Company of cotton, Stuyvesant, Columbia county.
" 15. Do Hudson calico print works, Hudson, Columbia co.

No. 16. Statement respecting the cotton manufactory, Sangerfield, Oneida county.
17. Do Oneida Manufacturing Company of cotton, Whitestown, Oneida county.
18. Do Utica Cotton Manufacturing Company, New Hartford, Oneida county.
19. Do cotton factory of New Hartford Manufacturing Company, New Hartford, Oneida county.
20. Abstract of the cotton factories in New York.

[*Woollen.*]

21. Statement of Glenham woollen manufactory, Fishkill, Dutchess county.
22. Do Bower and Kirk's woollen factory, Poughkeepsie, do
23. Do J. and J. Wadsworth's do do do
24. Do Tho's Williams & Sons do do do
25. Do domestic cloths manufactured in State of New York, in 1824.
26. Do flannel manufactory, Hudson, Columbia county.
27. Do John B. Yates's woollen manufactory, Sullivan, Madison co.
28. Do Oriskany manufactory of cloths and cassimeres, Whitestown, Oneida county.
29. Do Drake and Stacy's woollen factory, Brownville, Jefferson county.
30. Do Kimball's woollen factory, Watertown, do
31. Do manufactory of Indian blankets in Buffalo, Erie county.
32. Do do woollen, Sidney, Delaware county.
33. Abstract of certain woollen factories in New York.
35. Letter from Newton Dexter to John A. Dix, enclosing answers to 7 queries proposed to him.
36. Questions proposed, answered by N. Dexter, agent Oriskany Man'g Com'y.

[*Iron.*]

37. Statement of the iron works of the Peru Company, Peru, Clinton county.
38. Letter from Ezra Williams to John A. Dix, respecting the iron works of the Peru Company, in Peru, Clinton county, with an enclosed schedule.
39. Letter from Ezra Williams to John A. Dix, answering queries respecting iron manufactures.
40. Statement of joint stock manufactory of rolled iron and cut nails, in Peru.
41. Do iron works at Carthage, in Wilna, Jefferson county.
42. Do George Goulding's iron factory, Watertown, Jefferson county.
43. Do Lord and Skinner's do Brownville, do
44. Do manufactory of wrought and cast iron in Malon, Franklin co.
45. Do do iron and cloth in Sackett's harbor, Jefferson co.
46. Do Hendrick Seymour & Co., manufactory of cast iron in Wolcott, Wayne county.
47. Do Tucker and Gilbert's establishment for manufacturing iron, Ontario, Wayne county.
48. Abstract of the iron manufactures in the State of New York.
49. Statistics of the valley of the Au Sable river, Essex and Clinton counties.
50. Onondaga salt works in Salina, Onondaga county.
51. Statistics along and near the Esopus creek, Ulster county.
52. Letter from B. B. Howell to John A. Dix, respecting the prices of iron.
53. Answers of F. Thompson to queries proposed to him, concerning frauds, &c.
54. Letter from Jacob Walden to John A. Dix, expressing an opinion in a charge in the existing mode of levying and collecting duties on woollens, &c.
55. Letter from the Oneida Manufacturing Society, answering a query concerning board of the manufacturing laborers.
56. Letter from A. Bronson to Secretary of Treasury, transmitting answers by several gentlemen of New York, to queries proposed by him.
57. Questions and answers on minimums, frauds, &c., on imported woollens.

NEW JERSEY—VOL. II.

No. 1. Report of Charles Kinsey to Secretary of Treasury, respecting the cotton and woollen manufactures of New Jersey.

[*Cotton.*]

2. Statement of Prall and Brother's cotton mill, in Bergen county.

Doc. 12, No. 3. Statement of Munn & Whitehead's cotton mill, Godwinville, Bergen county.
" 4. Do James Ramise's calico printing, do
" 5. Do John Travers' manufacture of canvass, in Paterson, Essex co.
" 6. Do John W. Berry's cotton establishment, do
" 7. Do Thomas Walker's printing and bleaching establishment, Acquacknonck, Essex county.
" 8. Do J. Trusler's calico printing, Rahway, Essex county.
" 9. Do William H. Morris's cotton factory, Hunterdon county.
" 10. Do Collet and Smith's do Paterson, Essex county.
" 11. Do Daniel Holman's do do do
" 12. Do Ridgeway and Dickey's do do do
" 13. Do Warren Holght's do do do
" 14. Do Benson and Godwin's do do do
" 15. Do Paul and Begg's do do do
" 16. Do Rogers, Kechum, & Co.'s do do do
" 17. Do Plunkett and Thompson's do do do
" 18. Do Godwin and Clark's do do do
" 19. Do Clark and Robinson's do do do
" 20. Do Caleb M. Godwin's do do do
" 21. Do John Colt's do do do
" 22. Do James Hoy's do Trenton, Hunterdon co.
" 23. Schedule of cotton manufactures in State of New Jersey.

[*Woollen.*]

" 24. Statement of Wm. Bowne, respecting woollen factory in Rahway, Essex co.
" 25. Do Robert Thompson's carpet manufactory in Bergen county.
" 26. Do Barrow & Co.'s satinet do Paterson, Essex co.
" 27. Do John Morron's woollen do do do
" 28. Letter from J. R. Clawson to Charles Kinsey, enclosing statements of 4 woollen factories in Salem county, as follows:
" 29. Statement of Pilesgrove woollen factory, in Pilesgrove, Salem county.
" 30. Do Richmond do do do
" 31. Do Nitrous factory in Pittsgrove, do
" 32. Do Woodstone do do do
" 33. Schedule of woollen manufactures in State of New Jersey.
" 34. Charles Kinsey to Secretary of Treasury, respecting iron manufactures of New Jersey.
" 35. Statement of Joseph Jackson & Sons, respecting iron made and bought at their works in Rockaway, Morris county, together with an enclosed statement of value of property.
" 36. Statement of Wm. Jackson's iron factory, Rockaway, Morris county.
" 37. Do Green & Wetmore's iron factory, Bronton, do
" 38. Do McFarlane & Ayres do Dover, do
" 39. Schedule of iron manufactures in State of New Jersey.
" 40. Statement of Benjamin Bevis, concerning the iron manufactures in West Jersey, enclosing a gross statement of the iron works in West Jersey, including [illegible] south county.
Doc. 12, No. 41. Further report of Charles Kinsey to Secretary of Treasury, containing aggregate statement of iron, woollen, and cotton manufactories, State of New Jersey.
Doc. 20. Review of the tariff policy, by Andrew Gray, of Newark; additional paper inserted at the end of the second volume.

PENNSYLVANIA—VOL. II.

Doc. 13, No. 1. Report of M. Carey and C. C. Biddle, commissioners to collect information concerning the manufactures in Pennsylvania, to the Secretary of Treasury, enclosing a copy of his letters to them, together with the report of their agent, Andrew M. Prevost, concerning manufactures in eastern district of the State.
" 2. Report of Andrew M. Prevost to commissioners of Pennsylvania, with the following enclosures, viz.
" 3. Abstract of the iron works of Berks county, marked A.
" 4. Do manufactories in northeastern part of Philadelphia county, marked B.

INDEX.

No. 5. Abstract of the manufactories in Delaware, Philadelphia county, marked C.
6. Do iron works, Schuylkill, do do D.
7. Do do Lancaster, do do E.
8. Do do York, do do F.
9. Condensed statement of the manufacturer's answers to questions proposed in Secretary's letter, from 1 to 40, marked 61.
10. Do do do do marked G 1, G 2, A file containing the original of those answers, marked H.
11. 1. A letter of Wm. B. Whitaker, containing answers.
12. 2. Do J. Horrocks, containing answers concerning the Frankford cotton dying establishment, Philadelphia county.
13. 3. Do John P. Crozer, containing answers concerning a cotton spinning mill, in Ashen, Delaware county.
14. 4. (Enclosure accompanying document marked H.) Letter from James Ronaldson, concerning cotton spinning mill in Delaware county.
15. 5. Enclosure accompanying letter from Brower, Templin, & Co., concerning the Philadelphia braziers' foundry.
16. 6. Enclosure accompanying letter from Craige, Holmes, and Craige, concerning Globe mill establishment, Philadelphia county.
17. 7. Enclosure accompanying letter from Norton and Henry Coates, concerning iron factory, Chester county.
18. 8. Enclosure accompanying letter from John Bancroft, concerning woollen factory, Providence, Delaware county.
19. 9. Enclosure accompanying letter from Henry Gordan & Co., concerning iron factory, Stroudsborough, Northampton county.
20. 10. Enclosure accompanying letter from Wagner and Brothers, concerning cotton factory, Manayunk, Philadelphia county.
21. 11. Enclosure accompanying letter from Wistar and Fisher, concerning Wakefield mills, Philadelphia county.
22. 12. Enclosure accompanying letter from W. B. Jenks & Co., concerning cotton yarn factory, New Hope, Bucks county.
23. 13. Enclosure accompanying letter from Henry Moore, concerning Old Sable works, Delaware county.
24. 14. Enclosure accompanying letter from Samuel and James Riddle, concerning cotten spinning mill, Chester creek, Delaware county.
25. 15. Enclosure accompanying letter from Wm. Darling, concerning Joanna furnace, Berks county.
26. 16. Enclosure accompanying letter from Cardon and Saudrian, concerning Victoria forge, Dauphin county, marked D D, some of the original documents, from which the information in abstract A is derived.
27. Statement of Massillon furnace and forges.
28. Do Hopewell do
29. Do Sally Ann do
30. Do Dowell do
31. Do Spring forge.
32. Do Upper Mount Pleasant forges.
33. Do do do and bloom forges.
34. Do District forge.
35. Do Joanna furnace.
36. Do Dale forge.
37. Do Reading and Windsor furnaces, Speedwell forge.
38. Do Mary Ann furnace.

No. 1. Letter from Secretary of Treasury to Speaker of Ho. Reps. U. S., transmitting returns relating to manufactures in western district of Pennsylvania.
2. Report of W. Foster and David Lynch to Secretary of Treasury, respecting manufactures in western district Pennsylvania, transmitting the following returns, to wit:

[*Iron.*]

3. Statement of Mahlon Rogers' steam engine manufactory, Pittsburgh, Alleghany county.
4. Do John Hartman's iron foundry, Birmingham, Alleghany county.
5. Do Leonard, Semple, and Leonard's iron works, Pittsburgh, Alleghany county.
6. Do Smith & Co.'s rolling mill, Pittsburgh, Alleghany county.

Dec. 14,	No. 7.	Statement	of Kinsland, Lightman, and Cuddy's iron foundry, Pittsburgh, Alleghany county.
"	8.	Do	J. & J. Patterson's lock manufactory, brass and iron foundry, Pittsburgh, Alleghany county.
"	9.	Do	Mason, Miltenberger, & Co.'s iron works, Pittsburgh, Alleghany county.
"	10.	Do	John Arthur's steam engine manufactory, Pittsburgh, Alleghany county.
"	11.	Do	McClurg, Pratt, and Wade's steam engine manufactory, Pittsburgh, Alleghany county.
"	12.	Do	iron and nails manufactured in Pittsburgh during the years 1829,-'30,-'31.
"	13.	Do	Alexander and John McNickle's blast furnace, Armstrong co.
"	14.	Do	Alexander McNickle's do do
"	15.	Do	Townsend & Co.'s wire manufactory, Fallston, Beaver county.
"	16.	Do	Maria forges, Bedford county.
"	17.	Do	Hanover iron works, Bedford county.
"	18.	Do	King, Swoops, & Co.'s iron works, Bedford county.
"	19.	Do	Capewell iron works, do
"	20.	Do	Lemnos forge, do
"	21.	Do	Bedford do do
"	22.	Do	Jackson and Wolf foundry, Crawford county.
"	23.	Do	Philips' iron works, Philipsburg, Centre county.
"	24.	Do	Isaac McKinney's furnace, do
"	25.	Do	Lloyd and McNamara's furnace and forge, Centre county.
"	26.	Do	Harris, Thomas, & Co.'s do do
"	27.	Do	Leidy & Co.'s pocket do do
"	28.	Do	Mann & Co.'s edge tool manufactory, do
"	29.	Do	John Dubberman's cupalo furnace, do
"	30.	Do	Allegany forge, do
"	31.	Do	Irwin and Houston's blast furnace and forge, do
"	32.	Do	Benner's iron works, do
"	33.	Do	Roland, Curtin, and Son's iron works, do
"	34.	Do	Valentine and Thomas's do do
"	35.	Do	Mill Hall do do
"	36.	Do	Lamar furnace, do
"	37.	Do	Abraham Griseneer's forge and furnace, Columbia county.
"	38.	Do	George Mack's foundry, do
"	39.	Do	Moyer's forge and furnace, do
"	40.	Do	Glass's foundry, Erie county.
"	41.	Do	Wm. Cock's iron foundry, Fayette county.
"	42.	Do	Fulton air foundry, Connisville, do
"	43.	Do	John Snowden's engine shop and iron foundry, Brownsville, Fayette county.
"	44.	Do	Providence rolling mill, Fayette county.
"	45.	Do	A. Springer's forge, do
"	46.	Do	Jacob Murphy's forge, do
"	47.	Do	Rogers's blast furnace, Connelsville, Fayette county.
"	48.	Do	Fayaviw furnace, do
"	49.	Do	Fairchance do do
"	50.	Do	Huston iron furnace, do
"	51.	Do	Dunbar furnace, do
"	52.	Do	Franklin iron works, do
"	53.	Do	Shoenberger's iron works, Huntingdon county.
"	54.	Do	Barre forge, do
"	55.	Do	Colerain forges, do
"	56.	Do	Huntingdon furnace, do
"	57.	Do	Springfield furnace, do
"	58.	Do	Wigton's forge, do
"	59.	Do	Spang's furnace and forge, do
"	60.	Do	Rockhill furnace, do
"	61.	Do	Mary Ann and Antis forges, do
"	62.	Do	Rogers and Schamucker's forge, do
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"	64.	Do	Lyon, Foster, & Co.'s iron works, do
"	65.	Do	do do do Spruce creek, Huntingdon county.

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" 67. Do Pennsylvania furnace, do
" 68. Do Jones and Ever's air foundry, Blairsville, Indiana county.
" 69. Do McKinney's forge, Lycoming county.
" 70. Do Russel and Co.'s iron works, Lycoming county.
" 71. Do Kirk, Kelton, & Co.'s forge, do
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" 73. Do Niscopeck forge, Luzerne county.
" 74. Do Laycock's foundry, do
" 75. Do Huling's furnace, Mifflin county.
" 76. Do W. & G. Norris's blast furnace and forge, Mifflin county.
" 77. Do Patton's blast furnace, do
" 78. Do Cogswell, Weeks, & Co.'s iron foundry, do
" 79. Do W. & A. Couch's forges, do
" 80. Do Wallace's furnace, do
" 81. Do Johns and Hoffman's forge, Northumberland county.
" 82. Do Joseph Rhoads's foundry, do
" 83. Do Evans's forge and furnace, Union county.
" 84. Do Moderwell's forge, do
" 85. Do Teonista Blooming, Venango county.

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" 86. Do Hay's forge, do
" 87. Do Franklin forge, do
" 88. Do Oil Creek furnace, do
" 89. Do Clarion furnace, do
" 90. Do Venango furnace, do
" 91. Do Franklin furnace, do
" 92. Do Ben. Kendrick, silver plate manufactory, Washington coun
" 93. Do Ross furnace, Westmoreland county.

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" 94. Do Andrew Murphy's woollen manufactory, Alleghany county
" 95. Do Arthur's woollen factory, do
" 96. Do Townsend's do Fallston, Beaver county.
" 97. Do Elder's do do
" 98. Do Lutz's do Bedford county.
" 99. Do Keagy's do do
" 100. Do Kubler's do Centre county.
" 101. Do Williams's do do
" 102. Do Hanser's do do
" 103. Do fulling mills in Crawford county.
" 104. Do David Dewey's woollen factory, Crawford county.
" 105. Do Burchard's do do
" 106. Do Millard's do Columbia county.
" 107. Do Eves's do do
" 108. Do Montgomery's do do
" 109. Do Hart's do do
" 110. Do Mrs. M. Montgomery's woollen factory, Columbia county.
" 111. Do Hill's wool and cotton factory, Erie county.
" 112. Do Innis's woollen factory, do
" 113. Do Stevenson's woollen factory, Fayette county.
" 114. Do Willings's do do
" 115. Do Bracken & Rogers's woollen factory, Fayette county.
" 116. Do Trevor, Foster, & Co.'s do do
" 117. Do Drake and Co.'s do Clarksville, Greene co
" 118. Do Gardner's do Huntingdon county.
" 119. Do Cromwell's fulling mill, do
" 120. Do Giboney's do do
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" 122. Do Martin's do do do
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" 125. Do Schofield's do Juniatta county.

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" 128. Do McOrmick's do do
" 129. Do Sweet's do do
" 130. Do Blackwell's do do
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" 132. Do Sterling & Parker's do do
" 133. Do Sandford's do Sandy Lake, Mercer co.
" 134. Do Dawson's do Mahoning, do
" 135. Do Elliott's do Slippery Rock, do
" 136. Do J. & S. Brown's do Sandy Lake, do
" 137. Do Leech's do Salem, do
" 138. Do Mrs. Armsby's do do
" 139. Do G. & G. Wilson's do Nerhonock, do
" 140. Do Robinson's do do do
" 141. Do Martin's do Slippery Rock, do
" 142. Do R. & J. McFarlane, do Nerhonock, do
" 143. Do Miller's do Mahoning, do
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Doc. 16, No. 1. Report of Joshua Gilpin to Secretary of Treasury, respecting the manufactures of Delaware, accompanied by the following, viz.
" 2. List of the manufactories in Delaware, together with statements from various manufacturers in the State.
" 3. Notes on the history and principles of a tariff and public labor, signed Joshua Gilpin.

OHIO—VOL. II.

Doc. 17, No. 1. Report of Morgan Neville to Secretary of Treasury, respecting the manufactures of Ohio, transmitting a country statement and city statement.
" 2. Country statement.
" 3. City statement.

MANUFACTURES.

RETURNS FROM THE STATE OF MAINE.

DOCUMENT 1.—No. 1.

PORTLAND, *April* 21*st*, 1832.

SIR: In compliance with your request of the 7th of February, I have collected, as you will perceive by the accompanying abstract, all the information the space of time would allow, respecting the articles comprehended in the two resolutions passed on the 19th January, and such other articles of domestic industry as might suffer in competition with foreign manufactures.

That portion of the tariff which bears most heavily upon Maine, comes within the resolutions, namely, on iron, hemp, and sail-cloth.

It will be seen by the abstracts, that all other branches of manufactures are small, in Maine, to that of ship building; and from our extended harbors, vicinity to the fisheries, and yet immense growth of pine timber, as well as of harder material, we must continue to be a commercial, rather than a manufacturing, people. Our long winters are favorable to the cheap building of ships, as our farmers not only are occupied in bringing timber from the forests, but have become expert and skilful in constructing them.

Although the people of Maine have complained less than their southern friends, they have far greater cause for complaint, being obliged to pay about twenty per cent. for duties not only on all materials for building, but for repairing their vessels.

Among the many duties which have been oppressive, were reckoned salt, coffee, and tea; being all used by the poorer class. As the Government has rendered itself popular in the reduction of the two first articles, it is hoped they will in the latter also.

It has been a subject of much regret, that our Government should not give a drawback upon nails made of foreign materials, as also upon cordage; as other nations can afford them *at a much less* cost than ourselves, with the duties, which contributes to narrow the channel of our national industry.

Whether a heavy duty upon spirits, and little or none upon wines, would contribute to eradicate the evils of intemperance, ought to be justly considered; but, at all events, the merchant prays for liberty to ship such articles in smaller or larger packages, and a debenture upon them.

Cotton factories at the present time are very profitable, but it is expected, from the great number building, that much competition will ensue, and profits will be lessened.

In the manufacture of wool, we have made less advance; but it is thought a considerable reduction may take place, and the business still continue profitable.

My accounts are enclosed, with the authenticating documents; and, if agreeable, and found correct, you may adjust them with my son A. W. H. Clapp, or honorable L. Woodbury, Secretary of the Navy.

Be pleased to accept for yourself, and the administration you represent, sentiments of the highest esteem and respect, of,

Sir, your obedient servant,

To the Hon. LOUIS MCLANE, *Secretary of the Treasury.* ASA CLAPP.

DOCUMENT 1.—No. 2.

AUGUSTA, *April* 13*th*, 1832.

SIR: It is well known that Maine has not many large manufacturing establishments of any kind. In that portion of the State which I visited or examined, I found but two *cotton factories*—one at Winthrop, in the county of Kennebec, and the other at Gardiner, in the same county. The agent of the former very *readily answered all the* inquiries put to him, with-

in his power to answer; the result of which will be found on sheet marked No. 1, accompanying this; but the directors of the Gardiner factory declined answering any of them, although twice called upon by me, and once written to on the subject. I however found, by inquiry, that their operations are about one-third more than those at Winthrop; and, owing to a favorable location, and other facilities for carrying on their business, their profits must have been, during the year ending September last, fully 25 per cent. They manufacture the same article as is manufactured at Winthrop.

Within the territory allotted to me, I found one woollen factory for the manufacture of cassimeres, established at Dexter, in the county of Penobscot, (see No. 2,) and one cotton and woollen factory for the manufacture of satinets, at Bristol, in the county of Lincoln, (see No. 3.)

The manufacture of woollen, and of cotton and woollen cloths, in families, is very extensively carried on. Ordinarily three-fourths of all the wool raised in the State is manufactured in this way; but owing to the high price of wool last year, it is estimated, by good judges, that fully one-half was purchased up for the factories in other States. The whole amount of wool raised in this State is estimated at 1,604,718 pounds. This result is obtained by taking the number of sheep returned, under oath, by the assessors of towns, to the Legislature, last year, and allowing three pound upon an average to each head.

The impression among intelligent gentlemen with whom I have conversed, is, that the duty upon woollens and cottons might be advantageously reduced, and the factories still be able to carry on their business at a rate of profit considerably above what is realized in other branches of business.

There is no iron manufactured from the *ore*, in this part of the State. There are, however, several furnaces for castings. I found one at Bath, in the county of Lincoln, (see No. 4;) one at Gardiner, and one at Waterville, in the county of Kennebec; one at Bucksport, in the county of Hancock; and as their operations are to about the same extent as that at Bath, I refer you to the account given of that in No. 4, as applicable to these.

I found it impossible to ascertain the exact quantity of iron used in Maine; but from the best data I could get, and from estimations and particular examinations made in several standard towns, I am led to believe, that, during the year ending September last, there was consumed in the towns within my limits, not far from seven tons to every 1,000 inhabitants. This estimate includes nails and the iron used in ship building, which was extensively carried on during the past season. About one-sixteenth of the quantity was American iron, as I was informed by blacksmiths in various parts of the State.

I found, as the result of my inquiries respecting tanneries, 3008 vats in Kennebec, 1002 in Penobscot, 640 in Waldo, 1076 in Lincoln, 380 in Somerset, 376 in Hancock, 170 in Washington.

It is estimated that about 10 per cent. of all the leather tanned in the State is exported to other States, and that about three-fourths of the amount thus exported, is returned again manufactured in boots and shoes and harnesses. I found it difficult, and indeed next to impossible, to ascertain the amount of shoes and boots manufactured; as in the smaller and middling sized towns very many of the farmers and laborers manufacture their own, and some of them work a month or two in the cold season, and yet these individuals are not known as shoemakers. There are something like six thousand dollars worth of shoes and boots shipped from this part of Maine, annually, to Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and further south, and occasionally a few to the West Indies and South America.

Tanning has always been profitable. No business more so. It has been usual to tan and curry at the halves, but since tanneries have multiplied, and competition increased, one-third is fast getting to be the standard price among the tanners.

There are two marble manufactories in this part of the State; both at Thomaston. Their operations, buildings, and capital employed, and every thing else in relation to them, are about equal, and No. 5, may be referred to as containing the information obtained of each. The owner of one of them told me that the duty on imported marble is fully high enough; but that large quantities are smuggled through Vermont, from abroad, without the payment of the duty, under the denomination of Vermont marble.

There are 48 fulling and clothing mills in Kennebec, 26 in Penobscot, 21 in Waldo, 32 in Lincoln, 25 in Somerset, 16 in Hancock, and 13 in Washington. Their real estate and fixtures will average about $1,200, and their yearly expense for materials about $300; about one-fourth being foreign. Two persons are required for each establishment, at an average compensation of $25 per month, for about 8 months of the year.

There are 51 carding machines in Kennebec, 25 in Penobscot, 34 in Waldo, 55 in Lincoln, 33 in Somerset, 19 in Hancock, and 13 in Washington.

At Eastport, in the county of Washington, there is an extensive salt manufactory, and another in progress at Dennysville. The cost of the real estate and fixtures of the one at Eastport, was about $110,000. There are 11 pans in constant use, 20 feet by 80 in dimensions *each weighing* 6 tons. 1800 bushels of salt are manufactured daily upon an average,

and 500 men employed at an average compensation of $12 per month. There are 7 cisterns for salt water, holding 6,000 hogsheads each, measuring 10 feet by 40. Three square rigged vessels are constantly employed in transporting the mineral used in the manufacturing of salt, from Liverpool; and ten schooners, averaging 120 tons, in conveying the salt to market. It is chiefly sold in the principal ports between Eastport and Charleston, South Carolina. The profits of this establishment are large, but I was not able to ascertain how large. There was a great unwillingness to disclose the facts in relation to this establishment. The whole property stands in the name of E. Forster.

It may not be amiss for me to state, that a very extensive establishment, for the manufacture of bar iron, is being erected at the new town of Pembroke, in the county of Washington, which will be in operation in the course of the season, employing 500 men, 3 ships to bring scrap iron, &c., and about a dozen smaller vessels to transport wood, &c.

About three years since, an attempt was made to raise hemp in this part of Maine, and the experiment satisfied those who doubted before, that the crop might be made as profitable as any other to the farmer; but, owing to the want of proper machinery to prepare it for market, and the failure of those who attempted this branch of the business, none was raised the last year. It is said arrangements are making for further experiments the current year; and it is believed our farmers will go into the business extensively before many years.

Very respectfully,

JAMES L. CHILD.

Hon. Asa Clapp.

Document 1.—No. 3.

WINTHROP COTTON FACTORY, KENNEBEC COUNTY.

INQUIRIES.	ANSWERS.
Kind of manufactory	Cotton.
When established	In eighteen hundred and thirteen.
By what power carried	Water.
Description of buildings	Brick, five stories, including basement and roof, 40 feet wide by 80 long, with a brick, about 60 by 25, two stories.
Amount of capital in lands, in buildings, in machinery	Sixty-five thousand dollars.
Whether owned by individuals	Owned by three individuals.
No. of looms	Fifty-nine.
spindles	Two thousand.
cards	Thirty-seven.
forges	One.
Men employed	Twelve.
Wages	Average per month, thirty-one dollars and fifty-four cents.
Women employed	Eighty-three.
Wages	Thirteen shillings and six pence per week.
Children employed	None.
Comparison of wages with other laborers	Twenty-five per cent. higher.
Number of hours a day employed	Thirteen and a quarter.
What part of the year so employed	From October to March, and the other part of the year twelve and a quarter.
Number of horses employed	None.
Price of board of operatives	Seven shillings for women, and nine shillings for men.
Average earnings, after deducting expenses	Women six shillings.
Profits of capital for year ending last September	About twenty per cent.
Profits of capital for preceding years on an average	Less.
Cause of increase or decrease of profits	Low price of cotton, and increased demand for the fabric, and improvement in machinery.

DOCUMENT 1.—No. 3—Continued.

INQUIRIES.	ANSWERS.
Proportion of capital borrowed	None.
Proportion of capital not borrowed	Whole.
Profits on same	Twenty per cent.
Comparison with profits of capital otherwise employed	Half more.
Proportion of capital expended for wages	Twelve thousand dollars.
Proportion of capital expended for transportation of materials	Three hundred dollars per annum.
Proportion of capital expended for transportation to market	Four hundred dollars per annum.
Proportion of capital expended for raw materials	Eighteen thousand dollars.
How much expended in the State	About fifteen thousand dollars.
in other States	About nineteen thousand dollars.
Dividends of proprietors	None.
Amount reserved as fixed capital	Whole.
Kind of manufactures	Cotton sheetings, thirty-seven inches wide.
Amount of each kind	About five hundred thousand yards per ann.
Value of each kind	Eleven cents per year.
Whether sold at manufactory, and where	About one-third in the neighborhood, and remainder sent to Boston to market.
How far sent to market	One hundred and eighty miles.
At what expense	Three hundred and fifty dollars.
Whether sales are for cash or credit	Credit.
What credit	Six months.
Whether manufactures have increased or decreased	About stationary here.
Prices from year to year	About the same.
Kind of material	Cotton.
Amount of each	About five hundred bales.
Value of each	About nineteen thousand dollars.
What, and how much domestic	All.
produced in the State	None.
in other States	All.
Amount of agricultural consumptions at manufactories—(as for board, housekeeping, &c. &c.)	Six thousand nine hundred dollars.

STEPHEN SEWALL, *Agent.*

DOCUMENT 1.—No. 4.

DEXTER CASSIMERE FACTORY.

INQUIRIES.	ANSWERS.
Kind of manufactory	Woollens, (cassimeres.)
When established	May 1st, 1831.
By what power carried	Water power.
Description of buildings	One wooden building three stories, 70 feet long, and 28 wide; one do. two stories, 26 by 24.
Amount of capital in buildings	Two thousand dollars.

DOCUMENT 1.—No. 4—Continued.

INQUIRIES.	ANSWERS.
Amount of capital in machinery	Two thousand two hundred dollars.
Whether owned by individuals	By individuals.
No. of stockholders	Four.
looms	Seven.
spindles	Two hundred and forty.
cards	Three sets double.
Men employed	Eight.
Wages	Eighteen (not including board) per month, or twenty-eight dollars.
Women employed	Ten.
Wages	Five shillings per week, (not including board.)
Comparison of wages with other laborers	Fifteen per cent. higher.
Number of hours a day employed	Twelve and an half.
What part of the year so employed	The whole.
Number of horses employed	Two.
Value	One hundred and fifty dollars.
Whether used in transporting material or manufactures	Used in transporting.
Price of board of operatives	Eight shillings per week for men, six shillings for women.
Average earnings, after deducting expenses	Eleven and an half dollars per month for men.
Profits of capital for year ending last Sept.	Twelve per cent.
Proportion of capital borrowed	Two-thirds.
Rate of interest paid	Six per cent.
Profits above interest	Six per cent.
Proportion of capital not borrowed	One-third.
Profits on same	Twelve per cent.
Comparison with profits of capital otherwise employed	Double.
Kind of manufactures	Cassimeres.
Amount of each kind	About seven hundred yards per month.
Value of each kind	Average value at about six shillings per yd.
Whether sold at manufactory, and where	Sold at Boston.
How far sent to market	Two hundred and twenty-five miles.
At what expense	Five dollars per thousand yards, shipped after carried thirty miles.
Whether there be foreign competition in market	There is.
To what extent	Dont know.
Whether sales are for cash or credit	For credit.
What credit	Six months.
Kind of material	Wool.
Amount of each	Dont know.

It is proper to remark that this establishment is but very small, and that it has been in operation but a little while, and that we have not time to examine our books, and therefore cannot answer many of the questions which, upon examination, we could: some of them we are not capable of answering at all.

G. W. BURLEIGH.

DOCUMENT 1.—No. 5.

BRISTOL SATINET FACTORY.

INQUIRIES.	ANSWERS.
Kind of manufactory	Satinet.
When established	1829.
By what power carried	Water.
Description of buildings	One two story building, 26 by 50, w
of machinery	Looms, carding machines, spinning m ropeing machines, shearing do., knap
Amount of capital in lands	Fifteen hundred dollars.
in buildings	One thousand dollars.
in machinery	One thousand dollars.
Whether owned by a corporation	Not.
No. of stockholders	Two.
of looms	Four.
of spindles	One hundred and fifty-five.
of cards	Four set.
of forges	None.
Men employed	Three.
Wages	Five hundred dollars yearly.
Women employed	Three.
Wages	One hundred and fifty dollars yearly.
Children employed	Three.
Wages	Fifty dollars yearly.
Comparison of wages with other laborers	The average of wages will be abo fourth more than that of others.
Number of hours a day employed	Fourteen.
What part of the year so employed	The whole.
Number of horses employed	None.
Number of oxen	None.
Price of board of operatives	One dollar and fifty cents per week.
Average earnings after deducting expenses	Not known.
Profits of capital for year ending last Sept'ber	Unknown, but about 14 per cent.
Proportion of capital borrowed	None.
Rate of interest paid	None.
Profits above interest	None.
Proportion of capital not borrowed	Whole.
Profits on same	Fourteen per cent.
Comparison with profits of capital otherwise employed	Eight per cent. more.
Proportion of capital expended for raw material	Not known, and, as the books are k would take much time to ascertain.
for wages	
for machinery	
for transportation of materials	
for transpor'tion to market	
for imported materials	
for raw materials	
How much expended in the State	
in other States	
Dividends of proprietors	
Amount reserved as fixed capital	
as contingent fund	
Kind of manufacture	Satinet.
Value of each kind	From fifty cents to one dollar per yard
Whether sold at manufactory, and where	Principally Boston, Massachusetts.
How far sent to market	Two hundred miles.
At what expense	One per cent.

DOCUMENT 1.—No. 5—Continued.

INQUIRIES.	ANSWERS.
Whether there be foreign competition in market	There is.
To what extent	Not known.
Whether sales are for cash or credit	Principally on credit.
What credit	Four months.
Whether manufactures have increased or decreased	Increased.
How much each year	Dont know.
Kind of material	Wool, cotton warp, dye stuffs.
Amount of each	Not known.
Value of each	Not known.
Wht, and how much foreign	Not known.
domestic produced in the State	Not known.
in other States	Not known.

DOCUMENT 1.—No. 6.

BATH IRON FOUNDRY, LINCOLN COUNTY.

INQUIRIES.	ANSWERS.
Kind of manufactory	Iron foundry.
When established	In 1828.
By what power carried	Horse power.
Description of buildings	Fifty by thirty, wood.
Amount of capital in lands	One hundred and sixty-eight dollars.
in buildings	Four hundred dollars.
in machinery	Two hundred and twenty dollars.
Whether owned by individuals	Two individuals.
Number of stockholders	Two.
forges	None.
furnaces	One.
Laboring men employed	Four.
Wages	One dollar per day, and board them.
Number of hours a day employed	Ten.
What part of the year so employed	Whole.
Number of horses employed	Two.
Value	Fifty dollars.
Whether used in manufacturing	In manufacturing.
Price of board of operatives	Two dollars and fifty cents per week.
Average earnings, after deducting expenses	Two dollars.
Profits of capital for year ending last Sept'r	Six hundred dollars.
preceding years on an average	Six hundred dollars.
Proportion of capital borrowed	None.
Proportion of capital not borrowed	Two thousand dollars.
Profits on same	Six hundred dollars.
Comparison with profits of capital otherwise employed	Ten per cent higher.
Proportion of capital expended for raw material	*One thousand five hundred* dollars.

INQUIRIES.	ANSWERS.
Proportion of capital expended for wages	One thousand two hundred dollars.
Proportion of capital expended for imported materials	One-eighth.
Proportion of capital expended for home materials	Seven-eighths.
How much expended in other States	All.
Dividends of proprietors	None.
Amount reserved as fixed capital / contingent fund	Floating.
Kind of manufactures	Castings of all descriptions.
Amount of each kind	Cannot say.
Compare price with imported	Average price sold is six cents per l
Whence imported	From Boston and New York.
Whether sold at manufactory, and where	Three-fourths at home, and remainde ton.
How far sent to market	One hundred and sixty miles.
At what expense	Two dollars per ton.
Where consumed	Three-fourths at home, and one-fc Massachusetts.
Whether sales are for cash or credit	Credit.
What credit	Six months.
Whether manufactures have increased or decreased	Increased.
How much each year	Ten per cent.
Kind of material	Pig iron and pot metal.
Amount of each	One-half of each.
Value of each	Seven hundred and fifty dollars.
What, and how much foreign	One-eighth.
domestic	Seven-eighths.
produced in other States	Seven-eighths.

Document 1.—No. 7.

MARBLE FACTORIES AT THOMASTON.

[The following answers will apply to each of the Marble Factories, as they are equal extent and business, at Thomaston, county of Lincoln.]

INQUIRIES.	ANSWERS.
Kind of manufactory	Marble.
When established	In 1819.
By what power carried	Water.
Description of buildings	One hundred and thirty-five feet lon ty wide; principally wood.
machinery	Eight gangs of saws, fifteen each ga for sanding, three for polishing, wit sets of rubbers each.
Amount of capital in lands	Six hundred dollars.
in buildings	Two thousand five hundred dollars.
in machinery	One thousand dollars.

DOCUMENT 1.—No. 7—Continued.

INQUIRIES.	ANSWERS.
Whether owned by individuals	Individuals.
Number of stockholders	Three.
Men employed	Nine.
Wages	Average one dollar and twenty cts. per day.
Comparison of wages with other laborers	One-fifth more.
Number of hours a day employed	Twelve, on average.
What part of the year so employed	Whole.
Number of horses employed	Two.
Value	One hundred and sixty dollars.
Number of oxen	Six.
Value	Two hundred and ten dollars.
Whether used in transporting material or manufactures	Chiefly in transporting, &c.
Price of board of operatives	Two dollars and twenty-five cents per week.
Average earnings, after deducting expenses	Two shillings per day.
Profits of capital for year ending last September	Ten per cent.
Profits of capital for preceding years on an average	Ten per cent.
Cause of increase or decrease of profits	It has been somewhat reduced by foreign competition, but the profits remain about the same, as the machinery has been rendered more perfect, and expense of manufacturing less.
Proportion of capital borrowed	None.
Rate of interest paid	None.
Proportion of capital not borrowed	Whole.
Profits on same	Ten per cent.
Comparison with profits of capital otherwise employed	Say one-fourth more.
Proportion of capital expended for raw material	Seven hundred dollars.
Proportion of capital expended for wages	Three hundred and twenty-four dollars.
Proportion of capital expended for machinery	One thousand dollars.
Proportion of capital expended for transportation of materials	Three hundred and fifty dollars.
Proportion of capital expended for transportation to market	One hundred and fifty dollars.
Proportion of capital expended for imported materials	One hundred and thirty-five dollars, for Sable iron, for saws—four hundred wt. nails.
How much expended in the State	All except for iron and nails.
in other States	For iron and nails bought in Boston.
Dividends of proprietors	None.
Amount reserved as fixed capital	All the earnings, by applying the same to increase the establishment.
Kind of manufacture	Chimney pieces, monumental, window, and door caps, and stools.
Amount of each kind	No answer can be given; principally chimney pieces.
Compare price with imported	Fifty per cent. lower.
Whence imported	Italy, mostly.
Whether sold at manufactory, and where	In New England.
How far sent to market	Two hundred miles.
At what expense	One hundred and fifty dollars.
Whether there be foreign competition in market	There is.
To what extent	About one-half.
Where consumed	New England.

DOCUMENT 1.—No. 7—Continued.

INQUIRIES.	ANSWERS.
To what amount exported	Some to the Provinces.
Where	
Whether sales are for cash or credit	Cash.
Whether manufactures have increased or decreased	Increased.
How much each year	Ten per cent.
Whether for labor or material	Labor and material both.
Prices from year to year	Cant answer.
Kinds of material	Rough stone, and iron, and sand.
What, and how much foreign	None, except iron and nails.
domestic	Stone.
produced in the State	Whole, except iron and nails.
other do	None.
Amount of agricultural consumptions at manufactories, (as for board, horsekeeping, &c. &c.)	Cant tell.
Amount of miscellaneous and domestic productions consumed, (as for tools, utensils, &c.)	Cant say.

DOCUMENT 1.—No. 8.

CUMBERLAND FACTORY, GORHAM.

INQUIRIES.	ANSWERS.
Kind of manufactory	Cotton.
When established	Eighteen hundred and twenty-three.
By what power carried	Water.
Description of buildings	Wood, stone, and brick.
Amount of capital in lands	About eight thousand dollars.
in buildings	About eleven thousand dollars.
in machinery	About forty-two thousand dollars.
Whether owned by a corporation	By corporation.
No. of stockholders	Seven or eight.
looms	Forty-eight.
spindles	Seventeen hundred and ninety-two.
cards	Twenty-eight.
forges	Two.
Men employed	On the average fifteen.
Wages	On the average one dollar and twenty.
Women employed	On the average seventy-five.
Wages	On the average about two dollars a cents per week.
Children employed	None.
Number of hours a day employed	Twelve.
What part of the year so employed	Whole.
Number of horses employed	None.
Number of oxen	Four.
Whether used in transporting material or amnufactures	Yes.

DOCUMENT 1.—No. 8—Continued.

INQUIRIES.	ANSWERS.
Price of board of operatives	One dollar and twenty-five cents and one dollar and fifty cents per week.
Average earnings after deducting expenses	From one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents per week.
Profits of capital for year ending last September	About fifteen per cent.
Profits of capital for preceding years on an average	Of eight years, about six per cent.
Cause of increase or decrease of profits	Exclusion of foreign fabrics.
Rate of interest paid	Six per cent.
Profits above interest	Nine per cent. for the last year.
How much expended in the State	All.
in other States	None.
Amount reserved as fixed capital	Sixty-five thousand dollars.
Kind of manufacture	Sheetings and shirtings, four quarter and three quarter.
Amount of each kind	Two-thirds of four quarter, and one-third of three quarter.
Value of each kind	Ten and a half and eight and a half cents per yard.
How far sent to market	Ten miles.
Whether there be foreign competition in market	None.
Where consumed	Within the State.
Whether sales are for cash or credit	Credit.
What credit	Six months.
Whether manufactures have increased or decreased	Have, and still are on the increase.
Kind of material	Cotton.
Amount of agricultural consumptions at manufactories—(as for board, housekeeping, &c. &c.)	Four thousand five hundred dollars.

DOCUMENT 1.—No. 9.

GARDINER, COTTON FACTORY.

INQUIRIES.	ANSWERS.
Kind of manufactory	Cotton.
When established	Eighteen hundred and nine.
By what power carried	Water.
Description of buildings	Wood and stone.
Amount of capital in lands	Five thousand dollars.
in buildings	Twelve thousand dollars.
in machinery	Thirty-five thousand dollars.
Whether owned by a corporation	By corporation.
No. of stockholders	Nine or ten.
of looms	Forty-six.
of spindles	Sixteen hundred and sixty.
of cards	Twenty-seven.
of forges	One.
Men employed	*On the average, fifteen.*

DOCUMENT 1.—No. 9—Continued.

INQUIRIES.	ANSWERS.
Wages	One dollar and twenty-five cents.
Women employed	Seventy-two.
Wages	Two dollars and twenty-five cents to two dollars and fifty cents per week.
Children employed	None.
Wages	None.
Comparison of wages with other laborers	Female labor about double.
Number of hours a day employed	Twelve.
What part of the year so employed	All.
Price of board of operatives	One dollar to one dollar and twenty-five cents per week.
Average earnings after deducting expenses	About one dollar.
Profits of capital for year ending last Sept'ber	About sixteen per cent.
preceding years on an average	A regular loss, having but in one instance ever made a dividend.
Cause of increase or decrease of profits	The rise of the domestic by the exclusion of foreign fabrics.
Proportion of capital borrowed	The whole.
Rate of interest paid	Six per cent.
Profits above interest	Nine per cent. on the value of the land, buildings, and machinery.
Comparison with profits of capital otherwise employed	Higher profits.
Kind of manufactures	Cotton.
Value of each kind	Ten and a half and eight and a half cents per yard.
Whether sold at manufactory, and where	Boston.
How far sent to market	One hundred and fifty miles.
At what expense	Small, being water carriage.
Whether sales are for cash or credit	Credit.
What credit	Six months.
Whether manufactures have increased or decreased	Increased and increasing.
Kinds of materials	Cotton.

DOCUMENT 1.—No. 10.

WESTBROOK COTTON FACTORY.

INQUIRIES.	ANSWERS.
Kind of manufactory	Cotton.
When established	Being established.
By what power carried	Water.
Description of buildings	Brick, five stories, 155 by 48.
Amount of capital in lands, in buildings, in machinery	One hundred thousand dollars.
Whether owned by a corporation	Corporation.
individuals	About twenty.
No. of looms	One hundred and sixty.
spindles	Four thousand.

DOCUMENT 1.—No. 10—Continued.

INQUIRIES.	ANSWERS.
No. of cards	Fifty-two double, equal to one hundred and four single.
forges	Four.
Men employed	Forty, on machinery.
Wages	Averaging one dollar per day.
Women employed	None.
Number of hours a day employed	Twelve hours.
Price of board of operatives	One dollar and seventy-five cents per week.

WENDELL P. SMITH.

DOCUMENT 1.—No. 11.

SACO COTTON FACTORY.

INQUIRIES.	ANSWERS.
Kind of manufactory	Cotton.
When established	Rebuilt 1831-2, having been burnt down.
By what power carried	Water.
Description of buildings	Brick, five stories high, 210 feet by 46.
machinery	Not in operation.
Amount of capital in lands	Sixty-five thousand dollars.
in buildings	Fifty thousand dollars.
in machinery	Thirty thousand dollars paid, though not yet finished.
Whether owned by a corporation	It is.
No. of stockholders	About fifteen.
Men employed	Machinists, one hundred and eight.
Wages	One dollar and twenty cents per day.
Number of persons living on Island	Two hundred and twenty-eight.
Number of hours a day employed	Twelve,
Price of board of operatives	One dollar and twenty cents for females; one dollar and seventy-five cents for males.
Capital	Three hundred thousand dollars; two hundred thousand dollars paid in.

DOCUMENT 1.—No. 12.

THOMASTON MARBLE FACTORY.

INQUIRIES.	ANSWERS.
Kind of manufactory	Marble manufactory.
When established	*In the year 1812, at* Thomaston, county of *Lincoln, and State of Maine.*

DOCUMENT 1.—No. 12—Continued.

INQUIRIES.	ANSWERS.
By what power carried	Water power and wind.
Description of buildings and machinery	One building 40 feet by 30, two stories containing six gangs for sawing, fi saws in a gang. Two machines for p ing, and one for turning. One buildi feet by 20, two stories high, containin machines for polishing, and one for sa carried by wind power.
Amount of capital in lands, in buildings, in machinery	Four thousand dollars.
Whether owned by a corporation	By a corporation.
No. of stockholders	Six.
Men employed	Eight men in the factory, exclusive of who work in the quarries.
Wages	Journeymen stone-cutters thirty-six d per month; laborers twenty-one d and board themselves.
Profits of capital for year ending last Sept.	Eight per cent.
preceding years on an average	Eight per cent.

SULLIVAN DWIGHT,
Principal Proprietor and Age

DOCUMENT 1.—No. 13.

GORHAM POWDER MANUFACTORY.

INQUIRIES.	ANSWERS.
Kind of manufactory	Gunpowder.
When established	1824.
By what power carried	Water.
Description of buildings	Seven in number: not expensive.
of machinery	Cylinders and wheels
Amount of capital in lands	Seven thousand.
in buildings	Seven thousand.
in machinery	Seven thousand.
Whether owned by a corporation	It is not.
individuals	Two.
Men employed	Twelve.
Wages	Average 18 dollars per month.
Women employed	None.
Wages	None.
Children employed	None.
Wages	None.
Comparison of wages with other laborers	Ten per cent. higher.
No. of hours a day employed	Ten.
What part of the year so employed	Eight months, from April to Novembe clusive.
No. of horses employed	Three.
Value	Five hundred dollars.

DOCUMENT 1.—No. 13—Continued.

INQUIRIES.	ANSWERS.
No. of men	None.
Value	None.
Whether used in manufacturing	Not.
in transporting material or manufactures	For transporting.
Price of board of operatives	One dollar and fifty cents per week.
Profits of capital for year ending last September	Will not say.
Profits of capital for preceeding years on an average	Will not say.
Cause of increase or decrease of profits	Decrease in consequence of too high a duty on saltpetre.
Proportion of capital borrowed	None.
Rate of interest paid	None.
Profits above interest	Cannot say.
Proportion of capital not borrowed	All.
Profits on same	Fifteen per cent.
Comparison with profits of capital otherwise employed	Double, owing to the danger of being blown up.
Proportion of capital expended for raw material	About five-eighths.
for imported materials	Nineteen-twentieths.
for raw materials	Saltpetre, brimstone, and charcoal.
How much expended in the State	One-fourth.
in other States	Three-fourths.
Whence imported	Saltpetre from Calcutta.
Whether sales are for cash or credit	On credit.
What credit	Six months.
If bartered—for what	Nothing.

WENDELL P. SMITH.

DOCUMENT 1.—No. 14.

SACO NAIL FACTORY.

INQUIRIES.	ANSWERS.
Kind of manufactory	Rolling and slitting mill, and cut nail manufactory.
When established	Eighteen hundred and eleven.
By what power carried	Water.
Description of buildings	Wood.
of machinery	Common kind for making rods, hoops, and nail plates, and seventeen patent machines for cutting nails.
Amount of capital in lands	Twelve thousand dollars.
in buildings	
in machinery	
Whether owned by a corporation	It is.
Men employed	*Twenty-five.*

DOCUMENT 1.—No. 14—Continued.

INQUIRIES.	ANSWERS.
Wages	Average about one dollar per day.
Women employed	None.
Wages	None.
Children employed	None.
Wages	None.
Number of hours a day employed	Twelve, average.
What part of the year so employed	Whole time.
Price of board of operatives	One dollar and seventy-five cents per week.
Profits of capital for year ending last Sept'ber	Eight per cent.
Cause of increase or decrease of profits	Decreased by cause of foreign competition in the West Indies and S. American market, England having the advantage of the foreign market owing to the high duties paid on iron to our own Government.
Proportion of capital borrowed	One-third.
Rate of interest paid	Six per cent.
Profits above interest	Two per cent., not including agency.
Proportion of capital not borrowed	Two-thirds.
Comparison with profits of capital otherwise employed	About two-thirds.
Proportion of capital expended for raw material	Four-fifths
How much expended in the State	One-third.
in other States	Two-thirds.
Kind of manufacture	Cut nails—Three penny to twenty-five penny inclusive.
Whether there be foreign competition in market	None.
To what amount exported	Not one-twentieth out of the country, owing to the high duty on the foreign iron of which they are made.
Where	Cuba and South America.
Whether manufactures have increased or decreased	Increased in hope of a debenture of duties on exportation of the nails and hoops.
Kind of materials	Russian and Swedish iron.
Amount of each	Three hundred tons per annum.
Value of each	Russian eighty-seven, and Swedish eighty-nine dollars per ton.
What, and how much foreign	The whole.

WENDELL P. SMITH.

SACO, MAINE, *March* 26, 1832.

DOCUMENT 1.—No. 15.

GORHAM CARPET FACTORY.

INQUIRIES.	ANSWERS.
Kind of manufactory	Carpet and damask.
When established	Eighteen hundred and thirty-one.
By what power carried	Manual.
Description of buildings	Wooden.
of machinery	Cylinders.

DOCUMENT 1.—No. 15—Continued.

INQUIRIES.	ANSWERS.
Amount of capital in lands	Nine hundred dollars.
in buildings	
in machinery	Four hundred dollars.
Whether owned by a corporation	Not.
by individuals	It is.
No. of looms	Six.
Men employed	Two.
Wages	One dollar per day.
Number of hours a day employed	Twelve hours.
Price of board of operatives	One dollar and fifty cents.
Kind of manufacture	Carpets and damask.
Amount of each kind	Fifteen hundred yards carpeting, one thousand yards damask.
Value of each kind	Carpeting seven and sixpence, damask one dollar.
Whether sold at manufactory, and where	In Maine.
Amount of materials of each kind	Wool two thousand two hundred and fifty pounds, one thousand four hundred pounds flax, three hundred pounds cotton.
Value of each	Wool forty cents, flax twelve and a half cents per pound.
What, and how much foreign	Cotton.
produced in the State	All in Maine.
in other States	Cotton, New Orleans.

WENDELL P. SMITH.

DOCUMENT 2.—No. 1.

PORTLAND, *April*, 1839.

DEAR SIR: Agreeable to your wishes, I proceeded to Augusta to see Mr. Williams. After about a week's delay, he concluded to decline the commission in which you were associated. From him, and the representatives from different parts of the State, I derived much information.

Mr. Child was previously to Mr. Williams's declination, employed by him, and has travelled through a considerable portion of the eastern part of the State: his returns are inclosed.

The aggregate amount of the abstract will not be far from that portion with which foreign may come in competition with domestic industry.

In the county of Cumberland, I found two cotton factories, 51 clothing mills, 46 carding machines, and 2,906 vats used for tanning leather.

In York, two cotton factories, 32 clothing mills, 35 carding machines, and 960 vats for tanning.

In Oxford 35 clothing mills and 39 carding machines.

From correspondence, I estimate the tonnage of shipping built the last year at 40,000 tons. About two-thirds have sailed, and the remainder are upon the stocks, or nearly ready for sea.

I have travelled upon this business 336 miles. The roads were exceedingly bad, and the snow within the fortnight has been deep in the interior, which has prevented the returns from being made as early as I could have wished.

With the hope that they may be in season for the use of Congress,

I remain, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES G. CLEAVE.

ASA CHAPIN, Esq.

Document 2.—No. 2.

PAPER MANUFACTORIES IN MAINE

Schedule of Manufactures, Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the U. States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places or in what States such materials and products are principally produced.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, & where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, & rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Amount of labor.
Paper factories.												
Gardner -	8,000	-	$2,500	80 tons rags valued at 10,000	Collected in the States	-	7,500 reams, at $3 per ream, 22,500	Principally in the States.	10 at $1	-	20 a 2s.3d.	5425
N. Yarmouth -	8,000	-	2,000	50 tons rags and junk valued at 6,000. Junk at at 1,000	Collected in the States	-	2,750 reams, at $4 per ream, 15,000	In the States	6 at $1	2 at 3s.	6 a 2s.3d.	
Vassalborough	5,000	-	2,000	40 tons rags valued at 5,000	Collected in the States	-	4,500 reams, at $3 per ream, 13,500	In the States.	10 at $1	-	16 a 2s.3s.	
Union -	3,000	-	1,000	20 tons rags valued at 2,500	Collected in the States	-	1,500 reams, at $3 per ream, 4,500	In the States.	4 at $1	-	6 a 2s.3d.	
Camden -	3,000	-	1,000	20 tons rags valued at 2,500	Collected in the States	-	2,000 reams, at $3 per ream, 6,000	In the States.	5 at $1	-	6 a 2s.3d.	
	$27,000		$8,500	$27,000			$61,500					5425

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS, AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

The buildings are all of wood, and the value placed on them are inclusive of machinery.—Labor in this branch of business is no higher than ordinary labor.—Profits are large, varying from 10 to 20 per ct.—As they are owned by one individual, and by him managed, to give a support to him with a family, as the capital is small, a large profit must be expected.—Small establishments do better than large.

COTTON MANUFACTORIES IN MAINE.

Schedule of Manufactures, Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

Branch of busines. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the U. S., and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per ann.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
Cotton	Wat. power										
Cumberland factory	19,000	42,000	10,000	Cotton 175,500	New Orleans and South Carolina	Iron, steel, and oil 1,000	206,036	Portland, Me.	15 at $1 25	-	75 at 2⅓ per week.
Gardner factory	17,000	35,000	5,000	Cotton 157,500	New Orleans and South Carolina	Iron, steel, and oil 1,000	189,400	Boston, Mass.	15 at 1 25	-	72 at 2⅓ per week.
Winthrop	25,000	40,000	10,000	Cotton 184,000	New Orleans and South Carolina	Iron, steel, and oil 1,000	217,200	Massachusetts and Maine	12 at 1	-	83 at 13s. 6d. p. wk.
				$517,000							
Saco	115,000	50,000	20,000	Cotton 350,000	Just commenc	ing operation,	having be	en burnt and [now rebuilt	108 at 1 25	-	228 at 13s. 6d. p. wk.
Maine Manufac. Co., incorporated 1831	25,000	75,000	-	Cotton 350,000	Now building	-	-	-	40 at 1		
So. Berwick, incorporated 1831	30,000	-	-	Cotton 200,000	Now building						
	231,000	$242,000		$1,417,000			$612,636				

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS, AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

There are two factory establishments, one at Thomaston, and one in Brewer, Maine, neither of which are in operation, and apparently in a state of decay.

CHARLES Q. CLAPP.

DOCUMENT 2.—No. 4.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Schedule of Manufactures, Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.
Falmouth.										
Hick fulling-mill	$400	$100	-	Soap, oil, &c., $80	This State	Dye stuff $100	4,500 yds. at 40 cts. worth, after dressed 75 cts.	All in Maine	2 at 6s.	
Carding machine	-	650	-	Oil $40	Do	-	8,000 lbs. wool at 4, worth 40 cts.	Do	16 m. at 6s.	
Cumberland.										
Purvis's fulling-mill	300	150	-	Soap and dye stuffs	This State and others	Other dye stff $80	3,000 yds. cloth at 14, worth 70 cts.	Do	2 at 6s. 8 mo.	
Carding machine	200	600	-	Oil $20	This State	-	5,000 lbs. wool at 4 cents	Do	1 at 6s. 6 mo.	
N. Yarmouth.										
True's fulling-mill	1,000	250	-	Copperas, soap, &c. $50	This State and others	Dye stuffs $150	5,000 yds. cloth at 9, worth 75 cents	Do	2 at 6s.	
Two others	1,500	200	-	Do do $75	Do	Do $200	6,500 yds. cloth at 9, worth 75 cents	Do	2 at 6s.	1 at 3s.
Baker's carding mach.	1,000	1,300	-	Do do 75	Do	-	12,000 lbs. wool at 4, worth 40 cents	De	2 at 6s. 8 mo	
One other	500	650	-	In oil $30	This State	-	4,500 lbs. wool at 4, worth 40 cents	Do	1 at 6s. 8 mo.	
Freeport.										
Carding machine	300	500	-	Do 30	Do	-	4,500 lbs. wool at 5, worth 40 cents	Do	Do	
Ditto	300	400	-	Do 30	Do	-	4,000 lbs. wool at 5, worth 40 cents	Do	1 at 6s. 6 mo.	
[illegible]	300	400	-	Do do $30	Do	[illegible]	[illegible]	Do	[illegible]	-
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Do do 100	Do	-	[illegible]	Do	[illegible]	

Poland and Minot.											
Three fulling-mills	1,300	1,000	-	Do 100	Do	Dye stuffs	7,500 yds. cloth at 9, worth 70 cents	Do	3 at 6s.		
Two carding machines Windham.	600	1,050	-	Do 100	Do	-	11,000 lbs. wool at 5, worth 40 cents	Do	2 at 6s.		
Little's carding mach.	300	650	-	Do 40	Do	-	4,000 lbs. wool at 4, worth 40 cents	Do	1 at 6s.6 mo.		
Pope's fulling-mill	300	200	-	Dye stuffs and soap $50	Do	Do $130	5,000 yds. cloth at 9, worth 75 cents	Do	2 at 6s.8 mo.		

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Turner.											
Gross's fulling-mill and another	300	400	-	Do do $50	Do	Do 120	4,500 yds. cloth at 12, worth 50 cents	Do	Do		
Two carding machines Buckfield.	500	1,050	-	Do do 100	Do	-	11,000 lbs. wool at 5, worth 40 cents	Do	Do		
Fulling-mill, Cole, and another	800	1,150	-	Do do 135	Do	Do 350	14,000 yds. cloth at 9, worth 70 cents	Do	4 at 6s.		
Two carding machines	800	1,350	-	Do do 100	Do	-	15,000 lbs. wool at 5, worth 40 cents	Do	2 at 6s.		
Two oil mills in Turner and Buckfield	1,600	750	500	In flax seed $1,500	Do	-	3,000 gallons at 6s.	Do	3 at 6s.		
Three hatters, N. Yarmouth, Buckfield, and Turner	1,000	300	500	Wool $500, furs 500	Do	Gums and furs $200	$3,000 in hats	Do	4 at 6s.	1 at 3s.	
Tanners, N. Yarmouth, Harris's and two others	4,500	Vats 1,625	2,200	Bark and oil $450, hides, sheep skins $11,000	Do	Some Spanish hides.	Sheep skins 25,000 hides & calf skins amo'ting $15,000	Philadelphia, Boston, and N. York, and this State	11 at 6s.	2 at 3s.	
Two in Gray	1,000	800	1,000	Bark, &c. $400, hides $1,600	Do	Do	Various kinds 3,800	-	5 at 6s.	1 at 3s	
Two in Windham	500	500	600	Bark & hides $1000	Do	-	Leather $2,000	-	3 at 6s.		
Two in Durham	800	750	600	Do do 1,600	Do	-	Leather of various kinds $28,000	This State	4 at 6s.		
Two in New Gloucester	1,500	1,000	1,000	Do do 3,500	Do	-	Leather $7,000	Do	6 at 6s.	3 at 3s.	
Two in Turner	1,500	600	800	Do do 1,800	Do	-	Leather 3,000	Do	3 at 6s.	1 at 3s.	

April 4, 1832.

JOSEPH HOOLE.

Document 2.—No. 5.

WOOLLEN AND SATINET FACTORIES IN MAINE.

Schedule of Manufactures, Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the U. S., and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per ann.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Amount of labor.
Satinet. Lisbon -	$8,000	including machinery.	$1,000	18,000 lbs. wool, at 40 cents 7,200 Soap 300 Cotton for warp, at 6 cts. pr. yd. 1,550	Wool in Maine. Cotton in S. Carolina. Soap in Maine.	Oil and dye stuffs $1,200	Satinets, about 900 pieces, about 25 yds. to a piece, 22,500 yds. at 62½ cts. pr. yd. $14,065	Principally in Maine.	6 at $1	-	6 at 40c	2,604 00
Gardiner	6,000	Do	1,500	Wool 5,000 Cotton 1,200 Soap 250	Wool in Maine. Cotton in N. Orleans. Soap in Maine.	Oil and dye stuffs 1,000	Satinets, about 18,000 yds. at 70 cts. 12,600	Maine and Massachusetts.	4 at 1¼	-	5 at 40	2,190 00
Gray -	7,000	Brick, including machinery.	800	Wool 4,500 Cotton 900 Soap 200	Wool in Maine. Cotton in S. Carolina. Soap in Maine.	Oil and dye stuffs 700	Satinets, about 16,000 yds. at 65 cts. 10,500	Portland, Maine.	4 at 1	4 at 25c.	1 at 50	1,725 00

1820.		including machinery.		Cotton 500 Soap 100 Domestic products $25,200	Maine. Cotton in S. Carolina. Soap in Maine.	dye stuffs 400 Foreign prod'ts 3,100	$44,065				$8,056 50
	$24,500										
Woollen. Dexter Casimere Factory.	2,000	$22,000	1,000	Wool about 7,000	-	Oil and dye stuffs 1,000	13,097	Massachusetts & Maine.	8 at 1	-	1 at $2½ per wk.
Carpet & Damask Factory, at Gorham.	900	400	300	Wool 1,000 Flax 280 Cotton 30	Wool in Maine. Flax in Maine. Cotton in N. Orleans.	Oil and dye stuffs 50	Carpet & hair damask 2,500	-	2 at 1		

* Calculated at 310 days, to the exclusion of thanksgiving, fast, and independence days.

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS, AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

In Lisbon, the factory is wood and stone, and the machinery consists of looms, carding machines, spinning machines, roping machines, shearing and knapping machines; profits, 15 per cent.

In Gardiner, the factory is wood and stone, and the machinery consists of looms, carding machines, spinning machines, roping machines, shearing and knapping machines; profits, 12 per cent.

In Gray, the factory is brick and stone, and the machinery consists of looms, carding machines, spinning machines, roping machines, shearing and knapping machines; profits, 10 per cent.

In Bristol, the factory is wood and stone, and the machinery consists of looms, carding machines, spinning machines, roping machines, shearing and knapping machines; profits, 14 per cent.

Satinet factories, properly conducted, will yield from 15 to 20 per cent. Owing to the high price of wool the last year, it has not been so profitable.

Schedule of Manufactures, Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal.	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the U. States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States such materials and products are principally produced.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
South Berwick, Tin plate workers	$1,200	$200	$1,000	-	-	Wire, $400 tin plate, 2,000	great variety of articles, $3,500	⅛ in the State, the remainder principally in N. Hampshire	3 at 6s. per day	2 boys at 20 cents per day	
Blacksmiths	300	300	150	Charcoal, 1,500 bushel, $150	-	Russia, Sweden, and England, 1,400	3,000	Maine and N. Hampshire	7 men at 50 cents per day	None	
Boot & shoemakers	300	100	300	Leather of various kinds, $2,500	This State	None	5,000	Maine and N. Hampshire	7 men at 60 cents each	None	
Saddle and harness maker	150	75	200	Saddle trees, buckles, leather, &c. 450	Maine & N. Hampshire	None	900	Maine and N. Hampshire	1 man at $1	None	
Tanners and curriers	3,000	200	1,000	Hides, bark, and lime, $3,000	Chiefly in Maine	None	4,500	½ in Maine, & half in Massachusetts	3 man at $1	None	
Hatters of wool and fur	200	100	150	400	Maine	Dye stuff, $25	850	Maine principally	2 men at 83 cents	None	
[illegible]	200	150	50	Charcoal, 75	This State	[illegible] English & Swedes, iron & steel, $650	1,000	This State	4 men at 75 cents	None	None
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 600	This State	None	1,000	This State	2 men at 75 cents	None	None

ADDITIONAL FACTS.

fur		75	500					3,000		cents		
Wagon and wheels	[illegible]	50	50	Leather, &c.	1,600	This State	None	2,800	This State	6 men at 75 cents	None	None.
ELIOT. Tanners	1,200	50	200	Charcoal,	150	This State	English & Swedes, iron & steel, $1,600	1,600	This State	4 men at 75 cents	None	None.
Shoemakers	300	200	50	Charcoal,	75	This State	English & Swedes, iron & steel, $650	1,000	This State	2 men at 75 cents	None	None.
Blacksmiths	300											
LYMAN. Blacksmiths	200	150	20	Leather, &c.	600	This State	None					
Shoemakers	100	25										

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS, AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

N. B.—A factory for spinning and weaving cotton was incorporated in South Berwick, 1831, with a capital of 100,000 dollars, and 20,000 has been expended for privilege, and some buildings thereon; and about 10,000 dollars have been expended for stone and other materials for building.

ALEXANDER McINTIRE, for CHARLES O. EMERSON.

March 31, 1832.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures: number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used, annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials are produced.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
York.											
Blacksmiths -	$1,000	$600	$1,500	Iron, $300	Pennsylvania	English and Swedes, $1,200	$3,000	At home	5 persons $1	2 boys, 2s.	
*Basket makers	-	-	100	100	Within the county.	-	300	Equal quantity here and in Massachusetts	10 2		
Shoemakers -	300	200	2,500	2,500	Within the county.	None -	4,000	Within this State.	8 1	None	None.
Tanners -	800	300	700	1,000	Within the county.	-	2,000	¾ within the State. Massachusetts ¼.	2 75 cts.	1, 25 cts.	None.
Brewick. Blacksmiths -	300	200	200	Charcoal, 150	Maine and New Hampshire.	English and Swedes iron, 1,000	2,500	½ in Maine, ½ in N. Hampshire.	4 men at 83 cts.	2 boys at 90 cts.	None.
Shoe and boot makers.	300	100	100	Leather, &c. 1,700	This State and New	None -	Shoes and boots, 4,500	This State	6 men at 75 cts.	1 boy at 20 cts.	None.

	$1,110	100	100		800	Within the State.	None -	Leather, 1,900	Maine and N. Hampshire.	2 men at 83 cts.	None	None.
KITTERY.												
Blacksmiths -	350	300	200	Charcoal,	100	Maine -	English and Swedes iron, 1,400	2,800	This State	4 men at 75 cts.	None	None.
Shoemakers -	200	50	100		1,400	Maine and New Hampshire.	None -	Shoes and boots, 2,800	Do.	4 at 75	None	None.

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS, AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

N. B. In York and Kittery, more particularly Kittery, a considerable number of persons who follow farming and the fishing business in the summer season, make shoes occasionally in the winter, going to the houses of the farmers, and make up their family shoes for the season, the farmers finding the stock, and this is the practice, more or less, in every town in the county.

*The basket makers are indigent persons, living in the back part of the town, on rocky sterile land, who employ themselves in making baskets, as the only means of affording a living.

March 31, 1832.

ALEX. M'INTIRE, for
CHARLES O. EMERSON.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery & apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural & other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, & quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, & where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages pr. day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women & girls employed, & wages pr. day, they boarding themselves.
NEWFIELD.											
Shoe and boot makers -	$100	$40	$50	$1,050	This State	None -	Shoes and boots $2,000	Sold in the State	3 men at 75 cents	None	None
Blacksmiths -	300	100	50	Charcoal - 75	Do	Swedes and Eng'h iron and steel $150	Farm. tools, horse and ox shoes $2,400	Sold in this State	3 men at 75 cents	None	None
Tanners -	700	50	150	1,800	Do	None -	Sole leather and upper leather $3,900	All sold in this State	5 men at 75 cents	None	None
SHAPLEIGH.											
Blacksmiths -	150	40	none	Charcoal - 40	Do	Valued at $480, English and Swedes iron	Horse & ox shoes, tools for farm'g $1,200	In the State of Maine	3 men at 62½ cents	None	None
Shoemakers -	50	20	none	1,200	Do	None -	Shoes val'd at $2,400	In the State of Maine	3 men at 62 cents	None	None

Document 2—No. 9.

STANDISH.

Schedule of Manufactures, Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per ann., which are produced in the U. States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per ann.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.
Tanner & currier, 1828.	$1,000	$100	$500	100 hides $300 150 calf skins 100 15 cds. H. bark 50	In Maine	Imported hides $100	Leather $1000 Shoes & boots - 500	All in Maine	2 men, $1 per day.	
Blacksmith, 1825.	200	100	50	1,000 bushels charcoal - 70	Do	Russian & Swedish iron - 200 Blistered steel - 24	Farming utensils 1000	In Maine -	2 men, $1 per day.	
Blacksmith -	150	50	25	700 bushels charcoal - 49	Do	1½ tons Russia & Swedes iron - 150 Steel - - 12	Farming utensils 800	Do -	1 man, $1 per day.	1 boy, 3s. per day.
Blacksmith -	75	50	50	600 bushels charcoal - 42	Do	1 ton Russia and Swedes' iron - 100 200 lbs. Swedes' steel - - 20	Farming utensils 600	Do -	1 man, $1 per day.	
Blacksmith -	100	75	25	800 bushels coal - 56	Do	1½ tons Russia & Swedes' iron - 150 Steel - - 15	Farming utensils 800	Do -	1 man, $1 per day.	1 boy, 3s. per day.

Document 2.—No. 10.

GORHAM.

Schedule of Manufactures, Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen. Wages.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.
1815. Blacksmith George Hight	$ 200	$ 150	$ 150	Charcoal $150 American steel and iron 100	In Maine Philadelphia	Russia and Swedes iron 300 English, German, & Swedes steel 100	Edged tools 600 Agricultural utensils 1,200	$ disposed in Maine 1-6 West Indies 1-6 Massachusetts	3 men, $1 pr day	
1805. Sadler N. Chadburn	350	20	100	Saddle and harness leather 200 Hardware 75	In Maine	- -	Saddles and harnesses 300	In Maine	1 man, $1 pr day	
Blacksmith Dan. B. Clements	75	50	75	Charcoal 50	In Maine	2tons Russia&Swedes iron and steel 200	Farming utensils 500	In Maine	1 man	
1821. Blacksmith Samuel Staplish	75	50	75	Charcoal 50 American iron and steel 25	In Maine Philadelphia	1 ton Russia and Swedes iron 100 700 lbs. Swedes steel 70	Edged tools 100 Farming utensils 800	In Maine	2 men, $1 pr day	
Blacksmith Daniel Freeman	75	50	25	Charcoal 35	Maine	1 ton Russia and Swedes iron 100 200 lbs. Swedes steel 20	Farming utensils 500	- -	1 man, $1 pr day	

Document 2.—No. 11.

YORK COUNTY.

Schedule of Manufactures, Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings and fixtures occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumper annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
Parsonsfield.											
Tanners -	$1,500	$75	$300	$1,000	This State	None -	Sole leather & upper, $1,800	All disposed of in this State	5 men at 75 cents	None	None.
Boot & shoemakers	100	50	75	1,000	Do	None -	Shoes and boots, $2,000	All sold in this State	6 men at 75 cents	Do	Do.
Blacksmiths	600	200	50	Charcoal, 150	Do	Swedes and English iron & steel, $1,300	Edged tools, farming tools, horse and ox shoes, &c. $2800	All in this State	6 men at 75 cents	Do	Do.
Limerick.											
Blacksmiths	500	180	100	Charcoal, 150	Do	Swedes and English iron & steel, $1,400	Axes, farming tools, horse and ox shoes, &c, $2,800	Sold in the State	7 men at 75 cents	Do	Do.
Tanners -	1,200	100	400	1,000	Do	None -	Sole and upper leather, $2,800	All sold in the State	5 men at 80 cents	Do	Do.
Boot & shoemakers	200	75	-	2,200	Do	None -	Shoes and boots, $4,000	All sold in the State	8 men at 75 cents	Do	Do.

	200	100									Do.
Limington. Blacksmiths	450	150	75		125				Sold in this State	3 men at 75 cents	None	Do.
							tools, $2,740					
Tanners -	900	75	350		750	Do	None -	Sole and upper leather, $1,500	All sold in this State	4 men at 75 cents	None	None
Shoemaker & boot makers	100	50	50		1,800	Do	None -	3,700	Sold in this State	6 men at 62 cents	1 at 40 cents.	Do.
Cornish. Sam. P. Knight and others blacksmiths	300	100	50	Charcoal,	75	Do	English and Swedes iron & steel, $1,150	Farming tools axes, &c. $2400	All in this State	3 men at 67 cents	1 at [illegible] cents	Do.
Thos. Chick & others, tanners	1,000	50	200		950	Do	None -	Sole leather & upper, $2,200	All in this State	4 men at 75 cents	None	Do.
Shoe and boot makers	150	50	50		1,700	Do	None -	Shoes & boots valued at $3400	Sold in the State	5 men at 75 cents	None	Do.

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS, AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

N. B.—In all the abovenamed towns of Parsonsfield, Limerick, Limington, and Cornish, there are a great number of persons who make shoes occasionally, and particularly in the winter season; some of them for their own families only, others for their neighbors, who follow farming principally; and it is the same with blacksmiths, but not so great a number of blacksmiths who work at that business occasionally as that of shoemakers.

ALEXANDER McINTIRE, for CHARLES O. EMERSON.

March 31, 1832.

Document 2.—No. 12.

FRYEBURG.

Schedule of Manufactures, Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures: number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.
Philip Eastman, hatter, 1825	$400	$50	$500	Muskrat $75 Coney 80 Dye-stuff 50 Trimmings 20	Spain, Russia, &c.	Russian coney $20 Spanish wool bodies 100 Dye stuff 50 Trimmings 20	Hats manufactured 2,000	New Hampshire and in Maine	4s. 6d. per day, 2 men.
S. Souther, hatter, 1807	300	50	150	Muskrat 25 Coney 5 Dye stuff 15 Trimmings 5	Russia Imported do	Russian coney 5 Muskrat 25 Dye stuff 15 Trimmings 5	Hats manufactured 500	New Hampshire and Maine	
Mansfield, saddler, 1823	300	25	500	Leather 300 Saddlery ware 250 Wool 10 Thread 5 Webbing 8	Philadelphia, English and American, half each Maine English New York	-	Saddles 400 Harnesses 600	Maine and New Hampshire	1 man, $12 per month.
Johnson, shoemaker, 1820	300	30 +1	150	Sole leather 400 Upper leather 300 Thread 10 Lasts 10	Maine Do English Russia	-	Boots 700 Shoes 500	Maine and New Hampshire	1 man, 80d. per day.

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS, AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

...ally produced about 2,000 pounds maple sugar, at the price of 8 cents per pound.

Document 2.—No 13.

SACO, YORK COUNTY.

Schedule of Manufactures, Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures: number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 yrs. of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
Jno. Billings, blacksmith, 1825.	$ 400	$ 100	$100	3 chaldrons seacoal 1200 bu. charcoal 96	Virginia Maine	2 tons R. & Swedes iron 200; 300 lbs. Swedes&blister'd steel 60.	Edged tools 400 Farming utensils 800	Maine	2 men $1 pr day		
John Gaines, blacksmith, 1831.	500	100	75	2 chaldrons seacoal 1200 bu. charcoal 96	Virginia Maine	2 tons Sable & Sw. iron 200; 150 lbs. cast steel 30; 150 lbs. Swedes and blister'd steel 18.	Ship work 400 Farming utensils 600 Edged tools 300	Maine	2 men $1 pr day		
Mk. Fernald, blacksmith, 1826.	900	150	150	2 chaldrons seacoal 1200 bu. charcoal 96	Virginia Maine	2 tons Sable & Sw. iron 200; 100 lbs. cast steel 20; 100 lbs. Swedes and blister'd steel 12.	Ship work 400 Farming utensils 700 Edged tools 100	Maine	2 men $1 pr day		
Dd. Fernald, blacksmith, 1816.	500	150	100	1 chaldron seacoal 1400 bu. charcoal 112	Virginia Maine	2 tons Sable & Sw. iron 200; 100 lbs. cast steel 20; 250 lbs. Swedes and blistered 30.	Ship work 400 Farming utensils 200 Edged tools 200	Maine	3 men $1 pr day		

[illegible] hatter, [illegible]	500	150	150	[illegible]		[illegible]					
[illegible] [illegible] hatter, 1829.	500	30		[illegible]		[illegible]					
[illegible] [illegible], 1831.	600	25	200	Leather 500 200 lbs. wool 25	Philadel. Maine	Saddlery ware 600 Thread and webbing 15	Saddles and harnesses and their trimm'gs 1500	Maine	1 man $1 pr day	1 boy 1s 6d	
Elias Hight, saddler, 1831.	800	25	700	Leather 500 Wool 15 Webbing	Philadel. Maine N. York	Hardware 600 Thread 17	Saddles and harnesses and their trimm'gs 2100	Maine	2 men $1 pr day	1 boy 3s pr day	
S. Adams, tin plate worker, 1836.	1,000	200	1,000	- -	-	100 boxes tin 1000 1000 lbs. wire 125 2000 lbs. sheet iron 150	Tin ware 2000 Stove funnel 300	Maine	1 man 7s6d prd	2 boys 2s pr day	
Caleb Pratt, tanning and currying, 1830.	1,600 horse pow'r	2 horses 120 400	4,000	150 cords h. bark 600 20 do oak bark 160 Hides 1000	Maine do do	Spanish hides 3000	Leather 8000	⅓ Maine ⅔ Mass. and N. H.	9 men $1 pr day		
W. & G. Hill, tanning, 1830.	800	300	1,000	50 cords h. bark 200 Hides 500	Maine do	Spanish hides 1000	Leather 3000	Maine and Mass.	3 men $1 pr day		
En'h Jordan, tanning and currying.	600	200	800	50 cords h. bark 200 Hides 500	Maine do	Spanish hides 500	Leather 2000	Maine	2 men $1 pr day		

WENDELL P. SMITH.

WATERFORD.

Schedule of Manufactures, Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the U. States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years of age employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.
Rounds, blacksmith, 1819.	$500	$150	$150	2,000 bushels charcoal - $96	Maine -	1½ tons Russia iron - $150 150 lbs. Swedes blistered steel 40	Farming utensils Edge tools.	Maine -	2 men, $1 per day.
Watson & Severns, shoemakers, 1831.	300	90	200	Sole leather - 450 Upper leather 300 Thread - 10 Lining - 10	Maine - Maine. England. Russia.	- - -	Boots $600 Shoes 800	Maine -	3 men, 5s. per day.
Roberts, shoemaker, 1827.	250	100	100	Sole leather - 200 Upper leather 100 Thread - 10	Maine -	- - -	Boots 300 Shoes 400	Maine -	1 man, 75 cents.
W. L. Watson, saddler.	500	25	200	Leather - 300 Saddlery ware 200 Webbing - 10	Maine -	- - -	Saddles 700 Harnesses 300	Maine -	2 men, 75 cents.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures; Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are produced.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.
Blacksmiths.									
Amos Spafford, 1815.	$ 25	$ 50	$ 25	Amer. steel, $10 charcl. 900 bu. 65	in Maine	1½ tons Russian and Swedes iron, $150	agricultural utensils, $600	in Maine	1 man, $1 per day.
Joel Marshall, - 1807.	200	125	125	1500 bu. coal, 105	in Maine	2 tons R. and S. iron, 200 100 lbs. cast steel, 20 200 lbs. blister'd steel, 25	edged tools, 400 farm'g uten. 800 mill work, 200	in Maine	3 men, $1 per day.
Warren & Cousins, 1828.	75	125	50	charcoal, 50 ½ chal. sea coal, 15	in Maine	Russia & Swedes iron, 150 Eng. blistered steel, 10	edged tools, 50 farm'g uten. 150 mill work, 500	in Maine	2 men, $1 per day.
Nathan Hurman, 1828.	120	100	50	2000 bu. charcoal, 140	in Maine	1½ tons R. and S. iron, 150 English iron, 50 200 lbs. cast steel, 42	edged tools, 700 farm'g uten. 200 mill work, 150	in Maine	3 men, 4*s.* 6*d.* per day.
Jos. Atkinson, 1829.	50	50	20	charcoal, 50	in Maine	Russia and Swedes iron, 75 cast steel, 25	edged tools, 150 mill work, 150	in Maine	1 man, 4*s.* 6*d.* per day.
David Libby, - 1827.	50	50	25	charcoal, 60	in Maine	1½ tons R. and S. iron, 150 100 lbs. blistered steel, 12	edged tools, 200 farm'g uten. 400	in Maine	1 man, $1 per day.
Hall Staples, - 1815.	50	30	20	charcoal, 25	in Maine	Russia iron, 50 steel, 10	farm'g uten. 450	in Maine	1 man, $1 per day.
Phineas Harman 1825.	150	50	50	charcoal, 100	in Maine	1½ tons R. and S. iron, 150 100 lbs. blister'd steel, 12 50 lbs. cast steel, 10	farm'g uten. 600	in Maine	1 man, $1 per day.

WENDELL P. SMITH.

DOCUMENT 2.—No. 16.

YORK COUNTY.

Schedule of Manufactures, Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
Kennebunkport. Tannery, Daniel W. Lord, & Co.	$8,000	$500	$2,500	Hides & skins, bark, lime, &c., $10,000	Maine, Massachusetts, N. Hampshire.	-	Sole & upper leather, valued at $15,000	½ in Maine, ½ in Mass. and N.Hampshire.	8 men at 75 cts.	None	None
Shoe and boot makers, Oliver Freeman, Wm. Meseroe, &c.	300	50	50	600	This town -	None -	Shoes & boots $1,000	-	2 men at 75 cts.	Do	Do
Blacksmiths, Twambly, Hutchins, Fairfield.	600	300	200	Charcoal 150	This State	Eng. Russia, Swedes iron & steel, $1,000.	3,000	This State	10 men at 67 cts.	Do	Do
Tin plate worker, Jesse Larabee.	300	100	400	-	-	Wire $200, tin plate $1,000	Various articles 1,900	Maine and N.Hampshire.	2 at 92 cts.	1 boy 20 cents.	Do

Biddeford. Whitcombs, Wm. Smith, Wm. Libbey, Mark Smith, & Thos. Smith, &c.	2,000	800	800	2,000	Principally in Maine	None	Sole and upper leather valued at $3,500	Principally in this town	7 men at 62 cts.	None	None
Blacksmiths, Josiah Simpson, Nat. Smith, Th. Smith, and Goodwin and Burnham.	500	200	180	200	This State	English and Russia iron valued at $1,000	Sole and upper leather $2,000	In this State	5 men at 75 cts.	1 boy at 25 cts.	None
Hatter, Ivory Dame	200	100	150	400	Maine	None	800	In Maine	1 man at $1	None	None
Shoemakers, G. W. Bransakate, James Hunt.	500	100	100	1,000	This State	None	Shoes & boots $2,600	Maine	4 men at 75 cts.	None	None

March 31, 1832.

ALEX. M'INTIRE, for
CHARLES O. EMERSON.

Document 2.—No. 17.

CUMBERLAND AND OXFORD COUNTIES.

Schedule of Manufactures, Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power; water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, & apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural & other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials & products are principally produced.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, & quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, & where.	Average No. of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of boys under 16 years of age, & rate of wages pr. day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of women and girls employed, and wages pr. day, they boarding themselves.	Inhabitants.
Falmouth, Cumberland county.												
Blacksmiths, 7 -	$700	$250	$1,000	Coal - $140	This State, Falmouth	Iron and steel $1,850	Variety of articles $5,250	All in this State	7 at 6s.	7 at 40c.	-	Falm. 1966
Cumberland.												
Blacksmiths, 4 -	600	200	800	Do - 130	In this State	Do 1,500	Do 4,200	Do	6 at 6s.	6 at 3s.	-	Cumb. 1558
N. Yarmouth.												
Blacksmiths, 7 -	1,500	400	1,000	Do - 250	Do	Do 2,000	Do 5,500	Do	10 at 6s.	5 at 3s.	-	N.Yar. 2664
Freeport.												
Blacksmiths, 3 -	300	100	300	Do - 50	Do	Do 800	Do 1,850	Do	3 at 6s.	-	-	Free. 2623
Dunham.												
Blacksmiths, 6 -	500	150	400	Do - 90	Do	Do 1,000	Do 2,900	Do	5 at 6s.	2 at 3s.	-	Dunh. 2631
Danville.												
Blacksmiths, 2 -	200	50	100	Do - 40	Do	Do 400	Do 1,000	Do	2 at 6s.	-	-	Danv. 1128
Poland & Minot.												
Blacksmiths, 10 -	1,000	300	600	Do - 250	Do	Do 2,200	Do 6,000	Do	10 at 75c.	5 at 40c.	-	Pol'nd 1917 Minot 2908
New Gloucester.												
Blacksmiths, 6 -	600	200	500	Do - 160	Do	Do 1,000	Do 3,100	Do	6 at 5s.	3 at 2s. & 3d.		

Gray.													
Blacksmiths, ax makers -	1,300	500	800	Do - 300	Do	Do 2,000	Do 4,700	Do	6 at 6s.	3 at 3s.	-	Gray 1575
Four more -	500	200	400	Do - 150	Do	Do 900	Do 2,900	Do	8 at 6s.	2 at 3s.	-	-	
Windham.													Wind. 2186
Blacksmiths, 4 -	400	150	300	Do - 120	Do	Do 800	Do 2,100	Do	4 at 6s.	-	-		
N. Yarmouth paper manufactory, Stockbridge	8,000	-	2,000	Rags - 6,000 Junk - 1,000	Maine	Rags 2,000	$15,000 in wrap'ng, foolscap, let'r, post Nos. 1&2, paper	All in Maine	6 at 6s.	2 at 3s.	6 at 2s. & 3d.		
Turner, Oxford county.													
Blacksmiths, 5 -	500	100	200	Coal -	In this State	Iron and steel 900	Vari'ty of articles, $2,500 in machinery	All in this State	4 at 6s.	2 at 3s.			
Gilmore.													
Iron founder -	300	1,000	200	45.0 pot iron, coal & wood $100	Do	None	Do 1,000	Do	2 at 6s. 8m	-	-		Turn. 2218
Buckfield.													
Blacksmiths -	700	150	500	Coal - 150	Do	Iron and steel 1,000	Do 2,800	Do	6 at 5s.	2 at 3s.	-		Buckf. 1510

The cost and average expenses upon the iron may cause it to be valued at $90 per ton.

Question. If 24,881 persons use 181 tons, what will 1000 persons use? *Answer.* Seven tons and a fraction.

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS, AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

- This estimate is as near as could be, from the fact that small private workshops keep no account of their stock, nor articles manufactured; and the method I have pursued is, to ascertain as near as practicable how many men would be the average constantly employed, and, from a calculation of several, of the amount of stock one would manufacture, have made an average.

JOSEPH HOOLE.

DOCUMENT 2.—No. 18.

YORK COUNTY.

Schedule of Manufactures, Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures: number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural & other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportion are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, & rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.
North Berwick.										
Joshua Meader and Isaac Varney, hatters	$400 hand labor	$100	$300	American furs and American wool $1,500	State of Maine and western States	Saxony & Spanish wool, partly manufactured, $150	Fur & felt hats $2,800	Principally sold in this State, small part in N. Hampshire	5 men, at 75 cents per day	None
Elijah Neal and George W. Gerry, Moses Fairbush, and others, blacksmiths	$400 hand labor	200	75	Charcoal 100 bushels, value $80	Maine	Swedes iron and English iron and steel, $1,700	$3,450 in axes, horse and ox shoes, plough iron, &c. &c.	Sold in the State	6 men, at 83 cents per day	Do
John D. Long, woollen manufacturer, begun 1828	$5,000 including machinery	-	1,000	15,000 lbs. wool, valued at $7,500	Maine principally	Iron, madder, logwood, alum, copperas, olive oil, &c. $260	Machine and table blanketing $1,400, wool 7,500	In Maine, Massachusetts, and N. Hampshire	16 men, 62 cents each	Do
Town of Buxton.										
Tanners	$1,400	60	250	$800	This State	None	Sole leather and upper leather, valued [illegible]	This State	4 men, at 75 cts.	Do

makers	200	50	100		2,000	Do	Do	Shoes and boots $3,200	Do	7 men, at 70 cents	1 at 25 cents
Blacksmiths	600	200	100	Charcoal	150	Do	Swedes and English iron and steel, $1,300	Edged tools, farming tools, &c. $2,000	Do	6 men, at 75 cents	None
Shorey, hatter	100	50	75		400	State of Maine		Fur and felt hats $1,000	Do	2 men, 75 cents	Do
Hollis. Dennet, tanner	800	40	100		500	This State	None	Sole and upper leather, valued $900	Do	2 men, at 75 cents	Do
John Dow and Isaac Goodwin, blacksmiths.	450	180	100	Charcoal	120	Do	Swedes and English iron and steel, $1,275	Mill work, farming tools, &c. $1,700	Do	4 men, at 75 cents	Do
Dennet & others, shoe and boot makers	150	40	100		1,800	Do	None	Shoes and boots $3,600	Do	5 men, at 75 cents	Do

ALEXANDER McINTIRE, for CHARLES O. EMERSON.

March 31, 1838.

Document 2.—No. 19.

SCARBOROUGH.

Schedule of Manufactures, Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings and fixtures occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal.	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what prices, or in what States such materials and products are principally produced.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.
Amos Hight, blacksmith	$150	$100	$100	Charcoal, $150	Maine	4 tons Russia and Swedes iron, $400 English, German & Swedes steel, 100	Farming utensils, - $1000 Edg'd tools, 700	All in Maine	3 men at $1 per day	
—— Warren, blacksmith	100	75	75	Charcoal, 100	Do	3 tons Russia and Swedes iron, 300 German & Swedes steel, - 75	Farming utensils, - 800 Edg'd tools, 400	In Maine	2 men at $1 per day	
Josh. Moulton, blacksmith	75	50	50	1000 bus. char. 70	Do	2 tons Russia and Swedes iron, 200 German & Swedes steel, - 50	Farming utensils, - 800 Edg'd tools, 100	Do	1 man at $1 per day	1 boy at 3s. per day
John Walker, blacksmith	100	50	50	900 bush. coal, 63	Do	2 tons Russia and Swedes iron, 200 German & Swedes steel, - 50	Farming utensils, - 800 Edg'd tools, 100	Do	1 man at $1 per day	1 boy at 3s. per day
James Rolf -	75	50	50	1000 do 700	Do	1½ tons Russia and Swedes steel, 150 German & Swedes steel, - 40	Farming utensils, - 700 Edg'd tools, 75	Do	1 man at $1 per day	

WENDELL P. SMITH.

DOCUMENT E.—No. 80.

Schedule of Manufactures, Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Machines, Hands, &c.

PART II.

Branch of business. When began. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the U. States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 15 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 15 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.
Marble, saddler, 1833.	$500	$25	$200	Leather $400 Saddlery ware 200 Webbing - 10 Thread - 5	Maine - England. Do. Do.	-	Saddles $600 Harnesses 300	Maine	1 at 6s.	1 at 3s.
Jackson, blacksmith. 1816.	500	150	400	1,200 bushels coal - 96	Maine -	2 tons Russia iron - $250 200 lbs. Swedes and blistered steel - 60	Farming tools 600 Edge tools 300	Maine	1 man, $1 per day.	
Morse, blacksmith, 1816.	300	150	200	1,000 bushels coal - 80	Maine -	2 tons Russia iron - 250 200 lbs. Swedes and blistered steel - 360	Edge and farming tools 1,200	Maine	1 man, 4s. 6d. pr. day.	1 at 3s.
Knight, shoemaker. 1820.	200	30	100	Sole leather - 200 Upper leather 100 Thread - 5	Maine -	-	Boots 300 Shoes 400	Maine	1 man, at 6s.	

MARSHALL S. HOWE.

UNITED STATES LIBRARY HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Document 2.—No. 21.

Schedule of Manufactures, Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

YORK COUNTY.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State, what proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of men over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.
Alfred.										
Holmes, John, Griffin & Son, S. Trip, H. Marshall, blacksmiths	$500	$300	$200	Charcoal $120	This State	Swedish and English iron valued at 1,250	Edged tools, horse & ox shoes, wheel irons, &c. $3,600	In this State	8 men at 75 cents	None
Lambert & Webber, potters	250	40	-	250	Do	None	Earthen ware of various kinds 500	All disposed of in the State	2 men at 75 cents	None
Samuel Clark, saddler	150	25	100	Leather, buckles, trees, &c. 200	Maine and Massa'tts	None	Saddles, bridles, harness, &c. at 400	Princi'ly sold in the State	1 man at 75 cents	1 boy part the time
N. Farnham & Son, T. Gile, &c. tanners	1,400	80	400	1,600	This State	None	Sole and upper leather at 2,750	All sold in the State	7 men at 75 cents	1 at 40cts.
Shoe and boot makers J. Thomson, Farnham, &c.	100	50	150	1,800	Do	None	Shoes and boots valued at 3,600	Sold in the State	5 men at 75 cents	1 at 40cts.
Rogers, cabinet maker	200	150	250	200	Do	Mahogany 40	Furniture of various kinds at 1,000	In this State	4 men at 75 cents	None
Wooden ware, such as buckets, meas-	300	80	300	400	Do	None	2,000	This State	10 men at 75 cents	None

Joel [illegible]bourne and	200	100	50	Charcoal	80	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	In this State	4 men at 62 cents	None
Boot and shoe m[illegible]	60	20	None		1,400	Do	[illegible]	Shoes and [illegible] valued at 2,800	In this town	4 men at 60 cents	None
Tanner[illegible]	400	50	50		[illegible]	This town	[illegible]	[illegible] and upper leather [illegible]	This town	2 men at 67 cents	None
[illegible] Forces-	150	50	None		200	Do	English and Swedish iron and steel 280	Horse & ox shoes, farming tools 600	This town	2 men at 62 cents	None
Shoemakers	80	30	None		1,300	This State	None	Shoes valued at 2,600	This town	4 men at 75 cents	None

ALEXANDER McINTIRE, for
CHARLES O. EMERSON.

March 31, 1832.

[Doc. No. 908.]

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DOCUMENT 2.—No. 22.

WESTBROOK.

Schedule of Manufactures, Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures; number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 yrs. of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.
Levi Towle, blacksmith, 1809.	700	300	150	3000 bushels coal 210	Maine	2 tons Swedes iron 240 1 ton Russia iron 120 100 lbs. cast steel 22 200 lbs. German and Swedes steel 20	Mill work 500 Farming utensils 600 Edged tools 200	In Maine	2 men $1 pr day	
Benja. Frost, blacksmith, 1827.	700	300	150	2000 bu. charcoal 140 10 chal. sea coal 140 ½ ton American iron 55	Maine Maryland Pennsyl.	4 tons Swedes iron 400 1 ton Russia iron 105 1 ton English iron, for light-house 110 150 lbs. cast steel 30 200 lbs. German and Swedes steel 20 75 lbs. Eng. blist'd 12	Mill work 1200 Farming utensils 600 Edged tools 300 Light-house lanthorn 700	All in Maine	5 men $1 pr day	
T. Brackett, tin plate worker	400	200	500	- -	-	English sheet iron 150 200 boxes tin plate 2000	Tin ware 5000 Stove funnel	All in Maine	4 men $1 pr day	2 boys 2s pr day

Document 2.—No. 23.

KENNEBUNK, YORK COUNTY.

Schedule of Manufactures, Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.
Hatters, - - Wm. Safford, Ebe. Safford.	$150	$ 80	$200	- $225	Maine	Patterns and Spanish wool, $250	Fur and wool hats, $900	All in Maine	2 men at 83 cts.	
Blacksmiths, - Par. Hall, J. Jones, J. Emery, E. Chadbourne, D. Tripp.	600	500	400	Charcoal, 350	Maine	Rus. Eng. Swedes iron and steel, $2,200	5,500	Maine	12 men at 75 cts.	2 boys at 25 cts.
Tin-plate worker, - Levi P. Hilliard.	350	150	600	- -	-	Wire 300, tin plate, $1,200	Various art. 2,566	This State and N. Hamp.	4 men at 83 cts.	1 boy at 20 cts.
Tanners, - - Ralph Curtis, S. Littlefield.	1,000	200	700	Hides, skins, bark, lime, &c. 1,500	Maine	- -	Sole leather, upper leather, valued at 2,300	Maine	3 men at 75 cts.	1 boy at 20 cts.
Shoe and boot makers, - - R. Curtis Littlefield, T. Walker, Elwell & Willard,	450	120	500	- - 250	this town	- -	Shoes and boots, 4,500	All in this State	6 men at 75 cts.	1 boy at 20 cts.

Blacksmiths, J. Wakefield, D. Littlefield, C. Wakefield, S. Hatch, J. Spears.	600	400	200	Charcoal,	150	this State	Russia, and Eng. iron, $1,000	swedes	Various,	2,600	This State	6 men at 75 cts.	5 boys at 20 cts.
Tanners, B. Cook, M. Littlefield, Wm. Gooch, Bill & Hobbs.	500	100	350	Hides, &c.,	750	Maine	-	-	Leather,	1,500	Maine	3 men at 62 cts.	1 boy at 20 cts.
Shoemakers, Bill & Hobbs, Littlefield.	200	75	200	-	680	this State	-	-	Shoes and boots,	1,600	Maine	3 men at 75 cts.	1 boy at 20 cts.
Tin-plate workers, J. & J. Baston.	400	175	750	-	-	-	Wire 400,	1,500	Various articles,	2,800	This State and N. Hamp.	5 men at 75 cts.	1 boy at 25 cts.

March 31, 1832.

ALEX. McINTIRE, *for*
CHARLES O. EMERSON.

DOCUMENT 2—No. 24.

GRAY, CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Schedule of Manufactures, Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings and fixtures occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States such materials and products are principally produced.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
Woollen - Mayall	Water - 3,500 600 Privilege	$1,500.	1,000	Soap & wood, 150 Barks & teasles, 75 Wool, - 2,080 Cotton yarn, 300	Wool in this State Manufactured at Lisbon	Dye stuffs.—Indigo, $20; fustic, 65; red wood, 65; logwood, 65; copperas, 20; alum, 6; tumeric, 10; wormwood, 20; blue vitriol, 10; madder, 20; and other articles; in all amounting to $200	1,500 yds. broadcloth, at 2 dollars, $3,000 3,000 satinets, at 60 cts. 1,800 400 flannel, at 50 cts. 200	½ in this State, remainder in Boston and New York	10 men at 6s.	4 at 3s.	2 at 2s.
Mayall's fulling mill	500	200	-	- 20	this State	In dye stuffs, $80	7200 yards woollen cloth, at 9d. worth 75 cents, 5,400	All in this State	1 at 6s.		
Carding machine	300	500	-	In oil, - $50	this State	- 280	12,000 lbs. at 3½ cents, worth 50 cents 6,000	All in this State	1 at 4s. 6d.		

Schedule of Manufactures, Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

Branch of business begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings and fixtures occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quality and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States such materials and products are principally produced.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.
Craskell, saddler, 1817.	$500	$25	$200	Leather, $300 Saddlery ware, 200 Webbing, 10	Maine	-	Saddles, $300 Harnesses, 400	Maine	- -	1 at 3s. per day.
Smith & Mixer shoemakers, 1830.	500	30	1,000	Leather, sole, 700 Upper leather, 500 Morocco, 50 Thread, &c., 25	Do English	-	Boots, 800 Shoes, 1,800	Do	4 men at 4s. 6d. pr. day	
R. Young, hatter, 1819.	300	50	150	Muskrat, 75 Coney 10 Dye stuffs 50 Trimmings, 25	Russia French English English	Muskrat, 75 French coney, 10 Dye stuff, 50 Trimmings, 25	Hats manufactured 600	Do	1 man at 4s. 6d. pr. day	
J. Hobbs, blacksmith	300	150	600	1,600 bush. coal, 128	Maine	2 tons Russia iron, 250 200 lbs. Swedes blister'd steel, 60	Farming utensils, 1,200 Edge tools, 400	Do	2 men at $1 per day	
—— Hall, blacksmith	300	150	300	800 bushels coal, -	Do	1 ton Russia iron, 125 100 lbs. Swedes and blistered steel, 30	Edge tools, 800	Do	1 man at $1 per day	

MARSHALL S. HOWE.

Document 2.—No. 26.

BRIDGTON.

Schedule of Manufactures, Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures; number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.
Bailey, blacksmith, 1816.	500	150	200	1200 bush. charcoal 96	Maine	2 tons Russia iron 200 200 lbs. Swedes and blistered steel 40	Farming utensils 300 Edge tools 400	Maine	2 men $1 pr day
Newbegin, blacksmith, 1824.	300	150	150	800 bush. charcoal 64	Maine	1 ton Russia iron 100 lbs Swedes and blistered steel 200	Farming utensils 600	Maine	1 man at 75 cents
Brown, blacksmith, 1819.	500	150	200	800 bushels coal	Maine	1 ton Russia iron 100 100 lbs steel 300	Farming utensils, shoeing horses, &c. 1000	- -	2 men at 75 cents
Rob't K. Hunt, shoemaker, 1831.	200	30	600	Sole leather 500 Upper leather 300 Morocco 100 Thread 10 Russia sheeting 7	Maine Maine Maine England Russia	- - -	Boots 700 Shoes 900	Maine	3 men at 4s. 6d.

WESTBROOK.

Schedule of Manufactures, Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures: number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of averaged stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural & other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, & rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
Woodford and Jordon, comb factory, 1810.	$4,000 horsepower	$1,500 2 horses 150	$5,000	33,000 horns, $4,950 Lime, &c. 50 Paper 100	Maine & Mass. Maine Do	67,000 horns $10,050 Sponge and dye wood 100	Horn combs $33,000	¼ in Maine & the Provinces of N. Brunswick and N. Scotia, ¼ Pa. ¼ Mass.	28 men, $1 p. day	-	Females 26, 2s. p. per day
S. B. & A. Stevens, comb factory, 1825.	$700, horse power	500 1 horse 100	1,500	7,000 horns 1,000 Lime, paper, &c. 20	Do Do	Do do 20	Do 3,000	All in Maine	4 men, $1 p. day	-	4 do do
L. & S. S. Hersey, tin plate workers, 1829	$50	150	800	-	-	60 boxes tin plate 600 360 lbs. wire 77	Tin ware 1,600	Do	2 men, 4s. 6d.		
Joseph Merrill, tin plate worker	50	50	600	-	-	60 boxes tin plate 600 360 lbs. wire 77	Do 1,600	Do	2 do do		
Nathaniel Walden, comb manufactory, 1819	400	300	150	4,000 horns 1,000 Lime & paper 15	Maine & Mass. Maine	4,000 horns 1,000 Sponge and dye wood 20	Horn combs 4,000	Maine and Massachusetts	3 men $1 per day	-	2 do do

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures: number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural & other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
Chaun'y. Woodford, comb manufactory	$500, horse power	400	100	1,000 American horns 150 Lime, paper, &c. 15	Maine	4,000 Spanish horns 880 Sponge and dye wood 15	Horn combs 3,500	All in Maine	3 men $1 per day	2 boys	4 2s. per day
Elijah North, tin plate worker	$100	50	300	-	-	50 boxes tin plate 500 200 lbs. wire 26	Tin ware 1,000	Do	1 do do		
Levi Morrell, wool puller and morocco dresser	2,000	400	5,000	12,000 wool skins 8,000 25,900 pelts 4,250 15 tons sumac 235	Do	-	Morocco 6,300 21,000 lbs. wool 9,660	Mass.	7 do do		
Sumner Knight, tin plate worker	400	200	800	-	-	100 boxes tin plate 1,000 500 lbs. wire 60 400 lbs. pewter 66	Tin ware 2,000	In Maine	2 do do		
Nath'l Stevens, wool puller	1,000	-	-	16,000 wool skins 14,000 20,000 lbs. fleece wool 10,000	Do	-	Wool 25,800 Skins 3,200	Mass. $20,000 Maine 5,000	3 do do		
Jas. Tarry, wool puller and mo-											

Document 2.—No. 28.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Schedule of Manufactures, Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.
Shoemakers									
Falmouth, 15	$1,000	$100	$1,500	Leather 3,250, thread $100	This State	Shoes & boots 11,350	All in this State	15 at 6s.	3 at 3s.
Cumberland, 8	500	50	800	Do 2,800, do 50	Do	Do 6,100	Do	6 at 6s.	3 at 3s.
N. Yarmouth, 15	1,000	100	1,600	Do 4,900, do 100	Do	Do 10,600	Do	12 at 6s	4 at 3s.
Freeport, 3	300	25	300	Do 1,050	Do	Do 2,250	Do	3 at 6s.	
Durham, 10	800	75	700	Do 3,500, do 50	Do	Do 7,550	Do	10 at 6s	
Gray, 8	700	50	600	Do 2,800, do 50	Do	Do 6,050	Do	8 at 6s.	
Windham, 20	1,000	200	2,000	Do 7,000, do 150	Do	Do 15,150	Do	16 at 6s.	4 at 3s.
Turner, 7	600	50	500	Do 2,450, do 40	Do	Do 5,290	Do	7 at 6s.	
Poland, 10	800	60	900	Do 3,500, do 50	Do	Do 7,550	Do	10 at 6s	
Minot, 12	1,000	70	1,000	Do 4,200, do 100	Do	Do 9,100	Do	10 at 6s.	4 at 3s.
Buckfield, 10	800	60	800	Do 3,500, do 70	Do	Do 7,510	Do	10 at 6s.	
New Glocester, 6	500	40	500	Do 2,100, do 40	Do	Do 4,540	Do	6 at 6s	
						$93,100			

Pains have been taken to take the shoemakers from some towns which did not ship shoes and boots. But, in taking the shoemakers in this way, and an estimate of their work, it must fall short of the quantity actually consumed, as many families make their own shoes in the country, and many occupy themselves in this way only in the winter season.

[illegible]	1,731	do.
Windham	1,139	do.
Turner	2,186	do.
Poland	2,218	do.
Minot	1,917	do.
Buckfield	2,908	do.
	1,510	do.
	20,443	

Question. If 20,443 persons consume $93,100 in boots and shoes, what will it average per head?

Answer. $4 55 within a fraction.

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS, AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

This estimate is as near as could be, from the circumstance that small private work-shops keep no accounts of their stocks and articles manufactured; and the method I have pursued is to ascertain, as near as practicable, how many men are employed constantly, and, from a calculation of several, of the amount of stock one would manufacture, have made an average.

J. G. HOOLE.

Branch of business.	Real estate, buildings, fixtures, and machinery.	Value of the domestic and agricultural productions consumed per annum.		States wherein produced.	Kinds and v foreign mat
Cotton factories	473,000	Cotton	517,000	Louisiana & S. Carolina	Iron, steel, &c
Woollen do	31,000	Wool	8,311	Maine	Oil, iron, & ste
Satinet do	24,500	Wool and cotton	25,200	Maine & S. Carolina	Dye stuffs
Paper do	27,000	Rags and junk	27,000	Maine and Massachus.	- -
Iron foundries	23,000		27,000	-	- -
Nail factories	12,000	- -	-	-	Iron
Marble do	8,200	Marble	1,000	Maine	Marble
Powder do	7,000	Coal	500	Maine	Saltpetre and brimstone
Starch do	4,500	Potatoes	3,800	Maine	- -
Boot and shoe do	59,500	Leather	598,500	Maine	- -
Iron smiths	21,200	Iron and coal	73,800	Do., Penn., & Virginia	Iron
Ship-building	80,000	Wood	560,000	Maine	Hemp & iron
Tin plate workers	3,250	- -	-	-	Wire and tin
Cordage factories	16,400	Hemp and tar	5,630	Maine, Ky., & N. C.	Hemp
Hat do	18,000	Wool and furs	20,000	Maine and New York	Furs and gum
Tanneries	310,440	Hides and skins	901,238	Maine	- -
Cabinet factories	48,350	Wood	10,000	Maine	Mahogany
Salt do	110,000	- -	-	-	Mineral
Comb do	8,550	Horn tips, lime and paper	7,750	Maine	Horns and dye
Rum distilleries	52,000	Wood and coal	4,750	Maine	Molasses
Fulling and cloth-ing mills	358,800	Dye stuffs and soap	66,600	Maine	Dye wood & oi
Carding machines	500,000	Oil and dye stuffs	8,500	Maine	Do. d
Oil mills	2,350	Flaxseed	1,500	Maine	- -
	$2,199,040		$ 2,908,079		$ 1,
Wool	-	- -	-	-	- -

Vessels have been in great demand during the year 1831, which has occasioned increase. Upwards of 40,000 tons have been built; most have been launched, but r still on the stocks. The ton, fitted for sea, is estimated at $45, iron fastened.

Boot and shoe makers. The amount of this work is estimated at $3 per head. In and large towns, it will average $6; in adjacent towns, between 4 and $5; interio something less than $2.

Tanneries. In the State are 10,947 vats; 3,008 in Kennebec, 1,002 in Penobsco *Waldo, 1,075 in* Lincoln, 380 in Somerset, 376 in Hancock, 170 in Washington, *Cumberland, 450 in Oxford,* and 960 in York counties. Will average to contain 1 *each raw hides; will* turn out 720 lbs. tanned.

9.

NE, 1831.

value of articles annually manufactured.	Where disposed of.	Number of males employed.	Number of females employed.	REMARKS.
2,626	Maine and Massachusetts	195	458	Chiefly in Maine, about ⅔.
15,597	Maine and Massachusetts	10	1	
44,065	Do., New York, Pennsylvania - -	21	15	
61,[illegible]	Maine and Massachusetts	35	58	About equal quantities in each.
[illegible],000	Maine and Massachusetts	37		
7,000	Do., Massachusetts and West Indies - -	25	-	One in the State.
1,000	Maine and Massachusetts	18	-	But two in the State.
2,680	Maine and Massachusetts	12	-	One in the State.
5,600	Maine and Massachusetts	4		
7,000	Maine - - -	1800	-	A few shipped to Massachusetts and West Indies.
1,500	Maine - - -	945	-	About 10 per cent. is American iron.
0,000	Maine, Massachusetts, and New York	1500	-	Twice the no. of vessels built this year than will average.
1,800	United States chiefly -	40	-	A little shipped to the West Indies.
94,127	Maine - - -	65	9	About ¼ made of the amount used in the State.
56,494	Maine - - -	40	24	Most of the hats used are brought from other States.
76,568	Maine, Massachusetts, and New York - -	436	-	About 4 persons to 100 vats.
0,400	Maine, West Indies, and South America -	148		
10,625	- - -	500	-	But one factory in the State.
13,500	Maine, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania -	38	36	
9,985	Maine, New York, and South - -	24	-	About ⅔ used in Maine.
800	Maine - - -	598	-	In operation 8 months in the year.
990	Maine - - -	525		
000	Maine - - -	3	-	Just commenced, & pays well.
[illegible]	Maine and Massachusetts.	7019	601	

and clothing mills. There are 299 clothing mills; 48 in Kennebec, 25 in Penobscot, Waldo, 55 in Lincoln, 33 in Somerset, 19 in Hancock, 13 in Washington, 51 in [illegible], 32 in York, 35 in Oxford counties. Average value $1,200 each.

machines. There are 350; 51 in Kennebec, 25 in Penobscot, 34 in Waldo, 55 in [illegible] in Somerset, 19 in Hancock, 13 in Washington, 46 in Cumberland, 35 in York, [illegible]. The machines are valued at $800. Land, buildings, and fixtures, at $600 each.

The amount of wool raised in this State is estimated at 1,604,718 lbs. calculated [illegible]rns made by the assessors to the *Legislature last year, allowing 3 lbs.* to each head.

[illegible]ND, *April 20, 1832.*

ASA CLAPP.

MANUFACTURES.

RETURNS FROM THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Document 3.—No. 1.

Boston, *May* 19, 1832.

Sir: The original returns of Manufactures in Massachusetts will be sent on by the same mail with this.

The Commissioners regret that they could not have presented two results of estimates on the returns, in addition to those given, viz. the quantity of agricultural products of which the manufactures occasion the consumption, and an analysis of the proportions of the value of different materials and subjects of expense, going into the production of the different kinds of manufactures. This analysis would be a work of some labor, but would shed great light upon the question of protection, and the duties requisite for giving protection to manufactures, and the different rates upon the different articles of importation which would be equivalent to each other, and practically equal.

The answers of various manufacturers to the different subjects of inquiry proposed, besides those included in the tabular returns which were given in reply to the circulars mentioned in the report, will be forwarded in the course of a day or two. The delay is occasioned by the necessity of making copies of two of the originals, which have been mislaid.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WILLARD PHILLIPS.

Hon. Louis McLane,
Secretary of the Treasury of the U. S., Washington.

Questions propounded by the Commissioners.

1. What branch of business? When begun? Names of proprietors?
2. What is the value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business? What kind of power, water, steam or animal?
3. What is the value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures? and the number and value of horses and other animals used in the business?
4. What is the value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture?
5. What are the different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum?
6. At what places, or in what States, are such materials and products principally produced?
7. What are the different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials?
8. What are the different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually *manufactured*?

9. What proportions are disposed of in this State? What proportion in other States, and where? What proportion in foreign countries, and where?

10. What is the average number of males, over 16 years old, employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves?

11. What is the average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves?

12. What is the average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves?

13. What is the expense, in the respective branches of manufacturing carried on in the county, of wear and tear? Repairs of tools, apparatus and machinery, replacing machines in consequence of improvements? Depreciation in the value of buildings and fixtures? Insurance against fire, floods and other accidents? Interest of capital from the purchase of materials to the time of realizing the proceeds of manufactured articles? Salaries or compensation to agents, clerks, superintendents, watchmen, &c.? Loss by bad debts in sales? Commissions paid to selling agents and consignees? Transportation and storage of materials and manufactured articles? What would these expenses and losses amount to per cent. on the gross proceeds of manufactured articles?

14. Which particular branches of manufacturing, if any in the county, are carried on to any considerable extent, with borrowed capital; and to what extent?

15. How many hours in the day do the operatives work in each of the respective branches of manufactures in the county? And how many months of the year are they employed in each of the respective branches?

16. What is the rate of wages of agricultural laborers in your county per day in the summer season, supposing their employers to board them, and per month for the whole year, the laborer being boarded?

17. What has been the rate of profit in each particular branch of manufacturing in the county, each year, since its establishment in the county, supposing the business to be carried on with the manufacturer's own capital, and not by borrowed capital? What, more particularly, has been the rate for each of the last three years? What has been the cause of the increase or decrease of profit from time to time?

18. What is the usual rate of profit in the county in the various kinds of business generally?

19. How much has the cost to the manufacturer himself, of the articles manufactured in the county, increased or diminished from year to year, each year, since the commencement of each branch, and has this increase or diminution of the cost to the manufacturer been in the wages or expense of materials, or from what other cause has it arisen?

20. When were the respective branches of manufacturing established in the county? What has been the quantity of each kind of articles manufactured in the county in each year, since it commencement in the county to the present time? Or, if the quantities cannot be stated, what has been the general increase or decrease of the quantity of each kind?

21. What has been the increase or decrease of price each year, of each article manufactured in the county, since the commencement of the manufacture?

22. What amount of agricultural and other productions of the United States is consumed, or caused to be consumed, by the various manufacturing establishments in the county, and of what kinds?

23. To what extent and of what kind of articles is household manufacture carried on in the county? Has it increased or diminished, and to what extent, since 1824?

24. What is the cost of imported articles similar to those manufactured in your county?

25. Do foreign articles come into competition with any of those manufactured in the county? And to what extent?

26. What proportion does the amount of imported articles consumed in the county bear to that of similar domestic articles?

27. What proportion of the whole consumption of the United States is supplied by domestic manufactures of any articles, in the manufacture of which you are concerned, or of which you have a particular knowledge?

28. In what part of the United States, or in what foreign countries, are the principal articles manufactured in your county, consumed?

29. If any articles manufactured in your county are exported, to what foreign market are they exported? and what foreign articles of like kind come into competition with them at such foreign place of sale?

30. Are the manufactured articles in each branch sold for immediate payment, or on credit? and, if on credit, what credit is given usually in each of the respective branches? Are any of the manufactured articles disposed of in barter in any branch? and, if any, what particular kinds? and for what are they bartered?

31. What would be the effect in the county, of breaking up any particular branches of manufacturing in it? Supposing one or another particular branch to be broken up, to what

other employments could the persons engaged in it probably resort? What would be the effect upon the value of lands and buildings? and upon the means of the laboring classes to obtain employment and subsistence?

32. If the manufacture of iron is carried on in the county, would the articles of iron manufactured command the market to a certain extent in the vicinity of the manufactory, though the duty on similar imported articles should be entirely taken off? And, if so, to how extensive a circle around the manufactory would the demand be supplied by the manufactory, in spite of a perfectly free competition with similar foreign articles imported free of duty?

33. What duty on similar imported articles would be sufficient to protect the respective articles manufactured in your county, and enable the domestic manufacturer to maintain a competition in the home market with the foreign manufacturer?

34. If the duty on *all imported* articles were reduced to 12½ per cent. *ad valorem*, could each of the considerable branches of manufactures in your county still be carried on? If not, which of them would be destroyed at that rate of duty?

35. In case of any branch of manufacture being abandoned, how would the persons engaged in such branch employ their capital?

36. What reduction of duty might be made on the respective branches of manufacture carried on in your county, and still leave the respective manufactured articles so far protected, that they would be manufactured at a profit of six per cent. per annum?

37. What change could be advantageously made in the mode of collecting the duties on imported articles, so as to prevent frauds?

38. If minimums should be abolished, and the duties assessed on the actual value of the imported article in the American port, what rate *ad valorem* duty would be equivalent to the present with the minimum?

39. What would be the operation of such a change upon the frauds at present supposed to be practised?

Document 3.—No. 2.

Answers of Aaron Tufts on Manufactures.

Dudley, *April* 16, 1832.

Gentlemen: At the time your circular came to hand until within a few days, my family have been dangerously sick, which has prevented my attention to the subject of your inquiry.

It will not be in my power to answer but a part of your questions, the principal object of which appears to be to ascertain, from facts elicited, whether the manufacturing business is so productive as to justify a reduction of duties on the foreign article, and still leave the domestic protected. I can answer this general question as far as it respects the woollen business, and which will apply also to wool. I have been led to watch, with great attention, the progress of the woollen business from its first commencement: I was a stockholder, for about one year, in the first factory which was put into operation in this country, in 1812, and having, from that time to the present, been the owner of a large flock of fine woolled sheep. This factory commenced business with a capital of thirty-one thousand dollars paid in and invested, the whole of which was lost previous to 1818, and the factory passed into other hands. Other factories in this country went into operation at different periods previous to 1820, which, in almost every instance, have since become insolvent, or closed their concerns with a total loss. I will instance the woollen factory in Southbrige, which closed its concerns about three years since, with a loss, as I am informed, of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars. South Leicester Corporation, about the same time, met a loss of one hundred and ninety thousand dollars. Others might be enumerated, the situation of which would be no better. These factories were owned by gentlemen of abundant capital, well acquainted with mercantile business, and under the immediate direction of practical manufacturers. I am satisfied, from facts in my possession, that the woollen business in the aggregate, previous and up to the year 1824, the loss would be equal to the whole amount of capital invested. The tariff of 1824 was considered a pledge given by Government that protection should be afforded to the industry of the country: it held out some encouragement to the manufacturer, and induced many to embark in the business; large amount of capital was invested. Some of those who had gone into operation previous to 1824, had survived in a languishing condition, and a part of those, after 1824, were ruined by the severe pressure of 1829. I do not believe that those who went into operation subsequent to 1824, have made a dollar in the aggregate, though there are some few instances where, by fortunate coincidence of circumstances, have made six per centum or more, but these exceptions have been more from mercantile operations, than the regular

business of manufactoring. But few dividends have been made. The following statistical facts were obtained from the owners or agents of most of the woollen factories in this county, and were taken for the year 1831, and it is believed are very correct. They will go far to establish the opinions I have given in the foregoing remarks:

The whole amount, in value, of woollens made in 1831, in this county, is -	$2,499,500
Value of wool consumed - - - - - - - -	1,518,000
All other articles - - - - - - - - -	417,724
Labor - - - - - - - - - -	298,562
	2,234,286
Commissions and guarantee on sales of $2,499,500, at 7 per cent. - -	174,965
Insurance—interest on capital - - - - - - -	188,590
	2,477,901

Wear and decay of machinery, buildings, &c., 8 per cent. at least.

Respectfully,
AARON TUFTS.

Messrs. Wm. Phillips & Gayton P. Osgood.

Answers to Questions.

13. Twenty per centum.
14. Perhaps ⅓ or ¼, much less than in mercantile business.
15. Twelve hours.
16. Twelve dollars in summer, ten by the year.
17. Reference to the foregoing statistical facts.
18. Farms rent for about 4 per cent., but will not rent over 3 per cent. after deducting expense of repairs in buildings, &c.; mercantile business, the success of which depends on skill and facility in trafficing.
19. The reduction of expense in manufacturing within that time has been about 50 per centum, made by the great improvements in labor-saving machines. The price of labor has undergone no material change during that period.
20. We were so miserably deficient in statistics, that it is impossible to state with confidence.
21. Since the war, 66 per centum.
22. Agricultural products consumed annually in this county in manufacturing woollens, and by the laborers, amount to one million seven hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars, ascertained from the returns of manufacturers.
23. Comparatively nothing is done in the household manufactory: a female can now earn more cloth in a day than she could make in the household way in a week.
24. If the manufacturer sells his goods, the price must be the market price, as low as the imported article sells.
25. *To* a ruinous extent.
26. *In the* United States.
30. *Usually on* a credit of six and eight months.
33. *Nothing less* than the present duties, if no frauds were practised on the revenue, would be sufficient protection to enable the woollen manufacturer to make 6 per cent.
34. The wool grower and woollen manufacturer would be ruined.
35. Total loss of the capital invested in buildings, fixtures, and machinery: it is not possible to change their use for any other occupation.

Respectfully,
AARON TUFTS.

Document 3.—No. 3.

Answers of D. Anthony respecting Cotton Business.

Fall River, *March* 22, 1832.

Gentlemen: Your circular, under date of 29th February, reached me a few days since, putting a number of questions to me in relation to the manufacturing business carried on in our county. My remarks will apply more particularly to *the manufacture* of cotton, which business I now am, and have *been engaged in, for twenty years.*

To the 13th question, I remark, that the repairs of tools and machinery is equal to ten pe cent. per annum, and the replacing of machinery, in consequence of improvements, has bee large. The establishment in which I am interested, and agent of, and have been, since it first commencement, has thrown aside, as useless and worthless, machines in good orde in the course of fifteen years, to the amount of six thousand dollars. During the whole o said time, we had not to exceed, on an average, one thousand five hundred spindles in ope ration; the whole cost of which amounted to about twenty thousand dollars; and have ex pended, in improving other machinery, three thousand dollars. Wooden buildings depre ciate more than those of bricks and stones. Our company quite recently repaired one o wood capacious enough to hold 1,500 spindles, which was estimated to have cost, in th year 1813, $9,250; and for the repairs of which have expended $2,500: during the time i was occupied, which was fourteen years, repairs to the amount of $1,500 were made. In surance against fire has been, during said time, 1¼ to 2½ per cent. per annum; but a smal part of the amount of cost has been insured. Insurance against freshets are trifling in thi place. Interest from the time of purchasing the cotton to the receiving of the proceeds o the manufactured articles varies from 5 to 7 per cent. Salaries to agents in this place, wh are part owners, are and have been low, compared with those in other sections of the coun try, being about $750 annually. And many of the manufacturing establishments have brough up their clerks, and they have cost but little. And I may say, that, for agents, clerks, super intendents, and watchmen, for our establishment, where now three thousand spindles ar running, will amount to $1,800 per year. Loss by bad debts have been at least 2½ per cent on all sales, although we have paid a guarantee commission on nearly half of them sinc commencing the business. Commissions to selling agents have varied; the general rate ha been 5 to 6 per cent. for selling and guaranteeing. Transportations, to us, is light, our es tablishment being contiguous to the salt water, and within three hours sail of Providence R. I., and twenty-four hours to the city of New York, and will amount only to about eigh hundred dollars yearly.

To the 14th. Perhaps there are no establishments in our county who borrow much o their capital.

To the 15th. Twelve hours per day is required for the usual day's work, (11½ hours ma be obtained,) in manufacturing establishments in this place, and they generally are employ ed the whole year. Printing establishments work less hours per day, say about ten.

To the 16th. Wages paid by agriculturists, per day, vary from 50 cents to $1, all goo weather; $1 25 is paid some times to first rate hands for mowing; $9 to $12 per month, fo the year, and boarded.

To the 17th. That part of the county in which I am most acquainted, are the towns o Pawtucket, Seekonk, Rehoboth, Swanzey, Dighton, Westport, and Troy. In each of th said towns, except Troy, the majority of manufacturing business have changed hands, th former owners having been unsuccessful, some of them having lost their whole investment and, in several instances, the second owners have not succeeded, although they bought at 1. to 25 per cent. on the original cost.

To the 18th. In the business I have any knowledge of, it has been productive of smal profits, none reaching 6 per cent. per annum, for a series of years, if we except the whal fishing and banking business.

To the 19th and 21st. In 1810 to 1814, it cost, for labor and interest of the establishment to produce one yard of brown sheeting, yard wide, of No. 16 yarn, about eighteen cents which is now produced for four and a half cents; the difference mainly is in skill an improvements, of the machines, labor being about the same now as then. In those years, an time previous, the cotton was put out to persons in the neighborhood to be picked, and 4 t 6 cents per pound was paid for picking, which is now done by machines at the establishment for half of a cent per pound; and yarn was also put out to weave, at about 10 cents the yard for said sheeting, which is now done by power in the establishment for 1½ cents. Such goods were, in said years, sold for 45 cents per yard, which may now be had for 10 cents

To the 20th. The manufacturing business in the county of Bristol has been mostly com menced since 1808; one or two establishments commenced as early as 1800, and have increased perhaps three fold in the last fifteen years.

To the 22d. In this manufacturing village, (Fall River,) where I reside, there is a popu lation of 4,000 inhabitants, all of whom (and how many more there are, I know not) are de pending either directly or indirectly upon the manufacturing business, in said village, fo their support, and who are mostly laboring people, requiring as much agricultural produc as any other class of people in any other part of the country, and they obtain it by their in dustry.

To the 23d. Household manufactures in this county are very trifling, except the makin of straw bonnets, of which I have no personal knowledge. The wool growers sell thei wool and buy their cloth. Very little flax is raised, except for sewing threads.

To the 25th. Foreign goods find their way into this country, some way or other, whether at a loss or a profit to the importer, vender, or foreign manufacturer, I know not, but at such prices, at this time, as threaten the prostration of some portions of manufacturing business, (I allude more particularly to the printing cloths,) for a season.

To the 26th. In all parts of the United States our manufactures are consumed; some small portions are exported to Mexico, South America, and to the islands in the Pacific ocean, and they there come in competition with foreign manufactures.

To the 30th. Our goods are sold mostly on time, at 6 to 12 months credit. There is but little bartering of our goods for other manufactures or any thing else.

To the 31st. The effect to this county, in breaking up the manufacturing business, would be attended with the greatest evils. Houses, mills, workshops, and lands in the immediate vicinity of the establishments, would be of little or no value to their owners, or any other persons; and what few there may be among the manufacturers who have any stock more than sufficient to pay their debts, must go in the western country, where lands are cheap, and raise what they can subsist upon, depriving themselves of many of the comforts of life. These manufacturing establishments have drawn around them some thousands who are all prosperous and happy, possessing the means of a comfortable subsistence, enjoying moral and religious instruction, many of whom promise great usefulness in the arts of manufacturing, and who are of great worth in many other respects. And annihilate these manufacturing establishments, and they will be brought to wretchedness, being obliged to live as the first settlers of these shores were, upon fish. There are also many of our farmers depending upon the market of this village for the sale of the products of their farms, and who would be, in case of a general prostration of the manufacturing in this county, left without a market for their produce: of course their farms, to a considerable extent, must remain uncultivated.

To the 32d and 34th. I consider that the duty is the only protection to the iron or any other manufacturing business in our country, of which I have any acquaintance. Therefore, a reduction of the duties would tend to ruinous consequences to any manufacturing business I am acquainted with.

To the 35th. There is but a small amount of capital in the manufacturing business, besides what is in mills, water power, and other real estate, and machinery.

To the 36th. My general statement, as to our own establishment, which I here annex, and my remarks to the 17th question, will fully answer this.

To the 24th, 26th, 27th, 29th, 33d, 37th, 38th, and 39th, are left by me, in as much as they are not answered in the foregoing, to those who are more acquainted with the tariff, &c.

DAVID ANTHONY.

Messrs. Willard Phillips and
Gayton P. Osgood.

Fall River, *March* 22, 1832.

Fall River manufactory, established in the town of Troy, in the county of Bristol, commenced business by way of erecting a mill, shop, and houses, in the spring of 1813, and in the autumn and winter following, got in operation 7 to 800 spindles, and the summer after increased them to 1,000, all which cost $39,000, including all the purchase of real estate, which amounted to $9,000. They were then without any means to buy stock, except on a credit. There has been repeated sales of shares in said corporation in the years 1817, '19, '21, '25, '30, and '31, and in neither case have the shares sold for the cost and an interest of five per cent. per annum, although the real estate has increased in value, without any improvements being taken into the account, six to eight thousand dollars, if we may calculate on the manufacturing business continuing. As relates to the profits for the last three years in my business, they would be considered very fair, if the state of the machinery was not taken into the account, but if that is taken into the account, the reduction on it, in consequence of improvements in machinery, made the last three or four years, the interest of the expenditures cannot be realized.

I send you with this, several general statements. The other information is collecting, and will be obtained as fast as possible. It will take some time to do it.

I am yours, &c.

D. ANTHONY.

P. S. I think Mr. Shepherd's fears, in relation to a statement which might show the profits, might be more properly made in relation to a loss; for it will be found that all the establishments in the county of Bristol, will not, this day, bring the money expended. Very few of them have divided any thing. What profits they may have made, having been laid out in the same business, perhaps in enlarging their establishment, or replacing machinery, or repairing.

FALL RIVER, *March* 22, 1832.

The subscriber bought machinery, belts, drums, cans, and bobbins, in the month of O ber, 1815, for $1,650, which was then running in a leased privilege. He run the same th and a half years, when he was obliged to give up the premises; and no convenient pl presented, in which he might accommodate the machinery, in continuing to run the sa he offered it for sale, and it was disposed of, piece after piece, in the course of some two three years, for the sum of four hundred dollars, which low price was owing to the dep ciation of machinery, by ware and tare in part, and the depreciation of machinery in co quence of improvements, some of the machines having become useless. This shows a l per annum, of 33 per cent., besides the interest. The business, however, during the t it run, was equal to the interest of the cost of the machinery of fifteen per centum.

DAVID ANTHONY

TROY, FALL RIVER, *March* 22, 1832.

The subscriber rented mill room and water power, in the year 1824, and put cotton m chinery in operation which cost six thousand five hundred dollars, which he has run sin either on his own account or in company with others, ever since; and, besides keepi the same in good running order, the same has earned an annual profit of about eight p cent., but the depreciation of the same machinery, owing much to improvements made, a the loss by bad debts, will take off the whole of the said profits.

CLARK SHOVE.

TROY, *March* 22, 1832.

The subscriber hired mill room and water power for one thousand spindles, and hired fi hundred spindles, and preparation for nearly the said number of spindles, and bought t mules and a warp frame, equal to five hundred spindles, in the autumn of 1829, and has r the same ever since. All of the year previous to March 1st, 1832, he sold his goods t printer, for cash, at 7¼ cents a yard. There was no expense for delivering or for sellin and he computes the profits of that year to be three thousand dollars, having no regard the ware and tare of the machinery, and the loss to the same, owing to improvements ma in machinery, which being taken into the account, and the present state of the market f such goods, (which have already been sold at a reduction of 1¼ of a cent per yard, at whic price they cannot be made,) he thinks that he could only get the cost and interest for th expenditures made by him, and be enabled to transfer the lease at par value, which lea was had on fair terms, and would now be so considered were the same in market.

THEOPHILUS SHOVE.

FALL RIVER, *March* 22, 1832.

A. & J. Shove, of Troy, county of Bristol, and State of Massachusetts, commenced bus ness in the year 1827, manufacturing cotton. They expended, for machinery and fixture in a mill they rented, in the year 1827 and '28, - - - - - $17,0
And the same was sold in the year 1829, for - - - - - - 8,3

Making a loss, besides interest, of - - - - - - - - $8,7

They rented the above in January, 1830, and, after deducting the rents paid for the abov machinery, of 9 per cent., and building in which it was placed, and keeping the same i good running order, which expense was but small, on account of the same having been i operation so little time, they have probably made, in the following two years, deducting th depreciation in the machinery, the sum of four thousand five hundred dollars, which being added to the amount it sold for, is $12,800, and that deducted from $17,000, there remain a sum of $4,200, besides the interest, lost in the business in the last four years.

FALL RIVER, 3*d mo.* 23*d*, 1832.

Daniel Buffinton, one of the subscribers, says he was in partnership with his brother Darius *in* manufacturing cotton; that they owned and hired machinery to amount of 500 spindles *and hired water power* and mill room for six years, commencing 1821, and that, in the course

of the time they were together, they owned the whole of the machinery; that it was their practice, in making up their annual account, to deduct 10 per cent. upon the cost of the machinery, to ascertain the result of the past year's business; and, at the end of six years, his brother died, and the machinery was appraised by men appointed by the court of probate, and the amount of its appraisal amounted to the cost of the machinery into 7 per cent. per annum from the time of purchasing it; and in closing the business, then, so far as his brother was concerned, it was found they had made, during the said time, $3,000. That the other subscriber took the property at the appraisal, and they have been together in business for three and a half years since, and are now about to close their business, on account of not being able to rent the same premises again; and they are fully persuaded that, to sell the machinery now, for the most it will command in any market, they have not made one cent in the business during the three and a half years last past. They further say, that they have made no bad debts during the whole time.

DANIEL BUFFINTON, 2d.
ISRAEL BUFFINTON.

TROY, FALL RIVER, *March* 22, 1832.

Dexter Wheeler & Co. expended, for six hundred spindles, and preparation for the same, and for two dwelling-houses two stories high, sixteen thousand dollars in the year 1828; and in the autumn of 1829, a part of the same property was sold at a reduction of twenty-five per cent. They think that the same property would not now sell, together with the profits, for the cost and six per cent. compound interest from the time of vesting it.

DEXTER WHEELER & CO.

FALL RIVER, *March* 28, 1832.

GENTLEMEN: To mine, of the 22d, you are referred. I have pressed the manufacturers who have given no general statement of their business, for their rate of profits since their business was commenced, and for the last three years particularly. I find, by inquiry of them, in relation to that, that they are unable to state any thing very definite. Very few of them have kept an expense account, for repairs, &c., and which has come out of the profits, and some new machines have been placed in lieu of old ones, alterations have been made to old machines, and without knowing the value of their machinery, they are unable to make an account of profit and loss. One house, who manufactured satinets, say they have rated their goods at 10 cents less than the cost to make them, and they will not command their rates. That part shows a bad business, for the goods not sold for the time they were making them. They rate their machinery, which cost $60,000, at $40,000. The reduction in the value is mainly owing to the depreciation in consequence of improvements made in machinery. When I come to sound the manufacturers, I find the most of them will make a worse account than I have made for the Fall River manufactory, and I believe their accounts are honest.

Yours,

D. ANTHONY.

Messrs. W. PHILLIPS & G. P. OSGOOD.

DOCUMENT 3.—No 4.

N. B. Burden's answers respecting Cotton Business.

FALL RIVER, *March* 21, 1832.

GENTLEMEN: Your circular of the 29th instant, requesting information relating to the manufacturing business, pursuant to a resolve of the House of Representatives in Congress, was a few days since received. A few weeks since, I received from one of you, (Mr. Phillips,) schedules, addressed to the committee appointed to collect statistical information of the manufactures of this town, according to a resolution passed by the Tariff Convention lately assembled in the city of New York. The committee were notified, examined the schedules, and concluded that the same or like information had already been forwarded to the county committee. But as the inquiries in your circular are for some general information upon the subject of manufactures, I will endeavor to communicate the facts asked for, as far as they have come to my knowledge. The information I shall endeavor to give, or the principal part of it, will particularly apply to the manufacture of cotton, which is the

principal business of our place, and the business in which I have been concerned for the last ten years.

Without quoting the interrogatories, I shall endeavor to reply to them in the order which they are placed, and commence with number 13.

13. It has usually been considered by manufacturers of cotton, that the ware and tear of cotton machinery is not less than ten per cent. per annum. After machinery has been in operation a few years, it is the custom of manufacturers to keep constantly employed mechanists for the purpose of repairing; and in this way machinery is kept in good operating order for many years. The expense of these repairs vary very much in different establishments, and also on different kinds of machinery. Many establishments within my acquaintance have been at very considerable expense for replacing machinery, in consequence of improvements. Some have made an entire change; others there are who have not been at much or any expense on this account. The depreciation of buildings is also very considerable, varying much in different establishments. The establishment of which I have the charge, have a number of factory buildings, which, for the most part, are leased. The lower floors of all these buildings have become rotten, and have been subject to considerable repairs. One of them was built as late as the summer of 1826; last fall we put in part of a new floor, and shall be under the necessity, during the ensuing summer, of making the remaining part new. The fixtures are also subject to rapid decay. The water-wheels, geering, shafts, and drums, soon want repairs. We have already been at considerable expense for the repairing of all parts of the fixtures of our mills, the first of which was only built as early as the year 1822, and not put in operation until the year following. One mill, which was in operation in the year 1825, it will be necessary to thoroughly repair the ensuing season. The wheels have already received considerable repairs, and the geering is now worn out. In the village of Fall river, we do not consider the risk against floods much. The insurance against fire may probably be effected at the usual rates paid for manufacturing establishments; which has been, within my recollection, from one and a quarter to two and a quarter per cent.

The Watuppa Manufacturing Company rent a mill and water-wheels, with a small proportion of the geering, for the term of fifteen years, at about eight per cent. upon the original cost of mill, land, and water privilege. The owners risk the property against fire, floods &c. unless the damage shall be occasioned by neglect of the occupants.

The interest of capital, from the purchase of cotton to the time of realizing the proceeds of manufactured articles, will vary probably from five to seven per cent. The compensation paid to agents, clerks, superintendents, watchmen, &c. will also vary very considerably in the different establishments. In this county, they are mostly managed by some one or more of the owners, and the salaries generally paid may be considered moderate.

The establishment in which I am engaged has usually paid a guarantee commission, but notwithstanding their losses have been considerable, occasioned by the failure of houses to whom they had entrusted their goods—probably one per cent., sales are effected and guaranteed for five per cent.

Transportation of articles to and from the factories of this county, generally, may be considered light, compared with that of many other establishments in the country, on account of having access to almost all parts of it by water.

14 It is probable that a very small proportion of the manufacturing business of this county is carried on with borrowed capital.

15. The average time mills for manufacturing cotton are in operation in the county of Bristol, is about eleven and a half hours. This does not include the time the help are at their meals. Factories are generally in operation the whole year.

16. Agricultural laborers, boarded, in this county, obtain from fifty cents to one dollar and twenty-five cents per day, varying at the different seasons of the year, and at the different kinds of work. The highest price is rarely obtained. The average price per month, for the whole year, is from eight to twelve dollars. But a small proportion of them, however, obtain employ for the whole year; and those that labor by the day, for the most part, are employed only the good weather.

17. The profits of the cotton manufacturer have been very different in different years. From the time that I became personally acquainted with the business, until the year 1828, the business was considered fair; the profits were not great, but such as to induce manufacturers to increase, and others to invest money in the business. It is to me very doubtful if, in the latter part of the year 1828, and the whole of the year 1829, embracing probably eighteen months, taking the whole manufacture of cotton in the county, there was any thing made by the business. Some establishments doubtless made something. Some who were under lengthy contracts for the supply of goods, that proved favorable; others who made a desirable article for the calico business, obtained fair prices. But if all the mills and machinery in the county had, in the spring of 1830, been placed in as good order and repair as they were

in 1828, I believe it would have taken all that was made by operating them. During this time, the prices of labor were considerably diminished, and some alterations made in machinery, which, together with a small advance of goods, caused it to be a fair business again in 1830. The business continued fair until the fall of 1831; and it is now doubtful again whether any profits are making by this business. The low price of goods in 1828—9, was doubtless caused, in some measure, by the extensive production of them in the United States, but more particularly by the immense importations of foreign goods that came in competition with the domestic article. At that time, the printing of calico in this country was in its infancy; but little progress had been made in this business; and it is to this business, principally, together with the fact that less goods were imported, that we are to attribute the rise of the cotton manufacturing business again in 1830. In the years 1830 and 1831, new and large investments were made in the business, the production much increased, and recently the importations have again been immense, which, in my opinion, has been the cause of the present depression. I am unable to state the precise rates of profit during this time. It however may not be improper to state, that many establishments in this county have changed hands in consequence of not succeeding in the business, the original investments having been totally lost, or nearly so, and some of them more than once. Two establishments were commenced in this village in the year 1813, and put in operation probably about the commencement of 1814. These establishments were placed under the care of skilful and experienced managers, one of which is now managed by the same person who first had charge of it. The real estate originally purchased has advanced to probably three times its cost; but very little money has been paid for insurance, being for most part of the time at the risk of the owners; and still, by recent sales, the stock will not nett the owner five per cent. upon its cost. One of these establishments did, however, in the fall of 1821, meet with considerable loss by fire. On the whole, it is doubtful if at this time the whole value of the property in this county is worth more than the money that has been invested in this business. This state of things, however, in a great measure, has been produced by the improvements made in machinery, causing the machinery first purchased to be worthless; and to effect the change, and establish the mill anew, it would take all that had been made in former years.

18. The rates of profit of the business of this county, have, for the most part, been small; if we except the banking business and the whale fishery, less than six per cent.

19. The cost of manufacturing gradually diminished in consequence of the improvements in machinery, and of the operator's skill, until the year 1828; from that time until 1830, some reduction took place in the wages of the operators. Since 1830, the cost has again increased, some by the increase of wages; the operators obtaining probably more at this time for their services than for any time within the last twenty years. The prices of cotton during this time has been various.

20. The cotton manufacturing business was established in this county as early as 1800. For the first few years the increase was not great, but more recently has been very rapid.

21. I can only say, in reply to this question, that the prices of goods are now very low, compared with them formerly; probably cotton goods do not bring more than one-fifth part what they did 25 years since.

22. In this village are about 26,000 cotton spindles; in addition to these, are one calico establishment, one woollen factory, and one rolling, slitting, and nail mill. The place contains more than 4000 inhabitants, and but for these establishments very few of them would have been here; so that it may be fair to infer that all or nearly all of them are dependant on these establishments. From this may be inferred the amount of agricultural products consumed. The kinds are such probably as are consumed in every town in New England.

23. The household manufactures in the southern sections of the county, are inconsiderable; in the northern parts, the braiding of straw is practised to a considerable extent, and within the last few years more than formerly.

24, 25. Cotton goods of the finer descriptions. calico, and many woollen cloths, are imported and sold as low, or lower, than they can be manufactured in this country.

26. I am unable to answer.

27. Of coarse cottons, much the greatest proportion of the United States are furnished with domestic manufacture. There are many articles of manufacture used in the United States, of which, I presume, a very small proportion, if any, are imported.

28, 29. Articles manufactured in this county are consumed in all parts of the United States. Exportations of coarse cottons have been made to Mexico, the various parts of South America, and to some parts of Africa. British manufactures are sold in the same markets.

30. Manufactured articles are, for the most part, sold on a credit of from six to twelve months. Very few cotton goods are disposed of in barter.

31. If the cotton manufacturing business were broken up in this county, the effect would be ruinous: the inhabitants would be under the necessity of resorting to other parts for em-

ployment; the value of lands and buildings would be very much reduced, and a large pro portion of the laboring people, while in the county, would be destitute of the means of support.

32. The manufacture of iron from the ore, in this county, is inconsiderable.

33, 34, 36. I know of no branch of manufacture which, for a series of years, has pro duced more than the ordinary rates of interest.

35. If manufacturers are under the necessity of abandoning their business, they will find no difficulty in employing their capital, for the reason that they will have none to employ their buildings, machinery, and water privileges, which comprise the manufacturer's capital will be nearly worthless.

37, 38, 39. I am unable to answer.

Perhaps it may be thought strange that real estate has advanced, as is set forth in the re ply to the 17th question, when manufactures have not realized five per cent. for their in vestments: but this is accounted for by the fact that manufacturers, to induce people t leave their homes, the places of their nativity, have paid them more for their labor than the would otherwise have obtained. By this means, they have been enabled to spend more thereby furnishing employment for mechanics of almost all kinds, and for trading to advan tage. These manufacturers purchased, too, more lands than they actually needed for th accommodation of their establishments; and these lands have, a part of them, been sold fo house lots, and to other concerns since established. Another reason is, that, when the bus ness has been fair, and it was thought some profits were making, strangers have been induce to make new investments, which, when made, cannot be taken away. Others there were who, by the improvements made in machinery, were led to believe that, if old mills were running at a loss, by building new ones, and making use of these improvements, a fair bu ness may be done; and the fact of such a population having been collected together, wh rather than undergo the trouble and risks of breaking up, disposing of their estates, remo ing to some other place, and establishing themselves anew, are satisfied with small profi and are induced to expend their money, if any they have, in these estates.

Yours, respectfully,

NATH'L B. BURDEN.

To Messrs. Phillips and Osgood.

Document 3.—No. 5.

M. Plimpton's answers respecting Manufactures generally, particularly Cotton.

13. The amount of all these expenses, &c., as I have estimated them in the business the Columbian Manufacturing Company, would not be far from 22 per cent. on the gro proceeds of sales.

14. No particular *branch*, but *some establishments* in *all branches*.

15. Average 12 hours per day; 11½ months in the year.

16. $1 per day; $12 per month.

17. From 1814 to 1830 there was more loss than profit in the cotton and woollen.

Last three years, { 1829, no profit, 1830, 10 per cent., 1831, 15 per cent., and perhaps more, } in some establishments.

The immediate cause of the increase or decrease has been the changes in the relati prices of the manufactured articles, and of the stock, materials, and labor. These, excep ing labor, have been liable to fluctuations, the causes of which seem to have been mu connected with commercial transactions, importations, &c. The times of least prof in manufacturing (and probably all other business,) generally follow a season of heavy i portation, and *an overflowing National Treasury*.

18. There are few kinds of business upon which any accurate calculation of profits made by those who engage in them, except those of manufacturers, traders, or others, whe persons are jointly concerned. Different kinds might, according to skill and economy management, pay from 4 to 20 per cent

19. The cost of manufactured articles has decreased materially since 1815, exceptin occasionally, when the stock or materials suddenly advanced, as, for instance, the price cotton in 1825, and of wool in 1830, and part of 1831. This diminution in the cost has r been in the price of labor, which is now as high as in 1814, but partly in the decreas price of materials, cotton in particular, in that branch; but the diminution of cost has be mostly in the reduced price and improvements of machinery, and in the great improvemen by which the same amount of labor produces much more than it formerly did.

30. The branches in this town were established as stated under the first head. Within six years, the quantity of cotton and woollen goods has increased from 75 to 100 per cent. in this town.

31. This is answered by prices current in the different markets in different years.

32. An establishment like that of the Columbian Manufacturing Company, employing seventy-four hands, causes the consumption, by those who do nothing towards producing them, of agricultural productions, exclusive of cotton, to the amount of not less than $4,000, cotton about $14,000.

33. None to any amount in this town. They have probably decreased for some years past.

34. The "drab gaiters" are ready to answer; but the truth can only be obtained from honest Americans who know the facts.

35. None to any amount in this town, except some woollen goods.

37. Of coarse cottons, the whole is probably supplied by domestic manufacture.

30. Articles are usually sold on six months credit, and to be paid in cash; but sometimes are bartered for foreign goods, &c.

31. The effect of breaking up any particular branch of manufacture would be to give the monopoly of the supply in that branch to foreigners, which would eventually result in raising the price to consumers. The persons in it might resort to some of the other branches: that is, desert a sinking ship, and enter another, already overladen, *and sink that, and go down with it.* The effect, at first, and for a very short time, might be to raise the price of land and buildings; but it would lessen the price of agricultural products, and, in the end, of land itself, and all other articles, *except those of the branch broken up.* The effect on laboring classes would be to narrow the field which a greater variety of branches would furnish for employment, and, consequently, to reduce the price of labor.

33. Such duty or other regulation as will compel the foreigner *to sell at a loss*, if he sell at all in our home market. This, and this only, is protection. What rate of duty is sufficient for this purpose, depends upon the cost of foreign articles, as required in answer to query 34. Protect all other branches, and make other business profitable, and we ask no *other* protection on the article of coarse cottons, such as we make. But if all around us are doing a bad business, it is absurd for us to expect profits for any length of time.

34. The reduction of duties on cottons to 12½ per cent. would have no *immediate* effect on coarse cottons, as intimated before; but it is probable that a general reduction to that rate would, at first, ruin the whole manufacturing interest. All could not manufacture coarse cottons. Whatever may be the effect of reducing duties, the average rate of profits for the last twenty years *will not bear reduction.* If, therefore, reduction of duties is to reduce prices, the manufactures must be abandoned, or the price of labor and other materials must conform. Manufacturing capital has heretofore, within twenty years, been five times almost struck from existence; but new prospects, new tariffs, &c. have reanimated it, and kept up the price of labor. If Government now turns about in its course, things must unavoidably take a different shape, or manufactures be abandoned.

35. A very singular question. "The persons engaged in such branch" would find no difficulty in the employment of *their* capital, at least that part of it which was invested in the abandoned branch of business. Where is a manufacturer's capital? By abandoning their business, they would necessarily abandon their capital, and be left to employ themselves as they could, and probably without any capital.

36. For the last twenty years, the profits have not averaged 6 per cent. on the cotton and woollen business. Improvements in the manufacture, and other circumstances which have reduced the cost, have, together with domestic and foreign competition, also *reduced the price* instead of *increasing the profits.* It is now asked what further reduction can be made, and have a profit of 6 per cent.? The answer is, no further reduction can be made in the average profits. Had those who have engaged in the business heretofore been aware of the result of their investment, as it has turned out, their capital would never have been invested. They were led on by false hopes, which have never yet been realized, and which it seems, having been sufficiently effectual as decoys, are now to be removed entirely. The reduction, if it takes place at all, must be made in some other item than the profits.

37. The bill lately reported by the Committee on Manufactures, with some alterations, it is thought, would be an advantageous change.

38. The difficulty of assessing ad valorem duties is so great, on articles of such unlimited variety as those of cotton and woollen goods, that it is hardly possible to provide an equivalent for the minimum system by a substitute of ad valorem duties.

39. The operation of a change might defeat the frauds of false foreign invoices, and the accompanying oaths, &c.

M. PLIMPTON.

Document 3.—No. 6.

Mr. James Horton's answers respecting Flannel Business.

13. Cannot tell, only as respects the manufacture of such articles as I am acquainted which would probably amount to from 20 to 30 per cent.

14. Manufacturing establishments generally do business on their own capital; at parti times they hire money, and at other times they have an excess, but at all times their ca exceeds the amount of real estate and machinery.

15. Average 10 hours per day the year round.

16. The summer season, from 14 to 16 dollars per month, and board; for the year ro 8 dollars per month.

17. This cannot be answered with much accuracy, manufacturing has been so fluctua but there can be no doubt but what the manufacturing interest, taken together since year 1816, has been attended with great loss. This has been occasioned generally by for importations; but, for the last two years, it has been fair business, but not better than i other sorts of business.

18. Should think from 10 to 12½ per cent.

19. The cost of labor for manufacturing has been reduced, partly by improveme machinery, and partly by practice and experience. Materials have varied much in pr consequently the cost of goods has varied.

20. The increase of manufactures for the last six years has been very great; the inc of many articles, such as flannels, baizes, bockings, boots and shoes, hats, combs, lea cabinet ware, alum, vitriol, white lead, tin ware, and ship-building, from one to two hun per cent.

21. Cannot say, except as regards flannels, not being enough acquainted with sal other articles. The prices for which flannels of same qualities have been sold for the five years, are as follows:

1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.
11 50	13 75	10 75	11 75	13 65
18 50	21 00	13 25	15 25	16 25
20 00	21 75	15 00	16 00	16 50
21 00	22 75	15 75	16 50	16 75

22. Cannot say what the amount is, but it is very great. All our bread stuffs, and other articles of agricultural productions, come from the south and west, such as tobacco, and large quantities of wool. The amount of flour and corn consumed in thi lage, in consequence of the manufacturing business, is not less than $25,000 per Destroy the manufacturing interest, and there would not be $100 of southern produce in this place in the same time; for, instead of the operatives being consumers, as they are, they would be growers of bread stuffs.

23. There is but very little household manufacture done in this county. Labor-saving chinery bringing the articles so much lower than can be made in houses, it is found profitable to purchase. The same time spent in a factory will produce at least ten tim much as it will in household manufacture.

24. Many articles are manufactured in the county, that are sold for about the amou duty. This has been occasioned by the duty amounting to prohibition, which encour home competition, and has been the means of bringing the articles to the very lowest p Had it not been for the high duty, we should have been dependant on foreign countrie supplies, and the articles would have been much higher. Flannel, which is made to a considerable extent in this county, sells lower than they can be imported for with the sent duty. Wool being so much higher in this than in foreign countries, those goods necessarily come higher. Such wool as flannel is made of costs here now and has cos the last two years, 50 cents per pound, while it is worth but 18 to 20 cents per pou England. This, however, will not be the case long, the growing of wool being much be than any other agricultural production. This will promote competition in production, will soon reduce the price to a fair value with other productions. We can manufactu piece of flannel of same quality now, (that is, the labor,) as cheap as it was manufacture 1824, in England; but our manufactures coming in competition with the English, it has the effect to reduce the price of British labor to a very small pittance per day, while labor has kept about the same. The effect of destroying our manufacturing, would be lessen the price of labor in our country very much, and raise it in England.

25. There are many articles that come into competition with American flannels, whic fact, is nothing more nor less than flannel, only called by a different name, and differe finished, such as being twilled, friezed, and differently colored.

26. Probably from 8 to 10 per cent.

Document 3.—No. 7.

Mr. Bezaleel Taft, jr.'s answers respecting Manufactures generally, particularly Cottons.

Uxbridge, *March* 31, 1832.

Gentlemen: I received from you, some days since, the annexed circular,* and intended to have given you a prompt reply; but absence from my family, and indispensable engagements, must be my apology for the long delay. The object of your inquiry is to elicit information on a great variety of topics connected with the agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interests of the county. Having had no personal agency in the operations of trade, manufactures, or the mechanic arts, I have no data in relation to most of the topics of your inquiry, on which to predicate opinions entitled to consideration. As respects many of them, it must be apparent that no information, excepting such as has resulted from the most thorough and systematic manner of keeping the various expense accounts incident to the different branches of business, can be relied upon. In some of the larger manufacturing establishments in the county, such a system of expense, and profit and loss accounts, may have been pursued as to answer the desired purpose. I doubt, however, whether it has been done in any with sufficient accuracy to warrant any general conclusion.

As respects most of the manufacturing establishments in the county, they have been erected and continued in operation in the following manner: A site has first been selected suitable for subsequent operations. The necessary building and fixtures have next been erected, the machinery then put in, and the business prosecuted with much of the looseness incident to our agricultural pursuits. Machinery, slightly constructed, has been frequently nursed with all the attention required by ricketty children—a continual tax on the business for which it was designed. In other cases, the use of expensive and well constructed machinery has been entirely superseded by the introduction of new improvements, by which saving in labor was to be obtained beyond the value of the old machinery, or the expense of the new. In this way, the garrets and out-houses of most of our manufactories have been crowded with discarded machinery, to make room for that of more approved character. The expenses incident to such a course of operations has been a charge on the business sometimes sustained by its profits, and occasionally by new assessments on the owner, but in most instances, without that precision in the accounts, that could enable the owners to ascertain, with any thing like precision, how much of the profits of the business, or rather how much of their funds, have been absorbed in outfits, improvements, or repairs.

Some of our most systematic manufacturers could certainly give you the desired information, with sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes, if time were allowed to ascertain the result of a system of accounts adapted to the object, but, without the precise information resulting from such a course, I doubt whether any information, as relative to very many of your inquiries, can be obtained with any greater precision than such as has resulted from common observation as to the practical results of the various branches of industry. One thing is very certain, that the information I may communicate, and the suggestions I shall make, are principally the result of general observation, to be relied upon rather as matter of opinion than experimental knowledge.

You will pardon these preliminary remarks, which, I trust, will not appear totally inapplicable; and, without further apology, I will give you the little information I possess on the various topics embraced in your communication.

As respects the several inquiries embraced in the general question No. 13—"What is the expense, in the respective branches of manufacturing carried on in your county, of wear and tear? Repair of tools, apparatus, and machinery? Replacing machines, in consequence of improvements? Depreciation in the value of buildings and fixtures? Insurance against floods, fires, and other accidents? Rents? Interest of capital from the purchase of materials to the time of realizing the proceeds of manufactured articles? Salaries or compensation to agents, clerks, superintendents, watchmen, &c.? Loss by bad debts in sales? Commission paid to selling agents and consignees? Transportation and storage of materials and manufactured articles? What would these expenses and losses amount to per cent. on the gross proceeds of manufactured articles?" The only reply I can make to most of them is contained in the foregoing remarks. As respects some of them, however, I can speak more definitely. The depreciation in the value of buildings and fixtures, I think, may be put down at four per cent. per annum; insurance against fire on the more important branches of manufactures, (say woollen, cotton, and iron,) average two per cent.; rents, nine; interest of capital, six; commission and transportation, including guaranty, seven.

In reply to query No. 14—"Which particular branches of manufacturing, if any in the county, are carried on, to any considerable extent, with borrowed capital? and to what extent?" I would observe, that, as respects the lesser manufactures of the county, (I mean, excepting the manufacture of wool, cotton, and iron,) I believe they are generally prosecuted

wholly borrowed capital. In the manufacture of the excepted materials, I believe that forty per cent. of the amount is done on borrowed capital.

No. 15. "How many hours in a day do the operatives work in each of the respective branches of manufactures in the county? and how many months of the year are they employed in each of the respective branches?"

Answer. They generally labor twelve hours per day, and are employed through the year.

No. 16. "What is the rate of wages of agricultural laborers in your county, per day, in the busy season, supposing their employers to board them; and per month, for the whole year, the laborer being boarded?"

Answer. The general rate of wages in agricultural pursuits will probably vary little from 75 cents per day during the active season, say from the 1st of April to the last of November. During the season of summer harvest, active and skilful laborers command $1 per day. The monthly wages per month will not vary materially from $11, the employer in both cases finding board.

No. 17. "What has been the rate of profit in each particular branch of manufacturing in the county, each year, since its establishment in the county, supposing the business to be carried on with the manufacturer's own capital, and not by borrowed capital? What, more particularly, has been the rate of profit during the last three years? What has been the cause of the increase or decrease of profit from time to time?"

Answer. As respects the first branch of the inquiry, I do not feel sufficiently informed to hazard an opinion. For several years after the introduction of manufactures in the county, the operations excited little observation or inquiry, so far as respected their success; and I have no means of ascertaining what were their annual profits. It was, however, apparent to the most superficial observer, that the profits were exceedingly fluctuating; so much so, as to alternately excite a spirit of competition, and to sicken the hearts of those who had embarked in the doubtful enterprise.

For the last three years, the woollen and cotton business has been fluctuating, but its ultimate success is more a matter of public observation, and the result may be spoken of with some confidence.

The average rate of profit for the last three years, I think, may be set down at 7 per cent. per annum. In 1829, say nothing; in 1830, 15 per cent.; and, in 1831, 6 per cent. This fluctuation has resulted primarily from our national legislation, and the injudicious course of those who calculated to derive the first advantage from it. On the passage of the tariff of 1828, the commercial interest, ever on the alert, confidently believed that the effect of the statute would be to enhance very much the value of articles to be protected by it, and, under the influence of such opinion, ordered into the country an amount of goods much beyond what would have been adequate to our wants, independent of our own manufactures. The goods were in the country, and were to be paid for. This could only be done by putting them in the market in competition with our own fabrics. The effect was to depress the price of goods much below their actual cost, to the utter ruin of very many of our valuable establishments, and the deep injury of those who had involved us in the difficulty. This extreme depression so paralyzed the effects of our own manufactures, as to lessen materially the production of our own looms, and so damped the ardor of commercial speculation, as to prevent the ordinary amount of importations. These combined causes soon relieved our market of the excess, ruinous glut; American fabrics were again in brisk demand; and, during 1830, our manufacturers enjoyed a lucrative business. The success of 1830 again excited speculation, and increased domestic manufactures to such an extent as again to reduce the profits nearly its customary rate.

No. 18. "What is the usual rate of profit in the county in the various kinds of business generally?"

Answer. Probably about 4½ per cent. Having been concerned in a cotton manufactory, which I considered ordinarily successful, I set down the annual nett profits of the manufacturing interest, for a series of years, at six per cent. My own experience and observation have satisfied me conclusively that the business of agriculture, presented, under ordinary advantages, in this county, will not afford a nett annual profit beyond three per cent. This inequality in profits between the agricultural and manufacturing interest is, however, in a measure obviated by the more uniform and certain results of the former in comparison with those of the latter.

No. 19. "How much has the cost, to the manufacturer himself, of the articles manufactured in the county increased or diminished from year to year, each year, since the commencement of each branch? and has this increase or diminution of the cost to the manufacturer been in the wages, or expenses of materials, or from what other cause has it arisen?"

Answer. I have no information from which I would venture to state, even conjecturally, what had been the variation, from year to year, in the expense of producing the various articles manufactured in the county. As *respects the general result*, I can speak with much confidence. Take the *various articles manufactured in the county*; they are probably produced *at something less than 50 per cent. of their cost to the manufacturers*, in their earliest

effects. This saving has resulted partially in the diminished expense of the raw material; something has been saved in the expense of labor; but the principal difference has resulted from the introduction of improved machinery. The price of labor has not varied materially from year to year, excepting that of the most expensive character. On the introduction of manufactures in the county, mercantile information and mechanical skill could not be conveniently obtained. Hence the compensation to clerks, agents, and superintendents, was extravagant. The information, at that time possessed by few, has now become the common property of many; and agents, who could have obtained an annual compensation of $1,000, can now be obtained for less than half the amount, while the compensation to common laborers remains nearly the same.

No. 20. "When were the respective branches of manufacturing established in the county? What has been the quantity of each kind of articles manufactured in the county in each year since the commencement in the county to the present time? Or, if the quantities cannot be stated, what has been the general increase or decrease of the quantity of each kind?"

Answer. In answer to the several inquiries embraced under this head, I must refer you to the report of our county committee on the subject of manufactures. It will probably comprise all the information desirable relative to this branch of the inquiry.

No. 21. "What has been the increase or decrease of price, each year, of each article manufactured in the county since the commencement of the manufacture?"

Answer. The prices of the various articles have fluctuated materially since their introduction as home manufactures. During the late war, they were generally very high, in consequence of our commercial embarrassments, and the total impracticability of obtaining a supply from our infant manufactures. Since the termination of the war, the prices have declined, though not uniformly; and the expense, to the consumer, in most of the articles now manufactured in the county, is probably 50 per cent. below their ordinary prices before they were obtained from domestic productions.

No. 22. "What amount of agricultural and other productions of the United States is consumed, or caused to be consumed, by the various manufacturing establishments in the county? and of what kind?"

Answer. The kind of agricultural productions of the United States, consumed in the county, are principally bread stuffs, sugar, molasses, and rice. That the consumption of them is materially increased by the introduction of our manufactures, cannot be questioned, for they afford the only means in our power of paying for them. The amount of the consumption, or how much it is increased by that cause, I have no means of ascertaining. In addition to the use of bread stuffs, sugar, molasses, and rice, iron and coal from the mines of our own country are now consumed to a very considerable extent in the county, and the consumption rapidly increasing.

No. 23. "To what extent, and of what kind of articles, is household manufacture carried on in the county? Has it increased or diminished, and to what extent, since 1824?"

Answer. The term household, as applied to manufactures, has been for some years in use in contradistinction to the term domestic, and their relation seems to be sufficiently understood in common parlance. I do not know, however, on what precise circumstance, as relates to their production, the distinction is founded, and am occasionally embarrassed in their application. If the term domestic is applied to every branch of manufacture pursued as a business, and which gives steady employment, it will embrace the manufacture of shoes, combs, straw bonnets, palm leaf hats, &c., leaving but few articles to be included under the denomination of household manufacture, such as socks, flannels, narrow woollen, blankets, counterpanes, cotton and linen sheetings, shirtings, and diapers. Adopting this distinction as correct, there has probably been no increase in our household manufacture since 1824.

No. 24. "What is the cost of imported articles similar to those manufactured in the county?"

Answer. The cost of imported articles is to the consumer the same as of articles of domestic origin, where the quality is the same. Any considerable variation in price would ordinarily exclude the dearer article. Preference is, however, sometimes given to American fabrics, at an advanced price, from the greater certainty of obtaining substantial articles, and the facility of payment, in the barter of agricultural products and other articles that could not be turned to account for foreign remittance. It may be further added, that, in all cases where the use of foreign fabrics has come in competition with domestic manufactures, it has occasioned a decline in the price of the imported article.

No. 25. "Do foreign articles come into competition with any of those manufactured in the county? and to what extent?"

Answer. Foreign articles do come in competition with the manufactures of the county, more particularly so as relates to the manufacture of woollens generally, fine cottons, cutlery, &c.; *the extent not* known.

Nos. 26 and 27. "What proportion of the consumption of the United States is supplied *by domestic manufacture?*"

could each of the considerable branches of manufactures in the county still be carried on If not, which of them would be destroyed at that rate of duty?"

Answer. In reply to this inquiry, I would beg leave to observe, that, with a perfect reciprocity in other respects, I should apprehend that most of the manufactures of the county would be protected by an ad valorem duty of 12½ per cent. on the value of the articles in our own market. It must be apparent, however, that, without such reciprocity, a duty of 12½ per cent. would be totally inadequate.

To exemplify this position, I would suppose the following case: The manufactures of Great Britain are protected by prohibitory duties. Let us suppose that her consumption of articles thus protected amounts to 90 millions annually, and that her manufacturers would realize 100 millions if they manufactured merely a supply for the market: let us suppose, farther, that they manufacture 100 millions, creating an excess of 10 millions beyond the demand of the market; this surplus would unquestionably reduce the price of all the goods 25 per cent. if they were confined to their own market for sale. This would give to the manufacturer but 75 millions for the goods that cost 90, resulting in an annual loss of 15 millions. Give them, however, the privilege of sending the surplus to us at a duty of 12½, and they realize but 75 per cent. on the cost of what we receive; the whole operation would give them 107½ millions for the goods costing 90. What, on the other hand, would be the effect on our manufactures, excluded as we are from the British markets, supposing that we could produce the articles as low as they are manufactured in Great Britain? Let us suppose our consumption to equal 50 millions, and our manufactories adequate to the production of that amount. If protected, as are the British manufactures, the business would give a profit of 5 millions. But permit the introduction of 10 millions, creating an excess of 20 per cent., and the article that cost our manufacturer 50 millions, would not command over 37½ millions, resulting in a loss of 7½ millions, instead of a profit of 5. Thus, while the British manufacturers, protected by prohibitory duties, would realize a profit of 7½ millions from the privilege of sending the excess of their productions to our markets, subject to a duty of 12½ per cent. our manufacturers would loose 7½ millions from the mere want of correspondent facilities in disposing of their productions in the English markets; and this upon the supposition that the goods can be produced by our own manufacturers at as low a rate as in English manufactories.

There may be fallacy in this reasoning; if so, I am unable to perceive it. If there is none, the necessity of duties for above 12½ per cent., to protect our manufactures, must be apparent, while foreign nations adhere to the policy of protecting their own manufactures by the exclusion of ours.

No. 35. "If any branch of manufactures was abandoned, how could the persons engaged in such branch employ their capital?"

Answer. By changing their pursuits to some other branch of business now suffering from competition, or to some new branch of industry, subject, in either case, to a loss of time and of the advantages of experience.

No. 36. "What reduction might be made on the respective branches of manufacture carried on in the county, and still leave the respective manufactured articles so far protected that they could be manufactured at a profit of six per cent. per annum?"

Answer. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the respective branches of manufactures in the county, to determine their relative rates of profit. It seems to me, however, to be perfectly certain that, assuming 6 per cent. per annum as the ordinary profit of business, such is the enterprise of our population, and its ingenuity in varying its pursuits, that no one branch of manufactures can ever give, for any considerable length of time, an extra profit of much beyond 6 per cent., admitting that as the average rate.

It seems to me equally certain, that, when the duty on any given article of manufactures is adequate to its protection, the same causes will prevent an enhancement of price, although the duties should be so increased as to render them prohibitory. High duties, suddenly imposed, would generally produce a temporary enhancement of price; but the consumer will ultimately and ordinarily find as ample protection in the enterprise and ingenuity of our manufacturers, as they could in duties prohibitory.

As respects the three following queries, Nos. 37, 38, and 39, in relation to a change in the mode of collecting our duties; the imposition, in all cases, of ad valorem instead of minimum duties; and the operation that such a change would probably have in the prevention of frauds now practised on the revenue; I must refer you to gentlemen much better informed than myself on the subject. My own information on these topics is too limited to be at all relied upon.

With sentiments of respect, your obedient servant,

BEZALEEL TAFT, Jr.

Uxbridge, *April* 13, 1832.

P. S. I am mortified at the necessity of offering a further apology for so long a delay; but, since the commencement of this communication, I have been most of the time from home, *and have only been able* to devote to the subject an occasional hour snatched from other *engagements*.

Document 8.—No. 8.

Mr. Walcott's answers respecting Cotton Business.

Pawtucket, *April* 7, 1832.

Sir: I herewith forward three sheets, containing all the information I have been able to collect in the several towns therein mentioned; have conversed with most of the manufacturers in those towns who have had opportunity to inform themselves on the subject, and find them generally to concur in the opinion expressed in my last. I have not been able to devote the time I could have desired to the subject, but I am fully of opinion that the capital invested in cotton manufactories in the several towns abovenamed, from the time of investment to the present time, has not paid over *four* per cent. interest: some have made money, but a large proportion have lost. I spent considerable time to trace all the principal establishments, from the commencement of such to the present time, but found it would require more time and patience than I was master of, every factory having changed hands, and several twice and three times. I am also of opinion that the manufacture of cotton in Massachusetts has not, for fifteen years past, and will not for fifteen years to come, pay more than six per cent. Occasionally we have one, or even two years of profitable business, but is always succeeded by one or more years of depression. Some few establishments have succeeded in making great profits for a few years past, *nominally*, but when they have had twenty-five years' experience, and worn out two suits of machinery, they will find (unless I am very much mistaken) that their capital would have increased much faster at 6 per cent. interest. I believe there has been more money made by speculators in manufacturing stocks than by the operations of machinery; and the safest and most profitable operations have been made by sales of stock in manufacturing corporations at an advance from 10 to 50 per cent. from the original cost.

With regard to agricultural labor in the several towns, I find but little variation. The wages generally paid for what are called good hands, in the summer season, exclusive of board, sixteen dollars per month, or sixty cents per day; and per month, for the whole year, twelve dollars. The above estimates are for the last two or three years. Previous to that time, the average was somewhat less; and, it is generally admitted, that agricultural labor is much higher than it would be were it not for manufactures. Many of our manufacturers have been reluctant to answer some of the questions propounded, not wishing to hazard an opinion upon a subject they have not viewed in all its bearings.

As you have solicited answers from some of our most intelligent citizens to the same questions, you will probably obtain more correct views and information than could have been furnished by those I have consulted. I have forwarded a bill for my services, which, if satisfactory, you may pay to Mr. Moore, who will receipt for the same.

Yours, very respectfully,

EDW. WALCOTT.

Willard Phillips, Esq.

Document 3.—No. 9.

Answers of Elijah Howard, of Easton, on Manufactures generally.

11. A correct answer to this question is particularly important, when viewed in connection with the manufacture of cotton cloths. It is in expenses of this description that the nominal profits of cotton manufacture have been dissipated. The large amount required in investments, compared with the value of the products, and the perishable and transitory character of a very large proportion of the investments, with wear, tear, insurance, depreciations, &c., makes the charge very great when levied by per centage on the manufactured article. If by wear, in this question, is meant interest on the investments, the various expenses and losses therein specified, when applied to the manufacture of cotton cloths, will amount to from twenty-five to thirty per cent. on the gross proceeds of the sales made by commission merchants. On sales made by manufacturers, without the intervention of the commission merchant, the expenses are from four to six per cent. less.

The same charges, when applied to the calico manufacture, would be from ten to twelve per cent. The same charges applied to the manufacturer of nails, would be from ten to twelve and a half per cent. The same charges applied to Ames's manufacture of shovels and spades, would amount to from twenty to twenty-five per cent.

17. The investments for the manufacture of cotton cloths previous to 1816, in this county, taken as whole, did not, I am confident, afford to the proprietors any profit whatever. For the last three years, deducting a fair allowance for the depreciation of the property, the proprietors have not realized a profit *exceeding six per cent. on the amount* invested, per annum. The investments *in the various manufactures of iron, have, I believe*, afforded the

proprietors a very fair income, probably eight or ten per cent. per annum on the average, fluctuating from year to year, of course.

31. Cotton is the principal branch of manufacture in this county, and a large portion of the population directly or indirectly obtain their support from it; and the effect of breaking it up would be to bring utter ruin on the proprietors of the factories, and great distress on the population generally, as may readily be supposed by considering the sums disbursed by the manufacturers for labor and materials connected with their business. It is these sums, and not the nett profits accruing to the proprietors of the factories, that cause the prosperity apparent in the manufacturing community. Its effect on the town of Taunton, for instance, would doubtless be to reduce the price of real estate at least one-half, probably two-thirds, and its population one-half. The population of that place is entirely dependant on manufactures, and business immediately connected with it.

34. A reduction of duty to twelve per cent. ad valorem, on all imported articles, would have the effect to put a stop, in a great measure, to the manufacture of calico and fine cottons, and to greatly depress the manufacture of the coarser fabrics, by throwing back on them the machinery now employed on fine goods. It would probably annihilate the manufacture of nails, shovels, and spades, and straw bonnets.

35. If the cotton manufacturers should be compelled to abandon their business, they would be under no necessity of seeking other employment for their capital, for it would be entirely annihilated in the ruins of their business.

Document 3.—No. 10.

Answers of J. Treadwell, of Salem, on Manufactures generally.

13. Cannot be answered with precision, but would probably amount to about twenty-five per cent. on articles with which I am particularly acquainted.

14. Few or no branches of manufacture are carried on solely with borrowed capital; some private establishments are carried on by capitalists, as promising the best means of employing their capital. I believe most incorporated companies possess capital enough to cover the entire expense of real estate and machinery, with a considerable surplus; but not enough to prevent their borrowing largely when they have a large stock on hand.

15. The average per day is about ten hours the entire year.

16. About eight dollars per month.

17. This cannot be answered with accuracy; but, owing to the disadvantages of commencing a new manufacture, one-half of the entire capital of some of our establishments has been sunk; and it is extremely doubtful whether, since machinery was first adopted to any considerable extent in manufactures, capital employed therein has not met an annual average return of six per cent., although, for the last two years, it has probably exceeded that rate.

Occasionally heavy importations of foreign merchandise, exceeding the amount of our exports, drain the country of specie, and thereby reduce the prices of stock on hand, which subjects manufacturers to loss, tend to a reduction in prices of merchandise generally, and consequently the price of labor. This state of things causes a suspension of heavy importations; foreign exchanges then change in favor of the United States; specie returns, prices revive, and the manufacturer who has been able to sustain his operations during the depression, is found with an increased stock on hand in a rising market. These fluctuations operate to increase or decrease profits from time to time.

18. Probably not less than seven or nine per cent.

19. The cost of manufacturing has been reduced principally by the skill attained by practice and experience, and improvements in the art; labor-saving machinery, and a division of labor. Materials have fluctuated in price, and consequently varied the cost; but the extent I cannot ascertain.

20. The increase has been great of the articles of shoes, hats, cabinet ware, and some others, within the last ten years. The increase in the articles of flannels and baizes, white and red lead, alum, Roman vitriol, and other chemicals, has been at least one hundred and fifty per cent. in four years.

21. I will state actual sales made in the month of September of the last five years.

Four different qualities of Flannels per piece.

1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.
$11 50	$13 75	$10 75	$11 75	$13 65
18 50	21	13 25	15 25	16 25
20	21 75	15	16	16 50
21	22 75	15 75	16 50	16 75

Dry White Lead per cwt.

1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.
13	12	12	11 50	9 50	8 96	8 96

Alum per cwt.

1817, $8; 1818, 7 50; 1819, 7; 1820, 6 50; 1821, 6 50; 1822, 6 25; 1823, 5 50; 1824, 5; 1825, 4½; 1826, 4½; 1827, 4½; 1828, 3½; 1829, 3½; 1830, 3½; 1831, 3½.

22. I cannot conjecture the amount consumed; but the whole of the production of the country is consumed at home, and, in consequence of the establishment of manufactures, large supplies are furnished by the southern States: consumption keeps pace with the increased means of the community to purchase.

23. A few coarse woollens, and probably a trifling quantity of cottons, are produced by household manufacture; but probably not one-tenth part so many of either as in 1824.

24. There are few or no articles imported similar to those manufactured in the county. Some of the principal articles manufactured, sell in the market for a price but little exceeding *the duties on the foreign articles*, so that the foreign article is excluded, and domestic competition has reduced the price to the minimum point. The competition in the manufacture of nails has been so severe as to cause the abandonment of the manufacture by some of our largest establishments. The prices of alum, vitriol, and white lead, have been reduced from 25 to 40 per cent. since 1824. The foreign article, although not imported, must undergo a corresponding reduction in price in the foreign country, in consequence of the competition.

25. Freizes and surges come into competition with baizes and flannels.

26. Probably as one to ten.

27. Probably nineteen-twentieths.

28. In all parts of the United States.

29. Hats, shoes, and cabinet ware, are exported to the West Indies, East Indies, and South America; and similar articles, the manufacture of Great Britain, come into competition with them at the foreign markets.

31. If manufacturing establishments generally were broken up, the persons employed in them would experience no want of employment so long as we possess such an abundance of uncultivated land; besides, as no means of paying for imported articles, or even for raw materials of our own country to any considerable extent, can be devised, much labor would be required in raising flax as a substitute for cotton. All our manufactures must be done in a household way, which would probably require forty times the labor now bestowed upon it; each family would be compelled to labor hard for a bare subsistence; the home market would be destroyed; importations diminished in consequence of diminished production; trade diminished three-fourths in amount, or nearly suspended; a great proportion of our stores and dwellings, in large towns and villages, deserted, and the residue rendered of little or no value. Breaking up any particular branch would have a proportionate effect.

32 and 33. It is notorious that the manufacturers of Great Britain are constantly on the watch to adopt any measures to cripple and destroy the rising manufactures of this country; and the Government, as has been intimated by leading men in Parliament, are ready to aid them with capital to effect an object which they think so essential to the interests of that country. Hence we may conclude that any considerable reduction of the protective duties, would be immediately followed by such an importation of British goods on foreign account, would glut the market, and reduce the prices so low as to ruin our establishments. Otherwise, duties varying from ten to twenty per cent., according to quality, added to the extra price of the raw material in this country, would answer every purpose; but, under existing circumstances, the present rate of duties is hardly equal to protection in all cases.

34. They could not: they would probably all be destroyed, except the manufacture of coarse cotton cloths; and even this, as well as every other branch of industry in the country, would be seriously injured.

35. When the capital consists in real estate and machinery, it would be lost; and, therefore, there would be none to employ, and, in most cases, the surplus beyond the amount of real estate and machinery, would also be lost, in case of a reduction of duties, owing to the fact that most establishments find it necessary to keep a year's stock on hand, on which a great reduction would take place.

36. Without any reduction, it is extremely doubtful whether manufacturers will realize an annual income of six per cent. for years to come. With the present protective duties, the average income on the property of manufacturers is far below that of the other branches of business.

37. I think the repeal of the one dollar minimum would have a tendency to prevent frauds; but much speculation and useless discussion on this subject might be obviated by an imitation of the practice and policy of Great *Britain*. That country has attained to unpar-

alleled opulence and power by an effectual protection of its own industry, steadily persevered in for centuries. We have a common language, and her laws are open to us. The duties in England on all articles which interfere with her own manufactures, are prohibitory. A querulousness exists in this country in regard to prohibitory duties, in which I do not participate. Prohibitions I think preferable to bounties; and if frauds upon the revenue cannot be prevented without prohibitory duties, they should be enacted. All our experience has shown that, in such cases, domestic competition reduces the price to the minimum point, and the article comes cheaper than ever to the consumer. An adoption of the warehouse system, as a substitute for impost bonds, would have the double advantage of a tendency to prevent frauds, and restrain credits.

Document 3.—No. 11.

Answers of Wm. Jackson, of Newton, respecting Soap and Candle Business.

Newton, *April* 11, 1832.

Gentlemen: I can reply to your circular only so far as it relates to the manufacture of soap and candles; and as most of this, done in Massachusetts, is done in Boston and Salem, with their respective vicinities, and as it is not probable that you will receive a reply from any other chandler, I shall take the liberty of appending such answers to your questions as I deem most applicable to the whole State.

13. Should estimate it at from 12 to 15 per cent.

14. Cannot answer.

15. Twelve hours, exclusive of time spent at meals.

16. Fifty to sixty cents per day for summer; ten to twelve dollars per month while year.

17. Since 1816, tallow has vibrated from eight to six cents per lb. Some years there has been not only no profit, but considerable loss has been sustained. I should therefore say that the profit and loss has, in different years, varied from a loss of ten per cent., to a profit of fifteen per cent, and possibly in one or two years to twenty. Should judge that the last three years had paid from ten to fifteen per cent. profit.

18. Cannot answer.

19. Wages have not materially varied since 1816. As stated in answer to question 17, the raw material has very much, and the variation in the price of soap and candles has been in, very nearly, the same ratio. In consequence, however, of the larger amount manufactured, improvements in machinery, and greater skill, the cost of manufacturing has been reduced about one-third.

20. First section: Not probably less than 150 years ago.

Second section: Cannot answer, but will try to do it soon.

Third section: Prior to 1790, the manufacture of both soap and candles was almost exclusively for home consumption; and from the first, the quantity has increased in ratio with the population of the country. Prior to 1790, the American manufacture had to compete with the foreign in our own market. Up to the time of the adoption of the first revenue laws, these articles needed protection. Under the protection which they then received, they very soon supplied our own markets, and became successful competitors with foreign soap and candle makers in foreign markets. So that foreign tallow, notwithstanding it has been subjected to an impost duty of one cent per lb., has for most of the time, until very recently, been annually imported to be manufactured for *for foreign consumption*; and for more than thirty years, candles and soap have been afforded to the American consumer cheaper than in any other European country except Russia, and for much of the time cheaper than Russia. The total amount of candles and soap shipped from the United States for foreign markets, is about 9,000,000 lbs. per annum.

21. Mould candles (best,) within sixteen years, have fluctuated in price from 25 to 9 cents per lb.; and best brown soap from 13 to 6.

22. My estimate is as follows: wood 3,000, lime 3,000, salt 6,000, (half probably domestic,) rosin 9,000, ash 1,500, boxes 1,500. Total 51,000.

23. Uncertain, but very small in the vicinity of the seaboard, and nearly to the full amount of consumption in the interior.

24. The same as our own, with the addition of the cost of importation and duty.

25. Excepting soap manufactured from olive oil, no; and this only to a trifling extent.

26. No foreign candles consumed in the United States, and but foreign soap, nearly all Castile and Candia. As to the amount of the consumption of domestic soap and candles, cannot tell.

27. All, except perhaps 200,000 lbs. olive oil soap, equal probably to forty-nine-fiftieths of the whole.

28. In all the States south of Pennsylvania. In the West Indies, South America, Western Isles, East Indies, &c.

29. Answered in 28th, partly. Olive oil soap from Mediterranean, with English and other European soap and candles in all the markets where ours is shipped.

30. Generally on a credit of six months. Soap is bartered for ashes and house grease, but not very extensively.

31. The raw materials produced in the country, that is, so much of them as are now exported in the form of soap and candles to the amount of about nine or ten million pounds, would be exported in tallow to amount of about five millions pounds per annum. If more should be exported, foreign soap-makers would again supply our home consumption. And as soon as this takes place, our consumers must pay a price beyond the present to an amount equal to the cost of exporting the raw material, and importing the manufactured, with all the attendant incidental charges, and probably a somewhat increased cost of manufacturing. As to candles, these additional charges would probably put them out of use altogether, and oil be substituted for them.

The buildings, fixtures, and utensils, would probably be diminished in their value to the amount of from 50 to 75 per cent

One hundred and fifty to two hundred men, and half this number of women and children, would be put out of employ. But a large majority of both would not find it very difficult to turn to some other employment; much of the labor required to be done in our factories being the same as that pursued by other laborers around us.

32. No answer.

33. None. Probably neither soap nor candles would be imported for home consumption, if no duty was imposed, except at some particular time, when there might, in any given foreign port or country be such a depression in price, as to reduce the article much below what the foreign manufacturer could afford them at. If then, our ports were open, and the articles entirely free, the foreign soap and candles would come, produce a similar depression here, and similar loss to American manufactures; thus producing another description of hazard which must, and certainly would be followed and provided for by an increased profit upon the manufacturing business, provided the manufacturer was, on the average, a loser by such fluctuations, and of course give the articles to the home consumer at an enhanced price. For the interest of the *consumer* and the *agriculturist*, as well as the manufacturer, the duty should be kept on, and the prices kept as steady as possible. The latter, however, has the least interest of the three in this matter, in as much as he has the best opportunity of fore-knowing and anticipating changes, and of reaping an advantage by preparing for them.

The facts are, oil and tallow, to a certain extent, answer the same purposes Russia and the United States furnish nearly all the surplus of these articles. The West Indies and South America consume it.

The Russian ports are open less than half the year. The distance from the markets is so great, that small Russian vessels cannot pursue the trade profitably, nor can large cargoes be advantageously disposed of. Hence the raw material and manufactured articles are generally a trifle higher in the United States than in Russia, while the Russian are undersold by us in those markets, and would be shut out of the trade, were it not for the (curious as the fact may seem) assistance they have through the provisions of our own revenue laws.

The tariff imposes a duty of one cent per lb., equal to about 15 per cent. on foreign tallow; with no drawback when exported in the form of soap or candles.

It also imposes a duty of five cents per lb. on candles; but allows a drawback on exportation of the whole.

Under this provision, Russian candles are imported in large quantities, deposited in our ware-houses, and reshipped in such parcels, and at such times, as best suit the West India markets, and bring them into the most effectual and successful competition with the American tallow-growers, and American manufacturers. The difference in favor of the Russian over the American of one cent per pound, is more than a usual profit in this or any other business.

The consequence of this is, that the amount of business done by this branch of American industry is limited to the surplus tallow of the United States. The provisions of the British Government free their soap and candle-makers from this incumbrance; in consequence of which, Great Britain, without a pound of surplus tallow, exports a vastly greater amount of soap and candles than do the United States, and, of course, secures to herself all the indirect benefits of manufacturing for foreign consumers, and produces a valuable home market for a vast amount of materials used in the process.

34. 12½ per cent would, in my opinion, be a sufficient protection for soap and candles.

35. In "making merry" with their friends.

36. Sufficiently answered already.

37. No answer necessary.

38. Ditto.

39. Ditto.

Messrs Willard Phillips and Gayton P. Osgood.

Document 3.—No. 12.

Amos Otis, jr., relative to the Salt Business.

Messrs. Willard Phillips and Gayton P. Osgood:

Gentlemen: In reply to the questions which you transmitted to us from the Secretar the Treasury, we respectfully submit the following answers.

[The figures in the margin refer to the number of the questions.]

THE SALT MANUFACTURE.

20. Sixty years ago, there were many small establishments in this county for the boi of salt from sea water; and, it has been truly remarked, that the manufacture originate necessity. The restrictive acts of the British Parliament, prior to the year 1776, and distress occasioned by the war of the revolution, impelled many to engage in the manu ture, it being very difficult, if not impossible, at the latter period, to obtain a supply of foreign article, even at the enormous price of two or three silver dollars per bushel. At I wich, Messrs. Job Chase and Obid E. Smith boiled more than sufficient for their own sumption. They had twelve kettles, of sixteen gallons each, set in mason work, and teeted from the weather. They raised sea water at first by means of a hand pu afterwards by a wind mill, and conveyed it in spouts to the boilers. This establishn was continued till after the close of the revolution, a period of more than twenty ye There were similar works at Oyster Island and Sandy Neck, in Barnstable, at Falmouth, most of the towns in this county.

Mr. Ammiel Weeks, of Harwich, was the first who tested, by experiment, the prac bility of making salt in our climate by solar evaporation. He constructed a box, six long and two wide, and divided it into two or three apartments; this he filled with sea w and, with so simple an apparatus, manufactured salt for his family's consumption. A the same time, a similar attempt was made at the Isle of Shoals, but we believe it was successful.

The first attempt to manufacture salt in works constructed on the plan now gene adopted, was made in 1776 or 7, by John Sears, of Dennis. He was a poor man, and previously led a sea-faring life. Possessing an inventive genius, he conceived a for manufacturing salt by a less tedious and expensive method than the concoction of water. Wanting the means to carry his plan into execution, he associated himself with ward Sears, Christopher and William Crowell; the latter had seen the works at the Isl Shoals, to which reference has been made. The situation which they selected for manufactory is on Secut Neck, in the northeasterly part of Dennis, then Yarmouth, and small distance from the sea-shore. It was constructed one hundred feet long, and ten wide,* and all on the same level. The flooring was of white pine plank, laid on oak sleep the latter running crosswise. The gunnels were of plank, eight inches deep, and sec by upright pieces, mortised into the ends of the sleepers, and by knees passing under flooring and on the outsides of the gunnels. The corners of the vat were also secure knees; the roof was curiously fashioned; rafters, grooved on either side, were permane fixed to the gunnels, at the distance of five or six feet from each other; the doors were n of a corresponding width, and consisted of several boards of the same length, with the ra clamped together These slid obliquely upwards and downwards in the grooves of the ters, and were prevented from swagging in the center by board rafters placed between principal ones. It was soon found necessary to have a separate vat to chrystalize the salt, a partition was placed across, and the brine boiled over. For two years the water was brou in pails from the sea shore, the salt work was then removed about three-fourths of a mil the situation on which one quarter of it now stands. A little before the close of the rev tion, Mr. Sears procured one of the pumps of the British ship of war Somerset, wrecke the coast of Cape Cod, and erected it for the supply of his manufactory, and to avoid the l of bailing water. About 1790, he constructed a mill on the same place with those now in

Soon after Sears's experiment, manufactories of the same description were set up Brewster, Barnstable, and other towns in this county. Many improvements in the man of constructing them have since been made: Reuben Sears, a brother of Edward, in 17 placed the doors on rollers; Hatsel Kelly, of Dennis, in 1802, invented crane works, many other improvements have, from time to time, been made.

* This is the origin of *salt-work measure*, a term universally applied to the admeasuren of salt works. The vats being at first built ten feet wide; their quantity was estimated their number of running feet in length: afterwards, when built wider, ten superficial of vats was called one in salt-work measure.

Like other inventors, Mr. Sears did not escape the shafts of ridicule: for a long time his salt works were known by the name of "John Sears's folly," and, to avoid the sneers of the vulgar, he constructed his mill in a secret manner.

Mr. Sears obtained a patent for his salt works, and Mr. Kelly for his improvement; they united their claims, but, after much litigation in the Federal Court, lost their case, and the exclusive benefit of their inventions.

The quantity of salt annually made has gradually increased since the commencement of the manufacture. The exact quantity made in each year we are unable to state. In 1827 there were, in the county of Barnstable, 384,254 feet; in 1829, 1,379,971 feet; and, in 1831, 1,414,698 feet salt work measured. In 1829, 393,537 measured bushels of salt, of 75 lbs. each, were made; and, in 1831, an unfavorable season, 379,032 bushels of salt, 600 bbls. of epsom salt, and 4,725 bbls. of glauber salt. The gross proceeds of sales in 1831 amounted to 171,566; the capital invested is $1,414,608. The quantity of epsom and glauber salts might be very much increased, if there was a demand for them in the markets.

21. The following table shows the average price per bushel at the manufactories in this county:

Years.	Price.	Years.	Price.
1796,	37 cents	1821,	49 cents
1807,	37	1822,	59
1808,	55	1823,	48
1809,	59	1824,	48
1810,	41	1825,	48
1811,	44	1826,	36
1812, 1813, 1814, about	1 00	1827,	38
1815,	69	1828,	49
1816,	68	1829,	35
1817,	51	1830,	36
1818,	48	1831,	42
1819,	61	1832, Spring,	50
1820,	54		

The above facts show that the import duty is not a tax upon the consumption. When the duty was removed in 1807, the price advanced; the partial repeal in 1831 has had the same effect, to increase the price to the consumer, and the profits of the foreign manufacturer, and embarrass the home manufacturer, by rendering his business precarious. The following statement shows the rate of profit for the last three years:

Average gross proceeds of sale of salt and salts, from $1,000 invested in salt works in 1831, $121

Expenditures.

17. 9-40 for labor of attending	$27 22	
4 per cent. for repairs, deterioration, general decay, &c.	40 00	
Leaving about 5¼ per cent. profit	53 78	—— 121

1831 was an unfavorable year for the manufacture, but the price was higher than during the two preceding years.

It will be seen by the above statement, that, if the manufacture is carried on with borrowed capital at 6 per cent. interest, the manufacturer will sustain a loss of $6 22 on every $1,000 invested.

During the embargo, non-intercourse, and war, the profit was greater, in consequence of the foreign importation being interrupted. The price has advanced since the late partial repeal of the duty, which we attribute to the price of freight, which has been such as to afford more profit in other employments, and the increased price of salt in the foreign markets, particularly at the British West India Islands.

19. There has been but little difference, for several years, in the cost to the manufacturer himself: the principal cost is the lumber, and that has not varied much in price.

15. The mechanics employed in building and repairing, work 12 hours in the day; the manufacturers are employed 8 months in the year.

24. Turks Island, and most kind of foreign salt, except Liverpool, usually cost a little more than domestic. Since the late law of Massachusetts, requiring an inspection, American salt, in proportion to foreign, has commanded a better price in the markets.

25. Foreign salt comes into competition with our own, but we are unable to say to what extent.

27. From the best information we have been able to obtain, we suppose more than one-half of the salt used in the United States is manufactured in the United States of America.

28. The salt manufactured in this county is principally consumed by our fishermen, but more or less in all the ports of New England, New York, and some in the southern States.

29. A small quantity of glauber's salt is sent to the West Indies and South America.

30. Salt is usually sold for cash or short credit, and is occasionally bartered for corn, flour, &c.

31. The effect of breaking up the salt manufacture would be very injurious to this county. There are no great capitalists; but 881 small capitals invested, which, with the labor of the owners, affords a comfortable support to many families, and materially contributes to always keep salt at a fair price; because, they being so numerous, prevent all combinations and monopolies either of importers or manufacturers. If the works were abandoned, the capital invested would be totally lost, as the old vats would be worth nothing. We are unable to say to what employments the persons engaged in the manufacture of salt would resort if it was broken up. The value of lands and buildings would probably decline, and many of the laboring classes would be deprived of their usual means of subsistence.

33. We are of opinion that nothing short of the present duty would protect our manufacturers, and, with the present duty, they hope to sustain themselves. Very probably, in most seasons, the duty may have comparatively but a small influence on the price, but occasionally, when there happens to be a surplus in the foreign markets, great quantities would be imported at a very low freight, and reduce the price.

34. Salt is of little value in many countries: its value here, in a great measure, depends upon the freight, which should always be taken into the account. Most of the foreign salt consumed in this country is brought from England and her colonies, and may be estimated at 15 cents per bushel; add 10 cents for freight, and 10 for duty, and it is 35 for 56 lbs., which is not far from the average price for three years past.

Were the duty reduced to 12½ per cent. *ad valorem* on the cost in the foreign market, there would be no increase of the salt manufactories on the seaboard; most of the present owners would continue to manufacture at reduced prices, in order to employ themselves; but they would probably neglect to repair their works, and, ultimately, were there no other causes to advance the price of salt, the manufacture would very much decline, if not be totally abandoned.

35. If the salt manufacture should be abandoned, the capital invested in it would be lost.

36. We think no reduction whatever could be made.

AGRICULTURAL LABOR.

16. The average rate for common farming work is 75 cents; for mowing and making hay $1 per day; and $12 per month and board.

18. It is difficult to ascertain what is the usual rate of profit in this county, the inhabitants are so variously employed; farming, navigation, fishing, and manufactures, requiring considerable cash capital, and at all times uncertain and precarious. We should say, independent of fair insurance for all risks, expense, and fair price for labor, the usual profit might be estimated at from 4 to 5 per cent.

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURE.

23. There is but a small amount done in this county, and it has diminished since 1824: it is impossible to estimate the amount correctly. About 27,170 pounds of wool, worth 40 cents, are annually produced, and the quantity used does not differ materially from that amount. The cloths, &c., manufactured, are of thrice the value of the raw material, say $21,736. The manufacture of cotton, flax, palmetto, &c., may be 3 or 4,000 more, making the gross annual amount of household manufacture in the county of Barnstable, $25,000.

26. We are unable to say, probably half or two-thirds.

DAVID CROCKER,
AMOS OTIS, Jr.,
County Committee.

BARNSTABLE, 11*th April*, 1832.

A STATEMENT showing the condition of the Salt Manufacture in the County of Barnstable, in 1831.

	Number of owners.	Number of bushels of 75 pounds to the 1,000 feet	Number of bushels, of 75 lbs. each, manufactured in 1831.	Average price at manufactories.	Barrels of epsom salt.	Average price at manufactories.	Barrels of glauber's salt.	Average price at manufactories	Gross proceeds of manufactured articles, in 1831.	Number of feet of salt work measured in each town.	Kind of work.	Date of the commencement of the manufacture in each town.
Sandwich	10	200	4,100	40cts.	-	-	-	-	1,640	25,000		
Falmouth	139	250	46,249	40	-	-	700	$2 25	20,074	184,904		B.* 1770, *S. about 1802.
Barnstable	53	250	31,637	41	-	-	500	2 00	13,471	126,550	¾ C., ¼ S.	B 1770, S. 1778.
Yarmouth	75	250	50,406	41	250	$5 00	500	1 60	22,634	200,827	C. S.	John Sears in 1776 or 7.
Dennis	130	295	56,548	42	230	6 25	500	2 00	26,375	191,690		
Brewster	76	290	30,367	42	100	5 00	1,000	2 00	15,254	104,717	C. and S.	Boiling 1770.
Harwich	10	225	2,553	42	-	-	25	2 00	1,122	11,350	Shove	S. exp't about 1775.
Chatham	93	250	36,800	43¾	-	-	200	2 00	16,500	147,201		
Orleans	78	260	23,025	40	-	-	200	2 00	9,610	88,558		
Eastham	36	275	24,322	41	-	-	-	-	9,972	88,446		
Wellfiat	35	300	10,656	43¾	-	-	-	-	4,662	35,520	Shove	S. 1797.
Truro	50	265	17,609	43	-	-	100	2 00	7,571	66,450	Do	S 1801.
Provincetown	76	304	44,960	46	-	-	1,000	2 00	22,681	147,895	Do	S. 1798.
	881	-	379,032	42	600	-	4,725	-	$171,566	1,414,608		

* B. for *boiling*, S. *solar evaporation*.

Five thousand feet will afford constant employ to one man in attending and re
1,414,608 to 283 men. Estimating each of their families at 5 in all, it makes 1,415
in this county who are exclusively supported by the labor of making salt, and repai
works.

These persons receive for attending about ¼ of gross proceeds, (9-40 of salt
and ¼ salts) of sales - - - - - - - - -
Repairing, labor - - - - - - - - - -

At least 9-10 of this is expended for clothing, provisions, &c., viz.

Flour and grain from the southern and middle States		$12,645
Beef, pork, beans, vegetables, &c., from New England		12,175
Wood $20 to a family, from Maine and Massachusetts		5,660
Clothing 7-8 American, tea, coffee, molasses, sugar, &c.		
rents, &c. - - - - - -	20,989	
Add 1-10 saved - - - - -	5,719	
Lumber for repairs, from Maine - - - - - - - -		
Nails, leather, oakum, barrels, &c., about - - - - -		
Profit, depreciation, or general decay, risks, &c. - - - -		
		$

Besides the above, at least $35,000 of the amount set down in the last item for
expended for corn, flour, &c., and other productions of the United States; the ab
culation being based on the supposition that there are no more than 283 men consta
ployed. Most of the 881 owners are principally supported by the salt manufactur
fore, it may be safely estimated that the agricultural and other productions of the
States consumed, or caused to be consumed, is at least to the amount of $113,292 a

COD FISHERY.

One hundred and eighty-eight vessels, averaging about 55 tons each, were e
4 months each in the cod fishery last year. The crews will average about 8, say 1,00
men, and 500 hired men and boys, at $10 per month. The "small general bill"
vessels, taken collectively, may be stated as follows:

376 barrels of flour, at $6 per barrel	$2 256	The usual estimate for bread stuff	
4,512 bushels meal, at 90 cents -	4,060	it takes one peck of meal per week	
564 barrels pilot bread, at $3 -	1,692	hand.	
9,400 lbs. of rice, at 3 cents -	282	Foreign used:	
376 barrels pork, at $20 - -	7,520	188 barrels molasses - -	
376 do beef, at 10 - -	3,760	Tea, coffee, ginger, &c , 8 per	
470 bushels beans, at 1 20 - -	564	vessel - - -	
Cod lines, leads, and hooks, &c., 40		Salt, about - - -	
to vessel - - - -	7,520		
376 cords of wood, at $5 - -	1,880		
752 barrels clam bait, at $6 - -	4,512	"Great general bill:"	
Butter, cheese, lard, &c. 37 to vessel	6,956	112,800 bus. salt, at 44 cents,	
	41 002	American is about -	
Great general bill - - -	40,940	Candles, Amer., at $5 per vessel	
Productions, of U. States consumed	$81,942		

These 188 vessels caught about 112,800 quintals of fish, and 1,692 barrels of oil,
with the bounty, amounted to about $316,180. $137,359 of this were the wage
crews, 500 hired men and boys 40 each, 1,000 shares men 117 do.

MACKEREL FISHERY.

I have not sufficiently correct data to make an estimate for the mackerel fishery.
were 192 vessels licensed, about three-fourths of which were the same vessels as w
gaged in the early part of the season in cod fishing. The mackerel fishermen are
ed about four months—August, September, October, and November, and carry, on
age, ten men each. I can ascertain the exact number of vessels employed in the fi
from the custom-house, if you deem it necessary: the number will not vary much fr
averaging 55 tons each.

The "small general bill" of 192 mackerel vessels will be, exclusive of foreign articles, about $45,000

"Great general bill," candles and oil, $5 per vessel.

Do barrels at 60 cents; 1½ bushels of salt to each barrel, 44 cents per bushel, one-eighth foreign. The number of barrels inspected can be ascertained by applying to the inspector in Boston.

The Whale Fishery to the Pacific was commenced from Falmouth in 1821, by Messrs. Elijah and Thomas Swift, and several others. Four ships are now out, aggregate tonnage 1,283, and were worth, when they sailed for the present voyage, $60,000, and the outfits consisting of provisions for a three years' voyage, spare sails, rigging, boats, casks, &c., &c., the further sum of 65,000. The annual import of oil about 3,000 barrels, or 9,000 barrels for 3 years, at $21 per barrel, $189,000, the average length of a voyage.

Annual cost for outfits for 4 ships	$20,000
From 2½ to 30 per cent. of oil is paid to 91 officers and seaman	18,000
Annual depreciation of ships	4,000
	42,000
Annual import of oil, 3,000 barrels, at $21 per barrel	63,000
Leaving for risks of all kinds, interest on capital invested, and profits	$21,000

Wages of officers and crews for three years: captain about $4,000; first mate $2,000; second mate $1,000; boat steerers and coopers $700 each; seamen $450. The Falmouth ships have been very successful; therefore the above estimates of wages and profit will probably be found greater than the average of the whaling business.

A brig and schooner, aggregate tonnage about 260, are employed from Provincetown, in the fishery, to the Western Islands, 28 officers and men. They brought in 500 barrels oil last season. Some of the Straits cod fishermen also fit for right whales.

RECAPITULATION.

Agricultural and other productions, of the growth or manufacture of the United States, consumed by persons employed in the salt manufacture			$112,292
Do	do	cod fishery	81,942
Do	do	mackerel fishery Provisions, &c. 45,000 Barrels and salt	
Do	do	Pacific whale fishery	20,000
Do	do	Western Islands, about	4,500
Do	do	in 13,000 tons shipping employed in coasting and foreign trade	75,000
Men employed in the cod and mackerel fisheries, estimated at 236 vessels, 10 each			2,360
Do	in the coasting and foreign trade	do	650
Do	in the whale fishery, there are		119
	Making the whole number employed		3,129

If it be estimated that each of these persons consumed, in their families, $100 worth of agricultural and other productions, it makes $312 900 to be added to the above estimate.

For the glass manufactory, and other manufactories, and other mechanics of this county, you can form a more correct estimate than I.

I believe I made a mistake in the number of bushels of salt manufactured in Harwich; the number in the above statement is correct.

I do not recollect whether I stated in the Falmouth return the amount of ship-building in that town: there was one vessel of 33 tons launched, cost $1,600. There are now, on the stocks, two ships, of 350 tons each, intended for the whale fishery: they are to be completed next autumn, and will cost, including outfits, 75 or $80,000, a large proportion of which will be paid for labor and articles of the growth or manufacture of the United States.

I have now finished the business which you commissioned me to do. I have been unwearied in my endeavors to obtain correct information. There are doubtless many errors in the returns which I have not been able to detect, but my inexperience in the business, and the nature of the inquiries, must be my apology.

If any explanations, or other information is wanted, you will please address,

Your humble servant, AMOS OTIS, Jr.

BARNSTABLE, 14th *April*, 1832.

To WILLARD PHILLIPS, Esq.

NOTE.—For the year 1830, $39,078 21 were for bounty. 1831, $37,880 12 to 161 vessels; 12 were rejected, 12 complained *of, and 3 did not apply.*

BARNSTABLE, 12th *May*, 1832.

DEAR SIR: In our report on the salt manufacture an error of some importance occured = did not discover it until this morning. We stated that, "in 1827, there were, in the coun of Barnstable, 384,254 feet" of salt works; it should be, "in 1827, *there were manufactu in the county of Barnstable* 384,254 *bushels of salt.*" I very much regret that the error curred, as it shows that the increase of the manufacture sin e 1827 has been *rapid*, while t *reverse* is the fact. It was, however, elsewhere stated in the report that the increase had be gradual. If ex racts from our report have been forwarded to Washington, I will write, you deem it important, to Mr. Reed, acknowledging the source of the error, and requ him to call on the Secretary of the Treasury, and have it corrected.

I am, respectfully, yours,

AMOS OTIS, Jr.

WILLARD PHILLIPS, Esq.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 13.

Answers of D. & J. Ames, of Springfield, on the subject of Paper.

SPRINGFIELD, *March* 19, 1832.

GENTLEMEN: Your circular has been handed us by our fellow citizen, C. Stearns, Esq and we shall reply to it to the best of our judgment, so far as the questions proposed com within our province. Being paper manufacturers, our answers will be based more particular on this branch of manufacture.

We are, very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
D. & J. AMES.

Messrs. WILLARD PHILLIPS and GAYTON P. OSGOOD.

13. Not less than 16 per cent., exclusive of rent and bad debts.

15. Men 12 hours; females 10 hours, throughout the year.

16. Seventy-five to one hundred cents per day, or $12 per month by the year.

17. Business for the last eighteen to twenty-four months has been better than for some time previous, owing rather to a quick and steady demand than to any advance in prices; for the price of our article has constantly declined since 1824, and, in addition to this, the consumers have demanded a much better article at the same price, and *home* competition has compelled the manufacturers to furnish it; and this competition will continue to cause the price to decline, and an improvement in the article manufactured.

19. We should think it had diminished since 1824 from 6 to 10 per cent. This diminution has been caused perhaps, in some degree, by the fall of stock, but we think it is principally to be attributed to the improvement in machinery, and the process of working the raw material.

20. Our factory was established about 1791, with one engine, and since 1824 has more than doubled. In 1825 we manufactured 15,000 reams paper, and, in 1831 we manufactured 39,000 reams, and the engines are increased to seventeen.

21. Since 1821 the decrease in price of one article has been more than 15 per cent.

22. We use annually, lime, wood, bleaching salts, alum, &c. &c., (American production) to the amount of $12,000. Rags to the amount of $80,000, two-thirds of which are domestic.

25. Paper of the fine qualities is imported to a considerable extent, and especially of the thin kinds, such as tissue and bank paper, and, as the duty is so much per pound, and the paper very light and valuable, the percentage is quite small, and the competition injurious to the domestic manufacturer.

27. We think nearly all the common kinds, and a pretty large proportion of the fine kinds, of paper used in the United States, is of domestic manufacture.

29. Our article is exported principally to South America, and the business, we should judge, is increasing.

30. The usual credit is six months.

31. If our establishment should be broken up, at least 150 persons would be thrown out of employ, and would be obliged to seek the means of support without the limits of this town, as every branch of employment is sufficiently manned. Lands, buildings, &c., if not improved for similar purposes, would decrease in value more than one half. We speak above of only *one* branch. Should the principal manufactures in one town be stopped, it would paralyze *every* nerve, and force the operatives to seek, in another part of our land,

that subsistence which this, from want of means, would deny them. It will be evident to every person that our agriculturists and mechanics must suffer in the same proportion with the manufacturers.

33. This is a difficult question to answer, because, if the duty was fixed at a rate with which we could maintain a fair competition with the foreign article, any over producing in the foreign country, and an accumulation of the article more than the demand required, would induce the foreign manufacturer, at a sacrifice, to throw into one market a surplus stock that would spread ruin among our infant establishments. What we need is a *protection against such visits*, and that cannot be afforded by a duty which, under ordinary circumstances, would enable us to compete with the foreign article. If we could be assured that foreign manufacturers would not at any time send their article to this country, only when they could realize a living profit, we could then more easily agree upon a duty which would afford protection; but this is not, nor ever will be, the case. If the duties do not prohibit them, the surplus stock of foreign articles will, at times, inundate us at a loss to the foreign, and to the ruin of our own, manufactories. Competition in our own land will reduce the prices *as low* as the article can be manufactured; and *improvements in the mechanic arts* will lend a helping hand to render it unnecessary for us to go out of our own land for *cheap* articles. We need a steady market more than high prices, and can this be effected by establishing a tariff that can be overcome in every emergency by the foreign manufacturer? Suitably protect your manufactures, and the time is not far distant when, after deducting the difference in price of labor, (and no American, we think, can wish to see our laboring classes on a level with English operatives,) you will be furnished as low from our own, as from the workshops of England.

Document 3.—No. 14.

Answers of Barker Burnell, of Nantucket, on Whale Fishery, Oil, &c.

15. About ten hours; ten months in the manufacture of oil and candles, and the balance in other manufactures.

16. There is generally so little agricultural labor here, that, perhaps, there can scarcely be said to be a general price.

19. There has been a great deal of fluctuation in the price of the crude oil for manufacturing, and this has been occasioned, since 1815, by deficiency or excess of importation.

20. The manufacture of oil and candles has been established as long ago as 1783, probably before the revolution.

21. There have been fluctuations, but sperm oil now sells for as fair a price as any article, when the import is about equal to the demand. The price of oil and candles depends almost wholly on the price of oil in a crude state.

22. In the annexed statement of the consumption of articles by the ships engaged in the whale fishery, an answer will be found.

23. Inconsiderable.

25. Olive and other imported oils come in competition with oil and candles, and, should the duty on olive oil be repealed, it would most seriously affect their production.

27. The whole consumption of the United States is supplied by oil and candles, the production of American enterprise and industry.

28. Oil and candles are consumed in all parts of the United States. Large quantities of candles are shipped to the West Indies.

30. There is generally a credit of four to six months.

31. The manufacture of sperm oil and candles depends on the whale fishery. These two branches are intimately connected. The destruction of either would be the destruction of both, and the destruction of these would destroy Nantucket.

34. This rate of duty would not afford protection. The specific duty of 25 cts. per gallon does not prevent large importations of olive oil.

35. If the manufactures connected with the whale fisheries were broken up, as they would be by the prostration of the whale fishery, no other mode of employing the capital here could be found.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the U. S., and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per ann.	At what places, or in what States, such materials
Baking; 1824; D. Snow, S. Childs, R. Rogers.	700 manual	tools 250 3 horses 150	800	450 bbls flour 2500 450 lbs pearl ashes 27 1500 lbs butter 150 75 cords wood 343	N. Y., Massacl Do Do
Boatbuilding; pro. J. Nye.	400	50	250	Cedar & oak timber 370 Wh lead, oil, nls, &c. 70	Do Do
Blacksmiths	1750	560	800	½ char ½ mine. coal 1000	Charco Mine.
Carding wool and cloth dressing.	1700	-	-	- -	
Coopers	200	50	220	Staves, hoops, hdg 500	Mass.,
Bricks	horse	50	450	Clay 0, wood 100	Mass.
Furniture	500	100	150	Maple, cherry, &c. 225	N.Y.,
Hats; J. Chipman and B. Weeks.	200	50	200	150 lbs wool, furs, &c. 200	Wool, Furs
House carpentry	500	2000	250	Boards & timber 10,000	Maine
Leather, L Whitman, Crocker.	500	inconsidera.	1670	Hides, calfskins, &c. 1220 Bark, oil, &c. 430	Mass. Do ar
Painting	100	100	800	Paints, oil, &c. 1500	Mass.
Pottery; D. Parker	horse 200	100	200	Lead 60, wood 50 110	
Printing; N.S.Simkins, S. B. Phinny	1200	1000	200	Paper, ink 600	Mass.
Mills	5100 wind, water	inconsidera.	-	9600 bu corn, 4800 rye	3-5 Ma S. & M
Sailmaking	100	-	1000	Rope, twine, duck, &c. 800	New E
Salt	63,275	-	4000	Lumber, repairs 1616	Mass.,
Saddle and harness	350	40	250	Leather, &c. 400	Mass.
Shipbuilding	2000	350	3000	Timber, plank, &c. 8045	Mass.,
Shoes	590	100	700	Leather, thread, &c. 2100	9-10 Ma
Watch repairing	200	40	50	Chrystals 12	Mass.
Wheelwrights	1300 2 water	600	450	Ash, oak, pine 400 Castings 50	New E
Stockings	-	-	-	2500 lbs wool 625	Mass.
Stone cutting	300	-	150	Slate 300	Do
Tailoring	200	100	250	Cloths, estimated 10,000	New E
Ploughs; B. Thacher, E. Coleman.	300 water	200	600	Coal 65, timber 60 125 175 castings 450 ¾ tons iron 75 2 chal Virginia coal 28	Mass., Mass. Penn. Vir.

EXPLANATIONS, REI

Patent plugs $100; flax, 1000 lbs $125; 500 hides $1500; 200 tons timber $20(cords wood $12,000, ¾ Natucket; sheep, 10,868, at 1.50 per head, 27,170 lbs wool $10,868. *Carding Wool and Cloth Dressing*. The wool carded is mostly produce farmers in the vicinity of the mills, and, after being carded, is manufactured into flann &c. in their families Five cents per lb. is paid for carding and one for oil. The cloth is of household manufacture, and is sent to the mills to be colored and fulled. The co cannot correctly ascertain the amount of the domestic manufacture of wool, cotton, s but estimate it at $7000 annually. *Salt Works* cost about one dollar per foot, salt wo sure, (10 superficial feet.) We estimate their present value at 50 cents per foot, w consider their fair market value. The quantity of glauber salt manufactured would times as great if there was a demand for the article in the market. Epsom salt migh *made in large quantities. Salt Work Owners.* Nath'l Gorham 1500 feet; John Gorh *E. T. Cobb 1100; Amos Otis* 1400; Amos Otis, jr. 1200; Joshua Thayer 1600; heirs *sel Sturgis 11,483; David Crocker* 6367; Loring Crocker 10,000; Bar. Chipman 110

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
200 gals molasses 60	1200 bbls biscuit 3900	All in Mass.	6 at $1	2 at $0.25	
	200 bbls pilot do 800	Do			
	Fancy bread 100	Do			
None - -	Whale and fish boats 850	Do	2 at 1		
Iron, ¼ Sw ¼ E. h. 1470	Country work 5200	Do	10at1.12½	3 at .42	
Steel, ¼ G. ¼ E. 210					
- - -	5000 lbs carded 300	Do	1½ at .67		
	325 yards dressed 65	Do			
Mne - -	Barrels, &c. 800	Ms. for mack'l	2-1 at 1		
Mne - -	75,000 bricks 450	All in Mass.	1 at 1.12½		
Furnr. 50; mahog. 250	Furniture 1100	Mass.	2 at 1		
Silks, dye woods, furs, &c. 100	Wool and fur hats 600	⅔ Mass. ⅓ So. States	1 at 1	-	Inconsid.
Mne - -	Building, &c. 2300	Mass.	65-45 at 1		
20 hides 650	Leather 3740	Do	3 at 1		
- - -	Painting 3000	Do	3 at 1		
Mne - -	Earthen ware 500	Do	1 at 1.25		
Mne - -	Books, &c. 2500	Do	5 at 1	2 at .25	
None - -	Meal for inhabitants	Do	6 at .33½		
1200 bolts duck 2700	Sails 4500	Do	2 at 1.25		
Mne - -	31,637 bu. salt 12,971	Ms., Ct., N.Y.	25 at 1	10 at .40	
	250 bls. salt 500	N.Y., Md.	or 1-5 salt		
Hardware 175			47-37 at	Some wr km. emp.	
Copper and iron 1555	500 tons annually 16,000	Mass.	1.25	in other towns.	
- - -	Boots, shoes, mndg 4500	Do	14-10at90	-	Bndg to a small amt by wom'n
Mne - -	Carts, wagons, and rep'g chaises 2350	Do	8-5at1.33		
Mne - -	10,000 pr stockings 3000	Boston			
Mne - -	600	Mass.	1 at 1		
Cloth, silks, est 2000	Clothing, estim 15,000	Barnstab. Ms	2 at 1	-	20 at .40
1 ton iron 45	200 ploughs 2000	Mass.	3 at 1.25		

AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

Smith 4000; heirs of Asa Scudder 1500; Daniel Childs 2000; George Lovell 4000; George Hinckley 1000; Eben'r Scudder 2500; Ja's D. Scudder 1000; Seth Goodspeed 4000; Josiah Scudder 5500; Edw. Lewis 2000; Lewis Crosby 500; And. Crosby 1000; Dav. Hinckley 5000; J. Marchant 3000; F. Scudder 2700; Z. D. Basset and W. Hallet 4400; Eliza Scudder 5000; L. Crocker & Co. 2000; S. Hallet 1000; S. Snow & Son 3000; S. Chipman 1500; T. Percival 1000; T. Ames 2000; J. Hawes and J. Hallet 3900; Polly Hallet 2300; Z. Lumbard 1600; E. Bliss 400; J. Lovell 1000; H. Lovell 2000; B. F. Crocker 1800; D. Crosby 1000; John Cammel 1000; heirs of D. Crosby 4000; S. Dottridge 1000. amtg. to 126,550 feet, salt-work measure. *Cordage and blocks* will be manufactured the ensuing year. Amount of shipping employed in *whaling* to Pacific, in this county, 1283 tons. There are 188 vessels employed in the *cod fishery*, averaging 55 tons each, and *employing 1500 men.* Shipbuilding, anchors, sails, rigging, &c. *cost $26 per ton, $13,000 to be added to above.*

D. CROCKER, A. OTIS, jr., County Committee.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 16.—YARMOUTH.—*Schedule of Manufactures, Buildings, &c.*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the U. S., and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per ann.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
Blacksmiths -	$1,200	$200	$1,000	Iron, $450, char. & mi. coal $270 - $720	Pennsylvania, Charcoal Mass., Miner. Virginia
Cooperage -	100	20	50	Staves, hoops, heading, &c. - 100	Mass. Maine
Furniture -	Wind 200	30	100	Pine, birch, maple, timber - 75	Maine
House carpentry -	200	1,000	S. note	Boards and timber	Maine
Painting -	-	30	300	Paints and oil - 700	Massachusetts
Mills -	4 wind & 3 water	inconsid'ble	S. note	4,396 bs. corn, 2,917 rye	Massachusetts
				4,396 bs. corn -	South. & Middle States.
Sailmaking -	50	10	S. note	Bolt rope, &c. - 50	Massachusetts
Salt, (about 1780)	Wind	200	Salt&c.	Lumber, nails, &c.,	Lumber, Maine;
See note	100,413½		5,000	for repairs, 12 per cent. on sales 2,640	nails, &c. Mass.
Saddle & harness	125	20	100	Leather $150, hardware $100 - 250	Mass. and Penn.
Ship building -	-	200	S. note	Oak & pine timber	Mass. Maine
Shoes -	350	Tools 50	750	Leather and thread,	9-10ths Mass.
		Horse & wagon 150		&c. - - 2,500	1-10th Penn.
Shoes (in private shops) -	400	Tools 50	560	Leather, &c. - 1,800	Massachusetts
Tin ware, (1823)	200	Tools 20	100	Lead and wire - 25	-
		1 horse and wagon 100			
Tanning -	650	$100, one horse 50	2,400	400 hides, at 3½ - 1,400	Massachusetts
				50 cords bark - 300	Maine
				600 calf-skins - 450	Massachusetts
				4 bbls. oil, tallow, &c. 60	Massachusetts
Wheelwrights -	50	20	40	Oak & pine timber 40	New England
Tailoring - -	200	inconsid'ble	S. note	Cloths estimated at	-
Cordage -	Manual 2,900	inconsid'ble	3,400	50 barrels tar - 75	Southern States
			S. note	14 boxes soap - 23	Massachusetts
				1000 lbs. cot. warp 220	Massachusetts
Watch and clock repairing -	100	150	100	Inconsiderable	-
Manuf. of blocks	500	200	300	Ash timber, iron, &c. 150	Maine, Mass. and Pennsylvania
Hides -	-	-	-	estim. at 300 at 3½ 1,050	
				Calf-skins, 400 at 75 300	

rials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average No. of males over 16 years old employed, & rate of wages pr. day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
½ Eng. ½ Swedes	Country works $4,500	All in Mass.	8 at $1	None	None
R. - $1,350					
i - - 60					
- - -	Barrels, tubs, &c. 350	Massachusetts	1 at 75c.	None	None
r. & hardware 25	Furniture - - 300	Massachusetts	1 at 75c.	None	None
- - -	Buildings and repairs	Massachusetts	15 at $1	None	None
iderable - -	Painting - 1,050	Massachusetts	1 at $1	None	None
- - -	Meal - -	Massachusetts	7 see note	None	None
ks dock - 1,000	Sails & repairing 1,250	Massachusetts	½ at $1 33½	None	None
- - -	50,206 bs. salt 20,584	½ Mass. ¼ Con. ¼ N. York	¼ of salt, ½ G. salts	-	None
	500 bbls. Glauber, 250 Epsom, salts 2,050	N. Y., South. States, Mass.	See note		
- - - -	Saddles and harness, and repairing - 450	Massachusetts	⅔ at $1	None	None
t - - -	Repairing - -	Massachusetts	6 at $1 25	None	None
- - - -	Boots and shoes of every description 5,000	Massachusetts	5 at 90c.	3 at 33½c.	2 at 50c.
- - - -	Boots and shoes 3,450	Massachusetts	6 at 90c.		
ron tin plate, 40 sht. iron, ter, 50 - 260	Tin ware, funnel & stoves - 1,000	Massachusetts	½ at $1 25	None	None
les - -	Leather - 1,900	Massachusetts	2 at 83c.	None	None
- - -	Wheels, carts, & wagons - - - 250	Massachusetts	1 at 67c.	None	None
stimated at -	Clothing - -	Massachusetts	2 at $1	None	13 at 56c.
hemp - 3,320	20 tons cordage and	Massachusetts	4½ at 80c.	2 at 28c.	None
a. Manilla 176	cables - - 5,700				
	40 doz. cotton. (see note) cod lines - 280	Massachusetts	See note, 4½ at 78c.	1 at 23c.	None
rings, &c. 50	Watch and clock repairing - - 350	Massachusetts	½ at $1 25	None	None
ber - 100	Blocks, &c. - - 600	Massachusetts	1 at $1 16⅔	None	None

EXPLANATIONS, REMA

Household Manufactures.—The committee estimate the household manufacture of cc wool, flax, &c., at about $4,000 annually.

Tin Ware.—A man is employed, in addition, to sell the ware, at an expense of $3 month, for six months.

Tailoring.—The materials are usually furnished by those who procure the garments r

Ship and House Carpenters, Painters and Sailmakers, usually have their materials fu ed by employers. There are no joint stock concerns in this town. The committee wer able to ascertain what proportion of the capital was borrowed, but are of opinion that a large part of it is real.

Grist Mills.—Three quarts per bushel is taken for toll, of which the miller receives half. No stock is kept on hand.

Cordage.—At Doane's ropewalk, five men are employed about nine months, in sp autumn, and winter, at 80 cents per day, averaging three constantly; one boy, do. c 28 cents. At Kelly's, three men six months, at 75 cents, averaging one and a half; one do. at 18 cents, do. one-half. The amount of business at each is nearly equal. The d ence in the amount paid for labor is accounted for in this manner: the Doanes hire b day, and the Kellys by the piece. Cotton cod lines are a new article; they cost less are considered better than hemp. Six months' credit is allowed on sales of cordage.

Salt Works.—Answer to thirteenth question. Twenty-six per cent., viz.: for lumbe per cent.; to carpenters, 8 per cent.; interest, 1 per cent.; depreciation, 3 per cent.; rance, ½ per cent.; other risks, 1½.

Owners of Salt Works. Andrews Hallet, 3,000 feet salt-work measure, (1 foot eq 10 feet superficial;) John Reed, 2,500 feet do.; Betty Eldridge, 1,550; Oliver Hallet, 4 Ebenezer Taylor, 600; Jo. White, 1,000; Prentiss White, 1,000; heirs of Jno. Custis, 5 Henry Custis, 1,000; Barnabas Thacher, 2,000; Edward Thacher, 2,000; James H 1,200; Warren Hedge, 1,200; Enoch Ryder, 1,400; William Bray, 2,700; Wm. Hall,

AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

Gersham Hall, 2,000; James Taylor, 1,000; Samuel Taylor, 1,300; Gersham Baker, 2,000; Chandler Gray, 1,000; E. & J. Hallet, 1,900; Edmund Eldridge, 1,000; Elisha Doane, 2,800; Gersham and William Hall, 1,500; Bartlet Bray, 3,300; heirs of Prince Matthews, 4,000; Isaiah Bray, 1,400; Gersham Crowell, 4,000; George Crowell, 1,400; Elnathan Lewis, 4,300; Ezekiel Crowell, 3,300; Charles Hallet, 6,500; Daniel Hallet, 2,000; John Bangs, & Co., 4,777; Winthrop Sears, 1,000; Simeon Crowell, 5,750; Luke Baker, 1,000; Rowland Lewis, 1,000; Ezekiel Matthews, 2,000; Oliver and Jon. Kelly, 6,000; heirs of Jona. Goodeno, 1,800; Jo. Eldridge & Co., 6,000; Robert Wing & Co., 8,600; James Davis, 3,600; Barnabas Davis, 500; Stephen Smith & Co., 12,000; Russel Davis, 5,000; Abram Shearman, 4,700; Isaiah Crowell, 7,500; Abiel Akins, 4,000; Thomas Akins, 2,600; David Akins, 1,400; Reno Kelly, 4,800; George Wing, 4,500; Job Otis, of New Bedford, 8,200; Edward Gifford, 3,700; Lewis Crowell, 5,000; Prince Gifford, 5,300; Seth Kelly, 5,000; Winthrop Crowell, 1,000; Lewis Sears, 1,200; and Edward Sears, 1,200; amounting to 200,827 feet; cost, $210,868; present value, $100,413. The proprietors of salt manufactories, for the most part, tend them: when they employ laborers to take care of them, it is usual to give them for their services one-fourth part of the salt manufactured, and one-third salts. The salt season commences at the first of March, and continues till the first of November: seventy-five men averaging forty.

In Yarmouth, there are 9 blacksmiths, 2 cabinetmakers, 20 house carpenters, 10 shipcarpenters, 2 painters, 1 sailmaker, (2 next season,) 1 saddle and harness and 14 shoemakers, 1 tinplate worker, 3 tanners and curriers, 2 wheelwrights, 9 ropemakers, 2 tailors, 13 tailoresses, 2 mantuamakers and milliners, 2 coopers, 6 millers, 2 blockmakers, and 75 salt manufacturers; averaging as above stated.

AMOS OTIS, Jr.

Yarmouth, Massachusetts, March, 1832.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
House carpentry -	$100	$500	See rem.	-	-
Cabinet makers -	wind 600	200	$300	Birch, pine, varnish $160	Maine, Mass.
Manufac. of plated ware, copper, tin, &c., 1825, Josiah Foster	150	600	1,000	50 bushels charcoal 10 1½ cords wood 13	Massachusetts
Stone cutting, Hiram Tribble	100	15	100	Slate 100	Quincy, Mass
Painting -	100	75	See remark	Estimated 800	Massachusetts
Lampblack -	300	inconsidera.	incon.	60 bbls dross 20	Do
Winslow factory, 1814, Abra'm, Nathaniel, Sally, Gilbert, Elkanah, Kenelm, Dean and Benjamin Winslow	water 8,000	inconsidera.	incon.	3 bbls oil 60 5 bbls soap, &c. 2	Do
Salt, 1778 -	wind 52,356	inconsidera.	3,000	Lumber, nails, &c., for repairs 1,535	Lumber, Mai Nails, &c. Ma
Grist mills -	2 wind 400 1 water 1000				
Shoes and boots -	400	100	160	Leather 1,800	⅔ Mass., ⅓ Per N. York
Blacksmiths -	200	100	100	Iron 50 Ch. coal 119	Pennsylvania Virginia
Tanning -	animal	100	-	325 hides 1,162	Massachusetts
Freeman Foster & Co.	1,000	2 horses 150	1,995	200 calf skins 150 35 cords bark 305 5 bbls oil 85 Tallow, &c. 33	Do Maine Massachusetts Do
Tailoring -	see remarks	-	-	-	-
Mason's work	see remarks	-	-	-	-
Household manuf.	-	-	-	-	-
Hides -	-	-	-	-	-

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS, AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

Owners of Salt Works. Benj. Berry 2277, John Baker 1510, heirs of John F. Bangs 24(Benj. F. Berry 320, heirs of Seth Crosby 778, heirs of Isaac Clark 909, Isaiah Clark 26(Elisha Crosby 2154, Abiel Crosby 2977, Elijah Cobb 4030, Joseph Crocker 2564, Edmu S. Clark 1151, Mark Clark 3000, John P. Crowell 2024, Seth Crosby 1643, Strabo Cl 2893, Joseph C. Crosby 1260, Theophilus Crosby 1133, Isaac Crosby 1133, Freeman Dilli ham 1854, heirs of John Dillingham 788, heirs of Isaac Dillingham 1100, Joshua Dillingh 600, Isaac Dillingham 500, Nathaniel Freeman 342, Hannah Foster 558, Bernard Freem 1190, Isaac Foster 3105, Benj. Foster 810, heirs of John Foster, jr. 1200, Nathan Fos 1200, Josiah Foster 2138, Jonathan Freemen 1952, Solomon Freeman 1000, Asa Gray 8 heirs of Nathaniel Hopkins 3153, Samuel B. Hopkins 700, Samuel Higgins 1166, Geo W. Higgins 1555, Rebecca Lincoln 1262, Deborah Lincoln 1,383, Albert Mayo 342, El *than Mayo 2100, Willard* Sears 1109, Josiah Seabury 2160, Reuben Sears, jr. 683, Da *Snow 2627, Robert Snow* 800, heirs of Thomas Snow, jr. 800, Reuben Sears 2782, Thom

ings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
-	-	-	20 at $1 25	None	None
Hardware $150	Furniture $1,000	Massachusetts	3-2 at 1 25	None	None
Mahogany 100					
30 lbs. silver plate 34	24 dozen s. p. carriage	9-10 Mass. 1-10	1½ at 1 75	None	None
1,000 lbs. s. copper 270	lamps 600	N. York			
1 ton iron ½ E. ½ R. 260	24 dozen polished				
12 boxes tin plate 180	tin coffee urns 240				
300 lbs. iron wire 36	12 dozen meeting				
100 lbs. old brass 15	house lamps 288				
200 lbs. solder 30	Common tin ware 200				
Lives, rosin, &c., 10	24 W. I. fire frames 140				
	Funnel, &c. 300				
None	Tomb stones, &c. 300	Massachusetts	1½ at 1 42	None	None
None	Painting, labor for do 426	Do	2-1 at 1 42	None	None
None	24,000 pps. lamp b'k 360	Do	See rem'k		
Dye woods, indigo 100	Carding wool, cloth	For people in	Do	-	2-1 at 33½
Madder, vitriol 10	dressing 900	vicinity			
None	30,467 bush. salt 12,796	Massachusetts			
	1000 bbls. glauber 2,000	Mass., N. Y., S. States	65-21 at 1-5		
	100 bbls. epsom 500	Mass., N. Y.			
Thread 70	Boots, shoes, and mending 4,000	9-10 Mass. 1-10 Maine	12-7 at 87	None	1
3 tons iron 255					
Steel 20	Country work 1,944	Massachusetts	5 at $1 00	None	None
200 hides 750	Upper leather 4,120	Do	5-3½ a 1.12½	None	None
- -	- -	-	1 at 1 33½		
- -	- -	-	- -	-	4 at 50
- -	- -	-	1 at 1 33		
- -	Estimated at 1,250				
- -	150 at 3½ 525				
	150 calf skins 112				

Sears 1085, Oren Sears 580, heirs of Abraham Winslow 3027, Isaac Winslow 3256, Renelin Winslow 3060, Nathaniel Winslow 2773, Nathan Winslow 4286, Abigail Winslow 744, Elkanah Winslow 1750, Benj. Winslow 55, heirs of John Winslow 1361, heirs of Josiah Winslow 778, Joshua Winslow 3049, and Nathaniel Winslow, jr. 1000 feet, amounting to 104,717 feet, salt work measure. Cost $104,717. One-fifth is paid for attending in this town. The expense for repairs is greater in this than in the other cape towns, in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining sea water, and the exposed situation of the works. *House carpenters, painters, tailoresses, and masons*, are generally furnished with stock, by employers. *Lamp-black-ing.* man is employed for about two or three months in a year. *Winslow Factory.*—The proprietors of this factory have leased it, for $300 per annum., to a Mr. Walker, who is now furnishing it with machinery for a cotton manufactory. He calculates, when in full operation, to manufacture 5,500 *yards per week, and employ 4 men*, 9 boys, and 20 girls, at first only 17 hands.

DAVID CROCKER, AMOS OTIS, Jr.

County Committee.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 18.—CHATHAM & HARWICH.—*Schedule of Manufa*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the U. States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places or in what States such materials and products are principally
Chatham.					
Blacksmiths -	$600	$100	$150	6 chal. coal, 17	$102	Virginia
Boat building -	250	70	200	Cedar boards, oak, paints, nails, &c. 228	New En
Wheelwrights -	200	100	100	Timber, &c. 300	Do
Carding wool -	Water 250	Inconsiderable	None	Sperm oil 30	Massachu
Blocks - -	Do 100	150	100	Timber, &c. 65	New En
Coopers -	250	Incon.	250	Staves 24, hoops, &c. 30	54	United S
Painting, Cabinet making	150	100	-	- - -	-
House Carpentry	-	400	Furnish	ed by employers	Maine
Ship Carpentry	300	100	700	3,000 feet plank 180, timber 350	Connecti
W. Thacher & Sons	-	-	-	1,500 ft. deck, do 90 boards 36	Maine
				Spars 70, iron 90	Do Pe
				Oakum 18, paints, &c. 88	Massachu
Grist mills -	8 wind 1,500	Incon.	-	- - -	-
Sail making -	200	Do	-	Bolt rope, twine, &c. 500	Massachu
Saddle & harness	50	10	Furnish	ed by employers.	-
Shoe making -	350	150	300	Leather 1,000	Do
Tanning -	Wind 300	Incon.	525	Hides 450, calf 75 525	Massachu
				Bark 140, oils, &c. 20 160	Maine,
317 native sheep	at $1, 317,	2 lbs. wool	each, at	50 cts. 317, 75 hides a	t $3, 225
Salt, see remarks	Wind $73,600	Incon.	4,000	Lumber, nails, &c. for repairs 2,000	Lumber, Nails, &c.,
Harwich.					
Blacksmiths -	200	50	100	3 chal. coals 36	Virginia
Carding wool -				3 bus. charcoal 3	Massachu
Taylor & Phillips	250	Incon.	None	Sperm oil 20	Do
House Carpentry	300	690	Furnish	ed by employers	Maine
Chatham and Harwich	Water	-	-	18,300 lbs. Georgia Upland	-
Cotton & woollen manufacturing Co., January, 1827, (see note)	8,000	Incon.	500	Cotton at 10 cts. 1,830	Georg
				Oil 50	Massachu
Grist mills -	5 wind 2 water 3,900	Incon.	None	9,324 bus. corn, 3,108 rye.	½ Mass. ½ So. & mid
Shoe making -	300	130	200	Leather 1,800	½ Mass. ½
Tanning -	100	Incon.		75 hides, 75 calf 262	Massachu
			300	Barks, oils, &c. 60	Maine,

Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, & where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average num. of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
1 ton Sw. iron, ½ Eng. $165 Old do. 40, steel 20, 60	Vessel & country work, $1,425	Chatham	5-4 at $1	None	None
None - -	12 fish boats 456	Do	1-⅓ at 1 12½	Do	Do
Do	Carts, wagons & rep. 950	Do	2 at 1	Do	Do
Do	3,000 lbs. wool for customers, &c. 240	Do & vicinity	None	None	1 at ½ profit
Ligumvitæ and copper 20	Blocks, pumps, & roller	Chatham	1-½ at 1	Do	None
None	for salt works 180 150 bbls. 90, coopering, mackerel, &c. 250	Do	2-1 at 1	Do	Do
- -	Furniture 75, painting	-	2-⅓ at 1 50	Do	Do
None - -	Repairing 600	Chatham	13 at 1 25	Do	Do
1 ton iron 85	70 tons shipping, at 30 cts. per ton, exclusive of paint. 2,100	Chatham	3 at 1 25 2 hands	Do from other towns.	Do
- -	Painting 88				
- -	Meal (3 quarts toll.)	-	7 millers, ⅛ toll.		
180 bls. duck, 1,900	Sails & mending 2,700	Chatham	1-½ at 1 75	None	None
- -	Labor 200	-	1 at 75	Do	Do
Thread 40	Shoes, boots, and mending 2,150	9-10 Mass. 1-10 Maine	12-3 at 75	Do	Bind. $25
None - -	Leather 1,050	Mass.	1 at 1 12½	Do	None
- -	- -	-	1 at 1	Do	7 at 50 cts.
calf skins $75, house	hold manufacture esti	mated 1,500.			
None - -	36,800 bus. salt 16,100	19-20 Chat.	(93 owners	who gen	erally at-
	200 bbls. G. do. 400	United States	tend the	m, equal	to 30 con-
			stant, at ½	of salt.)	
200 lbs. new 10, ½ ton old 25, 35	Country work 685	Harwich	4-2 at 1	None	None
Steel 10					
None - -	Carding 2,000 lbs. wool for customers, &c. 160	Harwich and vicinity	1-½ at ½	Neat pro	ceeds.
None - -	- -	Do	23 at 1 25	None	None
- -	93,600 yards cotton				
None - -	Shirting at 6½ cts. 6,084	¾ R.I. ¼ Mass.	3 at 1	None	8 at 33½
None - -	Meal, (3 quarts toll)	Harwich and vicinity	7 millers	⅛ toll.	
Thread 50	Shoes, boots, &c. 3,800	Do	13-8 at 80	None	Bind'g $20
None - -	Leather 524	Do	1-⅓ at 1 12½	None	None

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures: number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced
Harwich.					
Lampblack	4 furnaces 240	Incon.	100	80 bbls. dross 26 Paper 56	Massachus
Cooperage	200	Do	100	Hoops, heading, &c. 50	Maine
Salt, by boiling, about 1792; solar evaporation about 1810.	5,675	Do	500	Lumber, &c. for reps. 146	Maine, Ma

SALT WO

	Feet.		
Lear Atwood	1,000	Smith Eldridge	2,
Joseph Atwood	2,050	Heirs of Reuben Eldridge	
Solomon Atwood	1,785	Ellery Eldridge	1
David Atwood	1,230	David Godfrey	
John Atwood	1,526	Henry Gorham	1
James Atwood	1,400	Micajah Howes	2
Joshua Atwood	1,400	Heirs of Thomas Howes	2
Joshua Atkins	1,400	Levi Harding	
Benjamin Buck	1,650	Isaiah Harding	
Charles Briggs	2,000	Enoch Howes	1,
Isaac Bea	1,875	Isaac Hardy	1,
Silas Baker	2,620	Seth Hardy	1,
Joshua Crowell	2,000	John Hammond	
Jonah Crowell	2,871	Heirs of Prince Harding	2,
Nathan Crosby	3,500	Elisha Harding	
Samuel Doane	1,050	Joseph Harding	
Nehemiah Doane	2,150	Obed Harding	
Jonathan Eldridge	1,300	Heirs of James Howes	
Henry Eldridge, jr.	1,700	Edward Kent	1,
Kimble Eldridge	800	Edward Hendrick	1,
Levi Eldridge	800	Josiah Hendrick	1,

Amounting to 147,901 feet salt work measure; cost $147,201.

Business of all kinds is declining in Chatham, in consequence of the injury done to more than 1 or 2 feet, and its waters are annually becoming less and less salt. The to enter with safety. One half of the fishing vessels formerly owned here have been

SALT WO

Theophilus Burgess 3,500, Job Chase 1,350, Job Chase, jr. 450, Samuel Eldridge 1,5 Tripp 500, and Nathan Small 500. Amounting to 11,350 feet; cost $11,350.

A Mr. Moody, of Harwich, has made several watches, one of which he made all the

In Harwich there are 3 masons occasionally employed, equal to one constantly, 1 tailo

Stockholders of Chatham and Hart

Amasa Nickerson, John Doane, Obed Brooks, Ebenezer Bearse, Sears and Hurdy, h Caleb Nickerson, heirs of Simeon Nickerson, Salathiel Nickerson, Elisha Doane and Nickerson, Joseph Young, and John Reed. The stock of this company is divided into *ing the whole amount* invested, $10,518: present value about $8,000. There has been

of Manufactures, &c.—Continued.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 yrs. of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
None	32,000 papers lamp-black 480	United States	4, about 2	ms. each	in a year.
None	Coopering, mack. 60	Harwich	1, 2, or 3	months.	
None	2,837 bus. salt, 25 bbls. G. do 1,241	Do	9 owners, ¼	tending.	

OWNERS, CHATHAM.

	Feet.		Feet.
Timothy Loveland	4,000	Heirs of Richard Sears, jr.	1,075
Joseph Loveland	1,200	Richard Sears	2,050
Benjamin Loveland	1,200	Thomas Smith	1,000
Silvanus Mayo	2,500	Stephen Smith, jr.	1,000
Myrick Nickerson	2,229	Stephen Smith	3,500
Nathaniel Nickerson	3,400	Reuben Snow	1,000
Richard Nickerson	2,800	Joseph Taylor	1,700
Lombard Nickerson	3,800	Zenas Taylor	2,000
Caleb Nickerson	4,000	Reuben Taylor	500
Joshua Nickerson	2,400	Christopher Taylor, jr.	1,550
Ensign Nickerson, jr.	4,576	Samuel Taylor	1,000
Ensign Nickerson	2,000	Heirs of Reuben C. Taylor	500
Jesse Nickerson	4,400	Christopher Taylor	1,000
Heirs of Absolem Nickerson	3,700	John Taylor	1,000
Kimble Rider	2,000	Reuben Young	2,200
Heirs of Kimble Rider, jr.	2,700	Joseph Young	3,100
Heirs of Zenas Rider	1,500	Joseph Young, jr.	1,500
Christopher Rider	3,200	Samuel H. Young	600
[illegible] Rider	2,000	Rebecca Rider	1,000
[illegible] Rider	2,200	Tabatha Harding	234
[illegible] Rider	1,750	Laranna Rider	700
		Isaiah Lewis	2,000

[illegible] harbor, in consequence of the extension of Nausel beach. The tide does not now rise [illegible] of the harbor has become obstructed with bars, so as to make it difficult for vessels [illegible] a year.

OWNERS, HARWICH.

[illegible]ford Kendrick 2,000, Ezra Kendrick 1,650, heirs of Nathan Nickerson 1,000, Samuel [illegible]

[illegible]nery, keeps excellent time.

[illegible]loresses 1, 1 wheelwright ½.

Cotton Manufacturing Company.

[illegible] of Kimble Rider, Jonah Crowell, Thacher Rider, Collins Howes, heirs of Thomas Howes, Jeremiah Mayo, John Seabury, Richard Sears, John Topping, Smith Eldridge, Nathan [illegible]ares, sold for $130 each, equal $9,360. An assessment of 16 per share, $1,158, mak[illegible] dividend of profits. The buildings and *privileges are now rented for* $300 per annum.

DAVID CROCKER,
AMOS OTIS, Jr. } *County Committee.*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures: number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and
Blacksmiths -	$500	$100	$150	Charcoal 15	Massa
				5 chal. coal 65	Virgi
Blocks - -	75	75	75	Ash, oak, birch, &c. 50	New
House carpentry	200	700	See remark.	- -	
Ship carpentry -	-	50	-	- -	
Shoemaking -	200	50	150	Leather 1,400	9-10ths
					1-10th
Tanning -	Animal	-	-	50 hides, 50 calf 187½	Massac
David Howes -	100	Inconsid'le	200	Bark, oil, &c. 60	Maine
Grist mills -	5 wind, 3000	Inconsid'le	-	1333 bs. rye, 4000 corn	½ Denn
					York
Masonry -	See remark	-	-	- -	
Tailoring -	See remark	-	-	- -	
Lampblack -	2 furn. 120	-	-	40 bbls. dross 13	Massac
Sailmaking -	250	Inconsid'le	300	Bolt rope, &c. 300	¾ New
Salt, 1776 or '7 - See Remark.	$95,845 wind	Inconsid'le	6,000	Lumber, nails, &c., for repairs 3165	Lumbe nails,

Wool, 77 native sheep, at $1, $77; 2½ lbs. wool, 192 lbs., $90.
Hides, 200, at $3, $600. Calf skins, $75.

EXPLANATIONS, RE

Salt Work Owners.—Thomas Sears, 825 feet, salt work measure; Elkanah Sear William Sears, 300; heirs of Ezra Sears, 1,680; Asa Shevarick, 2,150; Heman Sear Henry Sears, 1,400; Eldridge Sears, 800; Jacob Sears, 1,950; Daniel Sears, 2,7 than F. Sears, 1,300; Judah Sears, 2,444; Judah Sears, jr., 600; Paul Sears, 1,35 Sears, 1,480; Edmund Sears, jr., 3,000; Joseph Sears, 1,300; Job C. Stone, 700; Stone, jr., 1,000; heirs of Seth Tobey, 1,800; Thomas Vincent, 1,000; Philip 1000; George Sears, of Boston, about 2,223; Bethiah Sears, of Brewster, 1,35 Sears, of do., 1,000; Joshua Clark, of do., 500; Joseph Sears, of do., 3,611; Sears, of do., 1,650; Joseph H. Sears, of do., 1,650; heirs of Abraham Winslow 1,682; Kenelin Winslow, of do., 1,682; Isaac Winslow, of do., 1,682; Nathaniel W of do., 1,682; Abraham Winslow, of do., 1,474; Kenelin Winslow, jr., of do., 2,68 Sears, of do., 1,000; Theophilus Nickerson, Dennis, 3,000; John Sanford, 3,000 Smalley, 1,800; Barnabas Baker, 3,100; Simeon Nickerson, 1,000; Thomas Crow Obed Baxter, 3,200; Obed Baxter, jr., 3,000; John Baker, 3,500; Samuel Chase Eleazer Nickerson, 3,000; Peter Baker, 2,200; Nehemiah Crowell, 500; Elnathan 500; Mercy Crowell, 1,700; Daniel Crowell, 1,050; David Crowell, 5,000; heirs of Crowell, 1,300; John Crowell, 1,530; (25 feet of these works are one-quarter par first salt works built on the common construction in Barnstable county, and, it is b the first in America;) Isaac Crowell, 3,000; Isaac Chapman, 2,620; Abraham a Chapman, 1,030; Nathan Chapman, 2,318; Daniel Eldridge, 700, Joshua Howe *George Howes*, 1,100; Prince Howes, 1,500; Oren Howes, 900; Haldah Howes, 30 *ander Howes, 2,000;* Obed Howes and Sons, 800; Daniel Howes, 2,000; Zenas How *Isaiah Howes, 300;* Moses, 400; heirs of Loeth Howes, 700; Nathan Howes, 2,100

Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.		The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.		What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
4 tons iron	360	Country and vessel work		Massachusetts	8-4 at $1 12½	None	None
Steel	20		1825				
Lignumvitae	15	Blocks, &c.	300	Do	1-¾ at 1 17	Do	Do
-	-	-	-	-	18-14 at 1 25	-	
-	-	-	-	-	2 at 1 25	Do	Do
Thread	30	Boots, shoes, and mending	2,760	Massachusetts	7-5 at 85	Do	1½ at 33⅓ cents
None	-	Leather	350	Do	1¼ at 1 12½	Do	None
None	-	Meal (3 qts. toll)	-	Dennis -	5½ of toll, 250 bus.		
-	-	-	-	-	1 at 100		
-	-	-	-	-			9 at 50cts
None	-	16000 papers lampblack	240	New England	3-1 at 100	Do	None
100 bolts duck	1,900	Sails & repairing	2,575	Dennis -	2 men 4 months each in a year, at 1 33⅓		
None	-	56,548 salt	23,750	Massachusetts	130 men engaged in manufacturing; average about 38 constantly employed for one-fifth of amount sales.		
		500 bbls. glauber	1,000	N.Y. So. States			
		250 do epsom do	1,625	Mass. N. Eng. So. States			

AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

Howes, 465; James and Calvin Howes, 1,300; Eli Howes, 360; Elisha Howes, 400; Zenas Howes, 2d, 600; Abner Howes, 400; David Howes, 3d, 2,550; William Howes, 2,550; [illegible] Howes, 530; Gamaliel Howes, 3,290; Micah Howes, 700; Lathrop Howes, 2,000; [illegible] Nathaniel Howes, 1,300; Daniel Hedge, 1,000; John Hedge, 1,750; Abijah Howes, [illegible] Abner Howes, 1,555; Uriah Howes, 2,600; Jeremiah Howes, 1,100; Charles Howes, [illegible] Freeman Howes, 1,800; Isaac Howes, 1,080; David Howes, 1,880; Josiah Howes [illegible] 2,100; Barnabas Hall, 525; Edward Hall, 1,100; Henry Hall, 1,300; Benjamin [illegible] Son, 1,900; Joshua Hall, 500; Ezra Hall, 500; heirs of Jesse Hall, 450; Josiah [illegible] Judah Hall, 1,000; Reuben Hall, 1,200; Isaac Hall, 700; Enoch Hall, 1,361; [illegible] Sumner, jr., 2,000; Judah Howes, 1,300; Judah Paddock, 2,370; Eben. Paddock, [illegible]; John Sears, 1,730; Constant Sears, 800; Mehitable Sears, 1,050; Elisha Sears, jr., [illegible]; heirs of Elisha Sears, 1,500; Edmund Sears, 3,050; Eben. Sears, 700; Moody Sears, [illegible] and Elkanah Sears, jr., 1,125, amounting to 191,690 feet, salt work measure. Cost [illegible],690. Present value, $95,845.

House-carpenters, painters, masons, and tailoresses, furnished with stock by employers. [illegible]akers, also, with the exception of bolt rope.

In Dennis, 4,354 tons of shipping are owned. Of a population of 2,317, ninety-eight were employed last year as captains in the fisheries, foreign, or coasting trade; 139 mates and seamen, besides boys. It is estimated that there were raised last year, 1,321 bushels rye, and 3,675 bushels corn; and that there were imported 5,000 bushels corn, and 1,500 barrels flour from New York, Southern, and Middle States.

April, 1832.

DANIEL CROCKER,
AMOS OTIS, Jr., } *County Committee.*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places ma is what
Blacksmithing	2,275	350	1,200	3,500 bs. charcoal	350	Falmo
				20 chal. Vir. coal	240	Virg
				Iron and steel	390	Penn
Coopering -	1,000	150	seenote	Staves, iron hoops and heading	8,250	N. Yo Me.,
Carding wool, Shuball Lawrence.	1,200	120	-	Sperm. oil	100	Massa
Sylv'r Bourne's do.	400	Inconsid.	-	Sperm. oil	10	Massa
House carpentry -	500	2,700	-	Lumber, about	4,000	Maine
Ship building -	1,300	280	10,000	See remarks.		
Lewisville Woollen man'y, 1831; Peter Lewis, A. Phinney, A. Hinckley, Zenas Ewer, H. Wicks, C. Murtha, G. Phinney, E. L. Dimmock, H. Crocker, T. Davis, A. Phinney, J. Jones, C. Davis, Jo. Henry, and J. Robinson.	4,100 Water	2,675	3,200	3,750 lbs. wool	1,875	New I
				625 gallons oil	500	
				Cotton warps	450	
				1,875 lbs. potash	125	
				62 barrels soap	186	
Fal. Pacific Woollen man'y, begun 1830; Baker & Gordard, (New Bedford) S. & R. Dillingham & Alex. Clark.	2,500 Water	100	1,000	1,666 lbs. wool	666	Massac
				3 barrels oil	40	Massac
				150 lbs. cotton	33	
Tanning; Nathaniel, William & Watson Shiverick, Consider Hatch & Son.	500	50	2,500	500 hides, 175 calf	1,755	½ Sout ½ N
				50 cords bark	350	Maine
				Oil, tallow, &c.	87	Massa
Shoes and boots -	700	200	1,100	Leather and thread	2,300	¾ Mas ¼ N and
Salt, about 1802 - (See NOTE.)	92,452 Wind	200	5,000	Lumber, nails, &c. for repairs	2,409	Nails, Lumb
Tailoring -	400	50	-	- -		-
Grist mills -	⅕,200	Inconsider.				
	5 water,	-	-	2,940 bush. rye, corn	3,524	Massac
	2 wind	-	-	5,286 corn		N. Yor Sou
Wheelwrights	230	100	100	Oak and ash, &c.	150	New E

[illegible] Markets, Workmen, Wages.

[illegible]	[illegible]	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion [illegible]	Average number of males [illegible] they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number [illegible] girls employed, [illegible] per day, they boarding themselves.
[illegible]	[illegible] work and ship do. 7,050	All in Mass.	15 at $1		
[illegible]	[illegible] casks 12,000	All in Mass.	10 at $1 25 cts.		
[illegible]	[illegible] and fulling 1,200	For people in vicinity	1 at $1		
[illegible]	[illegible] lbs. wool 100	People vicinity	1-6 at $1		
[illegible]	[illegible] & rep. 17,825	½ Mass., S. Sta.	45 at $1 25 cts.		
[illegible]	[illegible] satinets 4,500	½ Mass., ½ N. Y.	3 at $1	3 at 50 cents	5 at 34 cents
	[illegible] fulling and [illegible] 1,500	For people in vicinity			
	[illegible] rated. See remarks.)				
[illegible]	[illegible] yds. woollen kersey for whalemen, at 40 cts. 4,000	½ New Bedford ½ Nantucket	2 at $1	-	3 at 33⅓ cents.
[illegible]	[illegible] 3,510	Massachusetts	2 at $1		
[illegible]	Negro shoes 600	South. States	8 at $9	-	3 at 35 ct.
	Shoes and boots 4,000	Mass.	6 more	work in	the Sou.
			States	8 mo. in	the year.
[illegible]	[illegible] 16,500	N. Y., Con., N. H., ½ Mass.	1-5th of	salt is	paid for
			tending.		
[illegible]	[illegible] 1,975	N. Y., So. States			
[illegible]	[illegible]	-	1 at $1	-	4 at 50 ct.
			also 5 ma	ntua ma	kers and
			milliners.		
[illegible]	[illegible]	-	7 millers half toll		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]chusetts	1½ at $1		

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings and fixtures occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what
Painting - -	150	50	-	- - -	-
Baking -	200	-	-	12 cords wood 50 200 barrels flour 1,200	N. Y.,
Wood -	-	-	-	5,300 cords 20,350	Nantu
			val. hd.		
Sheep, ¾ merino -	-	1,313	$2	2½ lbs. wool 55c. 1,625	-
½ do -	-	2,626	1 75	do 50 2,954	Rem
¼ do -	-	1,314	1 50	do 45 1,330	
Hides -	-	-	-	200 at 3½, 650	
Flax, inconsiderable.					

LIST OF SAL

	Ft. salt-work meas.		Ft. salt-u
B. B. Bourne - -	1,900	Prince Dimmock -	-
Nath. Robinson -	1,300	John Dimmock -	-
Silas and John Davis -	2,280	George W. Donaldson	-
Job Parker - -	1,750	Ephraim Eldridge -	-
Timothy Parker -	1,600	Abiel Eldridge -	-
Silas J. Bourne -	2,100	Silas J. Eldridge -	-
Daniel Bowman -	830	Nathaniel Eldridge -	-
Prince G. Bourne -	238	William Eldridge -	-
Z. Bowman - -	1,500	Peter Grant -	-
John Boyer - -	2,000	Prince Gifford, jr. -	-
David Butler - -	1,000	Melatiah Gifford -	-
John Butler - -	1,000	R. Gifford - -	-
Knowles Butler -	1,000	William Gifford -	-
Mary Bodfish - -	2,500	Elisha Gifford -	-
William Bradstreet -	3,027	B. Gifford - -	-
Caleb Belcher - -	1,700	Braddock Gifford -	-
Aaron Cornish - -	760	Heirs of Stephen Gifford	-
Benjamin Crowell -	800	Shubal Hatch -	-
Charles Crowell -	750	Nathaniel Hammond	-
Allen H. Crowell -	750	Samuel Hammond -	-
Joshua Crowell -	1,500	Mayhew Hatch -	-
Francis Davis - -	500	Major Hatch -	-
Francis Davis, jr. -	500	Moses Hatch -	-
John Davis - -	900	Thacher L. Hatch -	-
Jabez Davis - -	900	Joseph Hatch -	-
Stephen Davis -	2,500	Davis Hatch -	-
Joseph Davis -	1,200	John Hatch, jr. -	-
Nathaniel Davis -	2,000	Consider Hatch -	-
Nymphas Davis -	1,400	Elihu Hatch -	-
Silas Davis - -	1,500	Silas Hatch - -	-
Joseph Davis 3d -	750	Robinson Hatch -	-
Nathan S. Davis -	750	Weston Jenkins -	-
Joseph Dillingham -	3,000	Prince Jenkins -	-
Stephen Dillingham -	2,000	Silas Jones - -	-
Reuben Dillingham -	950	John Lawrance -	-
Braddock Dimmock -	4,900	Peleg Lawrance -	-

Schedule of Manufactures, &c.—Continued.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
- -	Painting -	- -	2 at $1 50		
- -	400 bbls. pilot bread 1,600	For whale ships	1 at $1		
- -	- -	Massachusetts			
...ber of sheep sta	tionary; quality of wool	improving gen	erally.		

...RS IN FALMOUTH.

	Ft. salt-work meas.		Ft. salt-work meas.
...l Lawrance - - -	700	Elijah Robinson - - -	580
...Lawrance - - -	900	Moses Robinson - - -	580
...Lawrance - - -	900	Heirs of James Robinson - -	125
...rance, jr. - - -	3,896	Rowland Robinson - - -	1,200
...Lewis - - -	1,778	Heirs of Davis Robinson - -	1,500
...Lewis - - -	2,600	Stephen Rogers - - -	2,100
...Lewis - - -	4,000	Ephraim Sanford - - -	1,470
...Merchant - - -	1,600	Nathaniel Shiverick, jr. - -	2,000
...Nye - - -	3,480	William Shiverick - - -	2,000
...Nye - - -	1,360	Samuel Shiverick - - -	385
...Nye, jr. - - -	1,500	Joshua Swift - - -	500
...Nye - - -	1,360	Heirs of Browning Swift - -	500
...Nye - - -	1,500	Stephen Swift, jr. - - -	500
...Nye, jr. - - -	1,500	Sarah Swift - - - -	833
...Nye - - -	900	Silas Swift - - - -	238
...Nye - - -	900	Joseph Swift, jr. - - -	238
...Nye - - -	300	Heirs of Thomas Swift - -	238
...e - - -	300	Albert Swift - - -	238
...e - - -	300	Moses Swift - - -	834
...Nye - - -	300	Thomas Swift - - -	5,500
- - - -	800	Elijah Swift - - -	10,000
...rker - - -	1,400	Oliver C. Swift - - -	4,696
- - -	1,700	Daniel Swift - - -	1,275
...erick Parker - -	900	Seth Swift - - - -	1,800
...rker - - -	600	Francis Wicks - - -	2,850
...binson - - -	400	Heirs of Hervey Wicks - -	250
...inson - - -	400	George W. Wicks - - -	732
...Robinson - - -	400	Marcus T. C. Wicks - -	800
...Robinson - - -	1,334	Prince Wicks - - -	1,000
...Robinson - - -	666	Sylvanus Wing - - -	1,300
...Robinson - - -	580	Richard S. Wood - - -	1,694

...ng to 184,904 feet; cost $1 05 per foot; present value estimated at 50 cts. per foot. ...nt of ship building and whale fishery will be transmitted by letter. The cooper... ...king business are connected with the whaling, and make a part of the outfits.

DAVID CROCKER
AMOS OTIS, jr.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the U. States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
ORLEANS.					
Blacksmiths -	$250	$200	$200	10 chaldrons coal 140	Virginia
Boats - -	100	100	200	Cedar boards, &c. 380	New Englan
Ho carpentry -	-	990	(see re	mark) - -	- -
Grist mills -	5wnd. 1500				[N.
Shoemaking -	300	100	300	Leather 1400	9-10Ms. 1-10 P
Tanning, 1831	animal 100	Inconsider-	300	50 hides, 100 calf, 300	Massachusett
		able.		Bark, oil, &c. 40	Bark, Maine
Sheep, (see val	uation) 100	hides $300	calf	200, $100. - -	- -
Househ'ld man.	-	-	-	- - -	- -
Salt - -	44,279	Inconsider-	2000	Lumber, nails, &c. for	Lumber, Me
(see remark)	wind	able.		repairs 1153	Nails, &c. M
EASTHAM.					
Ho. carpentry -	150	450	(see re	mark) - -	- -
Painting -	- -	-	-	- - -	Eastham
Grist mills -	3wnd. 700	-	-	1450 bushels corn, 1236	(Equal to 2
				bushels rye (exact)	consumpti
Shoemaking -	250	25	100	Leather 800	9-10Ms. 1-10
Tanning -	100	Inconsider-	200	40 hides, 40 calf, 144	Massachuse
Alvin Rogers		able.		Bark 20, oil, &c. 15 35	Maine, Mass
Blacksmiths -	125	40	100	3 chaldrons coal 54	Virginia
Sheep, (see Sta	te valuat'n)	hides 80,	$240,	150 calf $75; flax inconside	rable.
Househ'ld man.	-	-	-	- - -	- -
Salt - -	44,223	Inconsider-	2000	Lumber, nails, &c. for	Lumber, Me
	wind	able.		repairs 1196	Nails, &c. M

EXPLANATIONS, REMARK

Salt Work Owners, Eastham.—Elkanah Cobb 1815, David Brown 1000, Obed Know 3936, Joshua Higgins 5362, Elisha Mayo 3086, George Collins 1700, Edw'd C. Clark 27 George Clark 2814, Samuel Mayo 860, Timothy Cole 3906, Thomas Cole 2443, Bet Knowles 375, Ruth Smith 820, Myrick Smith 600, Elisha Cobb 960, George Seabury Fanny Knowles 1030, Samuel Knowles 1800, Robert Knowles 520, heirs of Joshua Kn 2909, Samuel Smith 3752, Eben. Paine 1214, Joshua Paine 250, William F. Knowle Obed Knowles 487, James H. Knowles 3000, Barnabas Freeman 1200, Sam'l Freem Jona. Shearman 750, Barna. F. Knowles 342, Nathan Kinney 308, Sam'l Freeman, Freeman Knowles 3410, Joseph Lincoln 300, Henry Mayo 1874, Wm. Myrick 573, Smith 2240, Ephraim Harding 500, Joshua P. Atwood 2898, Prince S. Harding 738, Knowles 1200, Betsey Knowles, 2d, 790, J. P. Knowles 250, Timothy Smith 2050, Re Nickerson 3585, Seth Paine 500, E. K. Paine 500, B. Doane 1250, Loel Snow 550, He Doane, 3d, 1000, D. Higgins 2300, O. Smith 1240, I. Doane 1200, R. Sparrow 1000, He Knowles, of Orleans, 1430, Jona. Rogers 900, and C. Doane, 2d, 500 feet, amounting $88,446 feet salt work measure; cost $88,446.

Salt Work Owners, Orleans.—James Atwood 500 feet, Elisha Cole 500, heirs of Abiel C by 312, Hetta Doane 600, Lewis Doane 3639, Benjamin Freeman 7460, John Doane 79 Isaac Doane 2798, Thomas Eldridge 1000, James Ingles 1650, Abner Freeman 630, J Freeman 300, Bethiah Freeman 300, Joshua Freeman 900, John Freeman 612, Edward man 500, Josiah Freeman, jun. 1000, Moses Higgins 4000, Asa Hopkins 1400, Elisha *kins 1500, Isaac Hopkins* 1050, Thomas Higgins 993, Samuel Higgins 993, J. H. Higg

Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.		What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages pr. day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
Steel 8, iron 425, 1 ton old iron 50	Country work	1790	Massachusetts	4-3at1.25		
None - -	20 boats, 38	760	Massachusetts	3-1at1.25		
- - -	- - -	-	- -	33at1.12½		
Thread 42	Boots, shoes, mdg.	2900	Massachusetts	11-6at.80	-	bndg $20
None - -	Leather	600	Massachusetts	1½at1.12½		
- - -	- - -	-	- -	-	-	6 at .50
- - -	Stockings, &c.	1500				
None - -	26,025 bush salt	9210	Massachusetts	76-17 con at ½ of	stantly e salt	mployed,
	200 bbls glaub. salts	400	N.Y., So. Sts.			
- - -	- - -	-	- -	15 at 1.25		
- - -	- - -	-	- -	1-½at1.50		
- - -	Meal -	-	- -	2millers3	qts toll, ½	mil. ½ow.
Thread 20	Shoes, boots, &c.	1650	9-10E.1-10Me	7-3 at .90	-	1 at .25
None - -	Leather	288	Massachusetts	1-½at1.00		
Iron R. and 45, old 25, 78, steel 15	Country work	450	Eastham	2-1at1.00		
- - -	Estimated at	1050		56-17 con	stantly e	mployed,
None - -	24,322 bus salt	9972	Massachusetts	at ½ of	salt	
	Salts, none					

[illegible] HISTORICAL FACTS.

[illegible] 300, Daniel Higgins 1450, Eliakim Higgins 1680, Eliakim Higgins, jr. [illegible]ton 1075, Leonard Higgins 1000, Jona. Higgins 367, Benja. Hurd, 383, [illegible] Solo. Hurd 2300, Gould Hurd 383, heirs of Edward Jarvis 2700, Seth [illegible] 3360, [illegible]aniel Knowles 4430, Isaac Knowles 1500, Henry Kenrick 1150, Asaph [illegible], [illegible] Myrick 400, W. Myrick, jr. 1600, Jona. Mayo 500, Heman Mayo 500, [illegible] 1300, J. N. Mayo 1000, Elisha Mayo 1000, Nathaniel Nickerson 1500, D. S. [illegible] Seth Nickerson 2000, Prince Rogers 1250, James Rogers 1700, Timothy [illegible], Ans. Rogers 450, Judah Rogers 200, J. L. Rogers 1050, A. Rogers 940, Sears [illegible] S. Snow 1500, B. S. Snow 500, Zeviah Snow 500, J. Sparrow 300, S. Shear- [illegible]eabury 975, I. Seabury 1500, Joanna Smith 366, Elnathan Snow 500, William [illegible] Taylor 500, Jonathan Young 1600, Jona. F. Young 915, John Shear- [illegible]am, 170, R. Shearman, of do. 85, Nehemiah Atwood, of Brewster, 500, and [illegible]es, of Boston, 500, amounting to 88,558 feet; cost $88,558.

[illegible] carpenters in these and most towns in this county, work occasionally at the wheel- [illegible], cabinet-makers', bricklayers', painters', coopers', and other business.

[illegible] abounds in these towns, and is extensively used for fuel. It is also used in Truro, [illegible]et, Chatham, Brewster, and some other towns.

[illegible] 600 bbls. of clam bait are annually dug in these towns, worth $6 per bbl. It may [illegible] estimated that three-fourths of the inhabitants of the towns in this county, below [illegible], are dependent on the fisheries, foreign or coasting trade, for their means of sub- [illegible].

D. CROCKER, A. OTIS, jr., *County Com.*

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 22.—PROVINCETOWN.—*Schedule of Ma*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures: number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and
Blacksmiths -	$200	$150	$200	7 chal. coal 100	Virgin
Boats - -	500	150	500	Cedar boards, nails, oak, paints, &c. 1,053	New E
Cooperage -	-	-	-	See remark - -	
House carpentry	-	500	-	See remark - -	
Painting -	-	-	50	See remark - -	1 paint
Grist mills -	None -	-	-	See remark.	
Tailoring -	50	Inconsid.	-	See remark -	
Masons -	-	-	-	See remark - -	
Caulking -	-	-	-	See remark - -	
Shoemaking -	750	300	1,000	Leather 2,500	9-10ths 1-10t
Sperm candles -	2,000	Inconsid.	10,000	600 bbls. sperm oil, at	Massacl
See note.				67½ cts. pr. gal. 12,757½	New E
				300 lbs. potash 19	
				507 boxes, at 18 cts. 91	
Sailmaking -	2 lofts, 500	Inconsid.	2,200	258½ bolts cotton duck,	½ Massa
Wm. & Thos. Bell				4,000	½ Maryl
Tim. P. Johnson				Bolt rope, &c. 1,800	Massach
				Cotton cloth 100	
Salt (1798) -	73,947 Wind	Inconsid.	4,000	Lumber, nails, &c., for repairs 2,835	Lumber Nails, &c

EXPLANATIONS, RE

Salt Work Owners, Provincetown.—Reuben Collins 200 ft., Freeman Atkins 4
thaniel Paine 600, Josh. Paine 900, Stephen Nickerson 5000, Isaac Smalley 1000,
Smalley 3000, Wm. Dyer 500, Sam'l Soper 2300, Taylor Smalley, jr. 3000, Seth N
3000, Rob't S. Miller, 1200, Jona. Nickerson 8365, Benj. Lancey 800, Elisha Freem
Hutsell Freeman 2600, Samuel Atwood 600, Nathan Freeman 1800, Josiah Know
Isaac Small 1000, Oliver and David Bowly 3500, John Adams 3600, Simeon Conant 3
Freeman 1000, Anna Eliot 3200, Lewis Nickerson 1400, Josh. Nickerson 1200, Elis
erson 1600, Lucy Nickerson 1000, Thos. Nickerson 2900, Jos. Atkins 8000, Russe
2000, Seth Nickerson 1000, Allen Nickerson 500, Polly Nickerson 1200, Reuben Go
2500, Elijah Dyer 2000, John Nickerson and Eldridge Nickerson 550, David N. C
Jona. Cook, jr. 1000, Richard F. Smith 1700, Waterman Crocker 750, Thos. Small
Thomas Hillyard 1500, Joseph Atkins, jr. 2000, Seth Nickerson 1550, Zacheus Atki
Solomon Cook 2000, Rich'd A. Atkins 1350, James T. Cook 1000, Step'n Cook 100
comb Cook 600, Daniel Small 600, James Dyer 500, David Brown 1600, Solo. Ban
Ephraim Cook 3330, Samuel Cook 1800, Stephen Atkins 2000, Moses Paine 1000,
A. Brown 2400, Charles Parker 2000, Lydia Swift 2000, Thomas R. Whorf, 1400,
kins 1700, John Dyer 2200, Stephen and Polly Mayo 2400, Joseph Mayo 1000, A
Mayo, 800, Josiah Snow 2,700, John Snow 25,700, Nathan Freeman, jr. 2000, a
Coval 500 ft., amounting to 147,895 ft., salt-work measure. Cost $147,895.

Prices of salt at Provincetown in each year, except 1812, '13, *and* '14, *since* 1805, *of eight bushels.*—1796, $3⅛; 1807, 3½; 1808, 4⅜; 1809, 5; 1810, 3½; 1811, 3 6-8; 1
1815, 5 70; 1817, 4½; 1818, 4; 1819, 5½; 1820, 4½; 1821, 4½; 1822, 4½; 1823, 4½
1825, 4; 1826, 3⅜; 1827, 3¼ 1828, 4; 1829, 3; 1830, 3½; 1831; 3½; April, 1832,
1812, '13, and '14, the price was various, generally about $8 per hhd. These pr
from 5 to 10 per cent. more than the average price through the county.

Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
Coal 2½ steel 20 42 2 tons iron 270 1 ton old iron 45	Country and vessel work, 1,150	Provincetown	3-2 at 1 25	None.	None.
None - -	54 boats, at $39 2,106	Provincetown	3-2½ at 1 25	None.	None.
- -	Coopering, mackerel, &c.	-	4-3 at 1 25		
- -	- - -	-	12-10 a 1 25	None.	None.
- -	- - -	-	5 at 75	None.	None.
- -	- - -	-	1 at 1 00	None.	2 at 50 cts.
- -	- - -	-	1 at 1 75	None.	None.
- -	- - -	-	1 at 1 50	None.	None.
Thread 75	Boots, shoes, and mending 4,500	Provincetown	10-7 at 90	None.	
None - -	16,000 lbs. sperm candles, at 25 cts. 4,000 528 bbls oil, at 80 cts. per gallon 13,305	Massachusetts	1 at 1 60 1-¼ at 1 00	None.	None.
Duck 2,150	Sails and repairing 10,150	Provincetown	6-4½ at 1 50	None.	None.
None - -	44,960 bs. salt 20,681 1,000 bbls. G. salt 2,000	Provincetown United States	76-30	¼ of salt, and ½ of salts.	

[illegible] AL FACTS.

[illegible] *ners of Manufactory.*—Thompson & Willey, Boston; Jonathan Nicker- [illegible] Stephen Nickerson, do.; Polly Ryder, do.; Joseph Atkins, do; and [illegible] above is the amount of business done last year. In previous years, a [illegible] e. To manufacture 600 bbls., one man is constantly employed at $40 [illegible] her at less wages for three months in the year.

[illegible] mills in this town. Meal is purchased at Boston for the consumption [illegible] d vessel stores. The soil is a barren sand, for the most part, covered [illegible] A few small gardens have been made at much labor and expense. From [illegible] obtain a partial supply of vegetables. Seven-eighths of the land [illegible] of the town, is unoccupied and waste. The village is situated on [illegible] the harbor, and extends from southwest to northeast, about two [illegible] compactly built than any other town in the county. Most of the male [illegible] in the fisheries. Of 470 polls, 300 are constantly employed in the [illegible] fisheries, and one-half of the remaining, 170, are employed several months [illegible] boat fishing.

[illegible] towns of this county, the carpenters, painters, tailors, and some other ar- [illegible] with the materials for their respective trades, by the persons employing [illegible] carpenters above enumerated, eight or ten from other towns will [illegible] town the ensuing year.

[illegible] town are generally very successful. Their voyages last year aver- [illegible] share.

DAVID CROCKER,
AMOS OTIS, Jr., } *County Committee.*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per ann., which are produced in the U. States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per ann.	
Boat building	$400	$500	500	Cedar, oak, & nls. $740	Mas
Baking, 1810, Pope & Burbank	200	Inconsiderable	100	300 barrels flour 1,800 Butter, p. ash, &c. 70	N. Y Mas
Furniture, O. Nye	200	50	75	Maple, cherry, &c. 100	Nev
Sandwich cotton manufactory, Sam. Wing & brothers 1813.	12,000 Water	500	500	13,000 lbs. cotton 1,625 2 barrels oil 40 3 do starch 40 10 cords pine wood 30	¼ Ls Mas
Hats	100	-	-	- -	
Herring river woollen manufact. 1831, ½ Guild, ¼ White, ¼ Boyden	2,000 Water	Inconsiderable	400	800 lbs. wool, 32, 256 2 barrels oil 26 10 cords wood 30 2,600 yds. cot. warp 162 Soap and potash 28	Nev
2 carding machines, in bad repair	400 Water	-		- -	
Blacksmithing	1,050	200	500	3,500 bus. charcoal 250 14 chs. Va. coal 182 Iron and steel 109	San Vir Pen
Pocasset comb manufactory, Brett, Brett, jr., Sears, and Green	350	375	500	Horns 2,000	Bos
House carpentry	500	1,500	-	- -	
Ship do	-	120	-	- -	
Herring river nail manufactory, 1831,	6,000 Water	100	See remarks	100 lds. coal 600 1 barrel oil 13	San Mas
Grist mills, 1 wind	8 wa. 8,650				
Shoes & boots (22 men, 17 constant.)	800	170	1,000	Leather & thread 4,500	¼ M an
Furnace (see letter)					
3 tanneries (6 men, averaging 2)	100	Inconsiderable	1,000	130 calf skins 80 250 hides, $3 750 Oil, &c. 400	Mas
Wheelwrights	450	200	200	Ash, oak, and pine 500	Nev
Salt (see remarks)	8,200	Inconsider.	500	Lumber, nails, &c. 200	Mai
Saddle and harness	300	40	660	Leather, &c. 533	Mas
Painting	300	30	-	Paints & oil, est'd 2,000	Nev
2 watch repairers	200	Inconsider.	75	Crystals 25	Mas
Tailoring	300	150	-	- -	
Wood	-	-	-	- -	
Hides	-	-	-	- -	

EXPLANATIONS, R

Manufactory of glass. (See Mr. Jarvis's statement.)

Sandwich cotton manufactory does not pay more than three per cent. on capit Household manufacture estimated at $2,000. Pocasset comb manufactory, the contemplate giving up the business. Herring river nail manufactory has not full operation; (1 ton of iron per week is now cut for J. J. Pratt & Co., Wai *business* stated above is what is expected to be done. Salt work owners, Benjan *2,000; Reuben Collins*, 2,300; Peter Storms, 2,000; Jabez Phinney, 1,000, Ban

Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, & rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 yrs. of age, and rate of wages p'r day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
None	40 boats, at $36 $1,440 9 barrels biscuit 2,700	Massachusetts	2 at $1	11 men oc	casionally
Do.	Fancy bread 50	do	2 at 1		
Inconsiderable	Furniture 400	do	1 at 1	None	None
Isinglass, shelack, &c. $10	50,000 yds. cotton shirting, at 8 cts. per yard 4,000	Formerly Pa., now Mass.	1 at 1	do	14 at 33½
- -	Hats 200				
30 lbs. indigo 37 1,000 lbs. d. wood 23 Madder and vitriol 5	1,250 yds. satinet 750 Satinet, fulling, &c. for customers 800	Massachusetts People in vicinity	2½ at 1	1 at 20	1 at 44
- -	Carding wool 200	do			
15 tons iron 1,350 Steel 136	Country work 4,200	Massachusetts	7 at 1	10 occasi	onally
B. A. horns 200	Fancy and side combs 5,000	¾ Mass. ¼ N. York	8 at 1	None	None
- -	- -	-	30 at 1 25	Wholenu	mber 40
- -	- -	-	7 at 1.33½		
300 tons gross iron ¾ Eng. ¼ Swedes 2,400	300 nett tons nails assorted	Massachusetts	9 at 92	4 men at	present
Inconsiderable	Boots and shoes 9,000	do	17 at 85	None	Average 2 at 37½
[illegible]	Leather 1,700	do	2 at 1	do	None
[illegible]	Carts, &c., rep'g 1,700	do	4 at 1	1 at 75	do
[illegible]	4100 bs. salt, 25 salt 1,700	do	¼ of am't	of sales	
[illegible] 200	Saddle & harnesses 1,340	do	1½ at 1	1 at 28	do
[illegible], est'd 500	Painting, estim'd 3,000	do	2 at 1.25	None	do
[illegible], &c. 25	Repairing 350	do	1 at 1	do	do
- -	Clothing	do	3 at 1	do	12 av., 7
- -	6,700 cds., ⅞ pine 22,600	Princp'y R. I.,	Nan. and	Boston	[at 50
- -	400 hides, 400 calf 1,600				

ADDITIONAL FACTS.

[illegible]hnee Island, 6,700; B. Sears, 500; Winslow Hall, 1,000; Barnabas Holway, 3,000; [illegible] Wing, 2,000; amounting to 20,500 feet salt-work measure, cost 80 cents; pre[illegible] 40 centsper foot. The assessors returned only 16,266 feet, a part having been [illegible] with other property.

[illegible]eep: Half blood merino, 665, at $1 50 per head; quarter do. do., 665, at $1 25 per [illegible] native, 1,330, at $1 per head. Average fleece 2½ lbs, worth 40 cents.

AMOS OTIS, Jr.
DAVID CROCKER.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 24.—SANDWICH.—*Schedule of Ma*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the U. States, and of agricultural and other domestic poductions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what
Manufact'ring flint glass ware, begun in 1825. Capital, $180,000. Joint stock Co., under the title of Boston & Sandwich Glass Company. Located in Sandwich, county of Barnstable, State of Massachusetts.	$76,000 for cut'g glass, steam power.	$12,000 in tools. Horses seven, $500; oxen 16, $1,200.	30,000 dollars	338,000 lbs. lead, at present rate, 6 cents,	$20,280	Miss nois
				228,000 lbs. pearl-ash, at present rate -	13,500	Main shir sett Ver
				416 tons sand -	2,080	N. J
				700 tons Virginia sea coal -	4,500	Virg
				3,000 cords wood	9,000	Mas
				150 tons best hay	1,500	Mas
				100 tons pack'g hay	500	Mas
				10,000 bush. corn	4,000	Mar
				1,000 bbls. flour	5,000	Mar Yo
				100 tons Jersey clay	300	Jers
				10 tons Pennsylvania iron -	1,000	Penn
				70,000 staves -	750	M
				10,000 hoops -	200	M
				150 tons hard coal	1,000	Penn

EXPLANATIONS, I

The above statement embraces all the points connected with our manufactory included flour and corn (as that amount we sell at the factory,) from vessels ir employ. About one-half the corn is consumed by the oxen; but flour, and th the corn, is sold to the families. Their actual consumption is much larger, as hundred souls are supported by employment in the factory; to which may be a pork, fish, as consumed by the families employed.

The present rate of duty but barely protects us, as the English Government gi of 2½ cents per pound on glass exported; and this bounty is derived from no ex import duty on the glass, or materials employed in making glass, but in all res

ildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of women and girls employ'd, & wages per day, they boarding themselves.
None used except about 400 lbs arsenic in the materials; but $35,000 per annum is paid for listed Britannia, brass, pper, and tin trimings to glass, and inded in am't of sales. he material is foreign, t the articles are all de here.	220,000 dolls. plain glass, 30,000 dolls. cut glass; gross am't: from which, commissions, freight, & other expenses, are deducted.	About 110,000 dollars in the east'n States, 35,000 dolls. mid'le States, 15,000 dolls. south. States, 45,000 dolls. west. States, 50,000 dolls. foreign countries,—South Amer., West Indies, East Indies.	130; aver. wages, $1 66 pr. day. $7,500 per ann. paid to manufac. pig lead into an oxyde: $5,000 per ann. paid for freight of glass to south.	46; 50cts. per day.	5; $1 20 per day: painting glass.

ND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

nty, and renders the cost of manufacture so much less when exported. The result is, do not enjoy a protection of over 16 per cent. ad valorem to protect us against foreign nufacturers of glass: a reduction of the present duty would compel us to relinquish one- to two-thirds of the present extent of our works, and become jobbers or retailers of ticles we make.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

DEMING JARVES,

Agent Boston and Sandwich Glass Company.

Boston, *March* 26, 1832.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 25.—WELLFLEET AND TRURO.—*Schedule*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures: number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural & other domestic productions consumed per annum.		*At what places in what*
WELLFLEET.						
Blacksmiths -	$100	$50	150 See rem.	4 chaldrons coal	$60	Vir
House carpentry -	300	700		-	-	
Cooperage -	700	30	200	6 M. hoops	84	New
				10,000 staves	70	South
				Heading	18	New
Sailmaking -	200	inconsidera.	500	Bolt rope, twine, &c	600	I
Painting - -	50	50	See rem.	-	-	I
Grist mills -	900	inconsidera.	None	980 corn and rye		Massa
Shoes and boots -	300	20	400	Leather	730	I
Tanning, (Elisha Freeman)	200	65	200	Oil, bark, &c.	50	I
				70 hides, 100 skins	227	Massa
Tailoring - -	50	inconsidera.	See rem.	-	-	
Salt 1797, See remark	17,760	Do	1,000	Lumber, nails, &c., for repairs	559	Lumb Nails,
Sheep, native, 1001	at $1, $1001	2½ lbs. each,	at 50 ce	nts per lb.	1,251	Wellf
Hides, 30 at $2 00	$60, 100 calf	$60. No flax	Wood	and timber insufficient		for th
TRURO.						
Blacksmiths -	200	60	100	3 chaldrons coal	48	Vir
Grist mills -	2 wind, 2 water 2,500	inconsidera.	None	2190 bushels corn 730 do rye		¾ Tru
House carpentry -	750	910	-	-	-	
Shoes - -	150	75	100	Leather	450	Massa
Tailoring - -	-	-	-	-	-	
Mantuamaking -	-	-	-	-	-	
Salt, 1801 -	33,225	inconsidera.	2,000	Lumber, nails, &c., for repairs	908	Lumb Nails,
Hides, 80, at $2 00	$160, 80 ca	lf skins $40.	Wood	timber insufficient.	No	flax.
Sheep, all native,	$1 per head	2½ lbs. at 50	cents.	See State valuation.		

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS, AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

Salt Work Owners, Truro.—Eben Atkins 750 feet, Edward Armstrong 2200, E 3d, 1000, John Grosier 1000, Jason Ayres 2500, Rebecca Nye 1500, Jonah St Michael Hopkins 2500, Rebecca Snow 1600, Doane Rich 1650, Lewis Lombar Jesse Snow 2000, Michael Snow 1600, Joshua Small 600, John Petterson 900, bard 1700, Ephraim D. Rich & Co., 2500, Lewis Lombard 900, John Kinney 15 Snow 1300, David Smith 2000, David Lombard 1300, Elisha Paine 500, Levi St Jonathan Whorf 1000, Isaac S. Gross 1100, Hincks Gross 1000, John Pike 1350, kins 1100, Freeman Atkins 1100, Joseph Collins 900, Samuel Rider 1700, Solo 1100, Benjamin Dyer 1000, Allen Hinckley 3500, John Smith 1000, Zaeth Smith 7 Collins 2500, E. Baker & Co. 5,000 Benjamin Hinckley, Jr., and heirs of Benja ley 3000, Peres Bangs 600, Elisha Newcomb 500, Nehemiah Rich 1000, Joseph William P. Snow 500, Samuel Smith 300, amounting to 66,450 feet salt-work me at $1 per foot, $66,450, present value as above stated.

House carpenters, painters, and tailors, are generally furnished with materials b ployers. Two wharfs, 1 school house, 20 dwelling houses, several stores, and abou *of salt-works, are building* or to be built the ensuing season, which will give more th *employ to the mechanics of* Wellfleet. *Salt Work Owners.*—Jesse Holbrook 10 *work measure,* Thomas Holbrook 1400, Amaziah Atwood 1000, Micah Dyer

Imens, Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportion are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, & rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
Iron $250	Country and vessel work $860	All in Mass.	1½ at $1 50	None	None
- -	- -	-	14 at 1 25	5 at 50	None
None	500 bbls. at 60 cts. 300	Massachusetts	2½ at 1 08	None	None
	Coopering, mack'l 550				
150 bolts first quality duck 2,850	Sails and repair'g 4,200	Do	2-1½ at 1 50	None	None
None	Painting, labor 262	Do	1-½ at 1 75	None	None
None	- -	Do	3½ toll 3 qts	per bush.	None
Thread	Boots and shoes 1,460	Do	6-3 at 90	None	None
None	Leather 454	Do	1-1-6 at 1 25	None	None
- -	- -	Do	1 at 1 00	None	4 at 50
None	10,656 bush. salt at 43½ $4,662. No eps. or gla'r	Wellfleet, Ms.	35-7 at See rem'k		
- -	Household manuf. 2,502	Do			
the inhabitants					
3,000 R. and S. iron 100	Country work 400	Truro, Mass.	2-⅔ at 1 00	None	None
1 tce old iron 45					
None	Meat. See remark	Do	4 at 3 qts.	pr. bs. toll	½ to mill'rs
- -	- -	-	23 at 1 25		
			6 at 75		
Thread 20	Boots, shoes, &c. 1,150	Do	3-2½ at 87	None	
- -	- -	-	-	-	8 at 50
- -	- -	-	-	-	4 at 50
None	17,609 bush. salt 7,571	Massachusetts	47-13		
	100 bbls. glauber 200	N.Y., S. States	See rem'k		

Zaccheus and William Stone 2000, Levi Newcomb 500, Anthony Holbrook 1000, Mary Dyer 300, Polly Mayo 350, Joseph Holbrook 1350, Benjamin R. Witherel 500, Moses Dill 1020, Ebenezer, Joshua, Cornelius, and Benjamin Hamblen 5500, Elisha Wiley 1800, Samuel Smith 1000, Samuel Higgins 1400, Freeman Bacon 1000, Moses Hinckley 1000, Oliver Lambard 1000, Collins S. Cole 540, Benjamin Arey 560, Solomon Arey 560, Reuben Arey 2160, Reuben Arey, jr. 1080, George Ward 1200, Whitfield Witherel, John Witherel, jr, and Isaac Higgins 3500, Edward Knowles 800, Naphthali Rich 1200, and Henry Baker 1000. There are no manufacturing corporations in this town, or on Billingsgate Island. The Salt Manufacturing Company, incorporated June 14, 1821, never went into operation. Massachusetts has ditto. The Wellfleet Woollen and Cotton Manufacturing Company is dissolved, and I could not learn that it was ever organized. *Wellfleet and Truro Salt Works.*—It is estimated in these towns, that the cost for repairs and depreciation amounts, in twenty years, to a sum equal to the original cost, viz. $1 per foot. This is about thirty-five on the gross proceeds of salts manufactured at the average prices for the last ten years. The works are generally attended by their owners. When put out, one-fourth of the salt is given for grinding. *Grist Mills.*—Three quarts per bushel is taken *for toll, of* which the millers receive one-half. A large part of the *meal consumed in these towns, is* purchased in Boston. *Shoes.*—Three-fourths *of the shoes worn in Truro, and five-sixths of those* in Wellfleet, are made *in other towns.*

Willard Phillips, Esq.

DAVID CROCKER, AMOS OTIS, Jr.
County Committee.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 26.—WEST STOCKBRIDGE, BERKSHIRE CO.—*Sch*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery & apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural & other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what States such materials and
Two Tanneries - No. 1. Steward.	$1,300	$85	$1,050	275 hides	962	Massa
				300 calf skins	240	
				Oil and blacking	20	New
				45 cords bark	146	Mass
				45 bush. lime	13 85	
One Cabinetmaker	450	100	200	Lumber	500	Massa
Four Shoemakers	400	50	400	2,000 lbs. sole lea.	500	Massa
				100 calf skins	225	D
				75 sides up. lea.	300	D

PITTSFIELD, *April* 17, 1832.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 27.—WILLIAMSTOWN.—*Schedule of Manu*

One Cotton factory Walley & Co. 1826.	$4,000	$5,000	$2,000	25,000 lbs. cotton	$3,120	Alaba
				10 barrels flour	60	New
				150 gallons oil	135	I
				50 cords wood	100	Mass
1 Clothier's works S. Butler.	1,400	1,000	-	6 barrels soap	18	-
Two Tanneries -	4,000	400	6,000	400 hides	1,400	Mass.
				1,200 calf skins	1,200	
				1,200 sheep skins	150	
				200 cords bark	550	
				75 cords wood	112	
				135 bus. lime	33	
Saddle and Harness maker.	200	not valued	200	Leather -	-	Mass.
Two Shoemakers -	150	not valued	50	Leather	800	Mass.

EXPLANATIONS, REM

Reference to the return of Adams for the

PITTSFIELD, *April* 17, 1832.

Manufactures, Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.		What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, & rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
300 hides 1,050	17,250 lbs. sole lea.	3,795	½ N. Y. ½ Mass.	5 at 75 ct.	2 at 25 ct.	
	300 calf skins	600				
&c. 120						
Logwood, dye woods,	Cabinet work	1,300	Massachusetts	2 at $1	1 at 33 ct.	
- -	550 pairs boots	2,000	Massachusetts	6 at 75 ct.		
- -	1,400 pairs shoes	2,100	Do			

JONA. ALLEN.

Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

- -	100,000 yds shirting	8,000	New York	6 at $1 25 cents	2 at 33 cents.	15 at 40 cents
Indigo $200	4,000 yards flannel,		Mass.	3 at 50 cents		
400 lbs. logwood 12	dressed	4,000				
400 lbs. fustic 12						
50 lbs. blue vitriol 6						
100 lbs. madder 25						
40 lbs. alum						
60 lbs. coppers 3						
12 lbs. tartar 6						
20 lbs. Nicaragua						
20 barrels oil 270	2,400 sides sole lea-		½ Mass. ½ N. Y.	6 at 80 cents.		
800 hides 3,200	ther, or 36,000 lbs.	7,920				
	1,200 calf skins	2,400				
	1,200 sheep skins	300				
Hardware -	25 sets harness	350	Mass.	2 at 50 cents.		
	10 saddles	100				
	Trunks and velisses	75				
- -	600 pairs shoes	800	Mass.	3 at $1.		
	400 pairs boots	1,300				

AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

Answers of the cotton manufactures above.

JONA. ALLEN.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 28.—SHEFFIELD, BERKSHIRE CO.—*Schedule of Manuf*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings and fixtures occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quality and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what States such materials and
Two Tanneries -	$2,000	$200	$1,100	450 hides	$1,575	M
Kellogg, No. 1 -	-	2 horses,	-	75 cords bark	300	I
Leonard, 2 -	-	value 110	-	45 bushels lime	14.88	D
				Oil and blacking	65	New
				350 calf skins	280	M
1 Cabinet-maker	500	100	200	Lumber, &c. &c.	500	D
				10 gallons oil	10	
3 Clothiers' works	2,000	2,000	500	2,800 yds. flannel	1,176	I
				Teayles, soap, &c.	20	I
4 Shoemakers -	-	-	-	-	-	

PITTSFIELD, *April* 17, 1832.

DOCUMENT 3, No. 29.—SANDISFIELD, BERKSHIRE CO.—*Schedule of M*

3 Tanneries -	4,900	160	16,500	400 calf skins	400	M
				130 bushels lime	32	D
				600 cords bark	1200	D
				235 do wood	230	D
				9 bbls. oil	162	New
4 Shoemakers -	250	Not valued	None	Leather - -		M
				Linings, trimmings, &c. -		D

The towns of Clarksburgh and Mount Washington, together with the unincor
Unincorporated tracts:—Gore, Zoar, Boston Corner.

PITTSFIELD, *April* 17, 1832.

Buildings, &c., *Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.*

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.		What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
550 hides $1,650	30,000 lbs. sole lea.	$6,600	½ Con. ½ Mass.	4 at $1		
- -	350 calf skins	700				
20 gals. varnish 35	Cabinet work	1,200	Mass.	2 at 1		
Vitriol 60						
Paints & dyewoods 15						
1,100 lbs. logwood 24	2,800 yds. cloth	2,800	Do	4 at 50 cts.		
1,000 lbs. fustic 20						
200 lbs. Nicaragua 18						
Madder, alum, &c. 35						
- -	400 pair boots	1,400	Do	6 at 1		
	2,400 pair shoes	3,000	Do			

Report without remarks.

JONATHAN ALLEN.

Shoes, Buildings, *&c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.*

5,000 hides 20,000	150,000 lbs. sole l.	33,000	3-5 N. Y., 2-5 Conn.	16 at 90 cts.		
- -	400 calf skins	800				
Boots - -	1,200 pair shoes	1,500	Mass.	6 at $1		
- -	600 pair boots	1,800	Do			

Hatch, have no manufacturing establishments whatever, at any rate, none worth mentioning.

Reported without remarks.

JONATHAN ALLEN.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 30.—BECKET, WASHINGTON, OTIS, BERKSHIRE CO

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures: number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural & other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what States such materials and
Becket.						
1 tannery - David McElvaine	$600	Not valuable.	250	Hides & skins	$264	Massa
				20 cords bark	25	Massa
				10 bushels lime	3	Massa
				Oil and blacking	14	New
1 turning factory	300	250	200	Lumber	600	Massa
2 clothiers' works	1,400	1,400	200	- - -	-	-
Washington.						
1 clothier's works	500	150	100	- - -	-	-
Otis.						
2 clothiers' works	1,200	1,000	150	- - -	-	-
1 tannery -	1,000	10	2,000	50 corks bark	100	Massa
				20 cords wood	20	Massa
				40 bushels lime	10	Massa
				2 barrels oil	86	New
2 turning factories	2,000	260	500	Lumber	1,000	Massa

PITTSFIELD, *April* 17, 1832.

ibit of Manufactures, Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Work-
ge.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
-	1,200 lbs. sole leather $264 300 sides upper leather 400	Massachusetts - Massachusetts.	1 at $1		
-	Chair stuff 800	½ at New York, & ½ Massachusetts	1 at 1$		
woods and $1,500	2,000 yards cloth dressed 2,000	Massachusetts -	3 at $1	1 at 33 cents	1 at 33 cents
60	800 yds. cloth dressed, worth 800	Massachusetts -	1 at $1 25	1 at 33 cents	
100	1,500 yds. cloth dressed 1,500	Massachusetts -	3 at $1	-	2 at 33 cents
$1,280	24,000 lbs. leather, 4,280	Connecticut -	3 at $1	1 at 50 cents	
-	Chair stuffs 4,000	New York -	4 at $1		

Without remarks.

JONATHAN ALLEN.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what States, such materials and
Satinet factory, J. G. Root	$1000	$1900	3000	20,000 lbs wool	$10,000	Massachu
				26,000 yds cot. warp	1,040	do
				Other materials produced in the U. S.	1,000	do
4 tanneries	5600	600	14,800	920 hides	3,680	do
				1050 calf skins	1,050	do
				75 hog skins	112	do
				770 cords bark	1,925	do
				225 cords wood	393	do
				200 bbls lime	56	do
				1000 lbs tallow	100	do
Carriage factory, J. Clapp	5000	1500	6000	4 tons iron	440	New Yor
				Broadcloth	1,000	Massachu
				Lace and trimmings	500	New Yor
				120 gals linseed oil	120	do
				Lumber	500	
2 tin factories, Peck & Platt	500	600	1200	Sheet iron	450	do
				Wire	125	do
				Copper	40	do
Cabinet warehouse, Barns & Gardner	2000	450	6000	Lumber	1,000	Massachu
				50 gallons varnish	175	New Yor
				50 oil	50	do
				250 lbs glue	40	do
				3 bbls turpentine	36	do
				Looking glass plates	75	do
				Other materials	32	Massachu
Hat factory, C. B. Platt	1600	500	5000	400 lbs fur	3,200	N. Y. an
				1500 lbs wool	900	Massachu
				260 lbs verdigris	75	New Yor
3 saddle and harnessmakers,	Rent	100	9000	Harness leather	1,799	Massachu
				Other leather and skins	70	do
				Trimmings	100	New Yor
8 shoemakers	2250	500	2370	7500 lbs sole leather	1,650	Massachu
				624 calf skins	1,248	do
				5 dozen seal skins	100	New Yor
				30 dozen liningskins	120	Massachu
				275 sides upper leather	825	do

ge, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
wool 600 wool 50 r 30 rns 30 10	26,000 yds satinet 18,200	½ N.Y. ½ Ms.	6 at .80	-	9 at .33
ides 12,000 oil 240 g, &c. 50	105,600 lbs sole leather 23,452 800 sides upper 2,600 1050 calf skins 2,100 75 hog skins 187	do do do Massachu.	15 at .75	2 at .33	
iron 1500 lead & other ls 300 nd screws 400 400	Value carriages, &c. 22,000	½ N.Y. ½ Ms.	30 at $1		
ues tin 1500 iron 450	Value of tin manufact'd into var. articles 4,900	½ N.E. ½ N.Y.	11 at .90		
ogany 1000 ware 400 cloth 100	Cabinet work, sofas, chairs, tables, &c. 4,500	Principally in Mass.	10 at .62½		
logwood 80 copperas 16 morocco 128 linings, &c. 250	3000 hats 7,500 1000 caps 1,000	⅞ Mass. ⅛ N.Y.	9 at 1.17	-	3 at .50
ware 560	155 sets harness 4,650 Saddles & bridles 1,175 Halters 50 150 trunks 900	Massachusetts do	9 at .75	3 at .31	
ins morocco 143 ds prunella 260 nings, linings, ding, &c. 400	2350 pair boots 7,167 8700 pair shoes 4,625	Principally in Mass.	20 at .75		

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what
Stock factory	Rent	Not valued	$3000	100 lbs bristles	$150	New
				100 doz. binding skins	350	Massa
				100 groce buckles	75	New
				10 lbs sewing silk	60	do
				50 dozen thread	37	do
2 clothiers' works	900	450	-	9 bbls soap	36	-
				Other dye stuffs	30	
3 woollen factories;	120,000	75,000	140000	210,000 lbs wool	110,000	-
No. 1, Shaw & Campbell, 1825				7,500 lbs cotton warp	2,880	
				Pot and pearl ash	200	
				8,500 lbs woad	680	
2, S. & J. Pomeroy;				6,500 lbs alum, copperas, vitriol, &c.	475	
				3,600 lbs glue	410	
3, J. Stearns & brothers.				2,500 gallons oil	2,030	
				20,500 lbs hard soap	2,460	
				320 bbls soft soap	960	
				600 bbls seg	450	
				2,000,000 teazles	3,000	
				Wrapping paper	150	
				Lime and bran	60	
				2000 cords wood	400	
				Sundry domestic art.	2,500	
				Charcoal, 1000 bushels	50	

Lemuel Pomeroy, armory, Pittsfield, Mass., 2200 muskets manufactured at $12 ea.
25 tons American iron, at $140 per ton, $3,500; 75 tons Lehigh and Virginia

ANSWERS T(

13. From 17 to 20 per cent. 14. No one of the manufacturers are willing to ledge their capital borrowed, yet many of them say they are in debt. 15. Operat 12 hours per day and 12 months per year. 16. Agricultural labor per day, in summe and per month, for the year, $10. 17. No definite answer has been given to this h manufacturer; they have generally declined, or said, 'we make little or nothing.' together uncertain. 19. There has been no regular increase or decrease in the manufactured articles, but fluctuation constant, arising from various causes, as exp portations, glut, &c. 20 and 21. No certain answer can be given, but that the manuf wool, cotton, and paper, has increased very much the last two, and nearly doubled three years. 22. The answer to this question must be from a computation of subsis cessary for number of hands employed. 23. It will be seen, from the returns of this *that household* manufactures are very limited. It is believed they have diminish *1824 more than 75* per cent. 24. Unknown. 25. Few, if any, cottons; all woo *fine paper; the extent* unknown. 26. Cannot be ascertained, but must be ver

...ELD—Continued.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 y'rs old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
...ds bombasin $4500 ...s Levantine 1000 ...s Silicia 300 ...s cambric 660	2080 dozen stocks $18,720	½ Mass. ½ N.Y.	2 at $1	-	50 at .50
...d, camwood, in-fustic, vitriol, ...her acids 75	3600 yds. of raw flannel dressed into 1800 yds of cloth, at $1, 1,800 1800 yds of flannel, at .50, 900	-	3 hands, 75 cts.		
indigo 10,000 madder 510 logwood & ...lye stuffs 1950 ...rtar, &c. 150 ...ss olive 2850	76,000 yds broad-cloth 228,000 57,000 yds satinet 34,700	¾ N.Y., ¼ Pa. and Ms.	113 at .98	21 at .40	95 at .48

...machinery, houses, and lands, $35,000; employs 34 men, av. wages per day, $1 12½; ...bushels charcoal, $750. The stock for the armory, domestic, 90 per ct. foreign 10;

...FROM 13 TO 39.

...own. 28. Principally vended in New York. 29. None. 30. Woollens, cotton, ...mostly sold in New York, on six or from six to eight months' credit. 31. It is ...to the manufacturers in what business they could employ their capital, much less ...they could convert the buildings in which a very considerable portion of their ca... ...vested, if they were compelled to abandon their present business; but it is certain ...would be a very great depreciation in the value of real estate, and especially in that ...in the immediate vicinity of factories. 32. It will be seen that little iron is manu... ...in the county, except pig iron, and no competition. 33. Altogether problematical. ...duty on all imported articles was reduced to 12½ per cent. ad valorem, the wool... ...n, and paper manufacturers would all fail. 35. Impossible to determine. 36. The ...rers say none. 37. It is the opinion of some, only by an appraisal on ascertained ...of the articles at the port of entry. 38 and 39. No direct or satisfactory answer has ...ven.

JONATHAN ALLEN.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 32.—STOCKBRIDGE, BERKSHIRE CO.—Se

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures: number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural & other domestic productions consumed per annum.
Flannel factory, - J. Stillman.	$1,300	$900	$2,000	20,000 lbs. wool 11,00 40,000 teazles 6 25 barrels soap 9 1,000 gallons oil 1,00 70 cords wood 14
Cotton factory, - Lester Avery & Co. 1829.	30,000	44,000	20,000	270,000 lbs. cotton 32,40 Sizing 60 1,050 gallons oil 1,05 250 cords wood 50 Coal 15 Leather, pickers, shuttles, &c. 1,00
Chair factory, - Daniel Churchill & Co.	1,000	-	4,000	12,000 lbs. cane 1,02 chair stuff 50 100 gals. linseed oil 10 2,000 b'ks gold leaf 80 Gold bronze 20 200 gals. sp. turp. 6
Two tanneries, -	2,000	300	2,000	200 hides 80 200 calf skins 20 60 cords bark 18 10 cords wood 1 100 lbs. tallow 1
Two hatters, -	400	Not val.	100	100 lbs. wool 5 40 lbs. fur 16
Five shoemakers,	500	Not val.	250	4,000 lbs. sole lea. 1,00 Upper lea. calf skin 1,10
Harness-maker, -	100	-	-	- -
Clothiers' works, - Woodruff & Webster.	1,000	350	-	2,000 yards flannel 64 Teazles and soap 15
In connexion with this, they convert 35,000 lbs. cotton				

ANSWER

13. The average answer is 20 per cent. 14. No one of the manufacturers acknowledge their business to be carried on with borrowed capital; yet mar they are in debt. 15. Operators work 12 hours per day, and twelve mont 16. Agricultural labor per day, in summer season, 75 cents; and per month, 17. No definite answer has been given to this by a single manufacturer; they clined giving any answer at all, or said, "we make little or nothing." 18. certain and unknown. 19. There has been no regular increase or decrease i the articles manufactured, but constant fluctuation, owing to various causes, as portations, glut, &c. 20 and 21. No certain answer can be given, but that th of wool, paper and cotton, has increased very much the two last, and nearly do three years. 22. The answer to this question must be from a computation *necessary for the number* of hands employed 23. It will be seen by the ret *county that household* manufactures are very limited. It is believed that *minished, since 1824,* more than fifty per cent. 24. Unknown. 25. Few, w

Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, & quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, & where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
lbs. oil, vitriol 96 lbs. indigo 250 0 lbs. fustic 155 s. shel. spi. 56 dye stuffs 375	70,000 yds. flannel 19,600	New York	9 at 75 cents	-	9 at 37½ cents.
-	600,000 yds. sheeting, 4-4 60,000 64,000 lbs. yarn, No. 32 25,600	New York	21 at $1 25 cts.	25 at 36 cents	60 women at 42 cts. 21 girls at 33 cts.
white lead 36 g. copal 140 Ven. red 25	14,000 chairs 17,500	New York	25 at 62½ cents	-	25 at 33 cents.
s 800 h oil 48	12,000 lbs. sole lea. 2,640 200 calf skins 800	Mass. princip.	4 at 75 ct.		
ed 10 igra 8 perm 2 cco and tin. 15	500 hats 1,100	Mass.	3 at 75 ct.		
-	1,500 pairs shoes 2,250 1,000 pairs boots 4,000	Mass.	12 at $1		
-	20 sets harness 280 Bridles, &c.. val. 30	Mass.	1 at $1		
ods, &c. 30	2,000 yards cloth 2,000	Mass.	2 at 75 ct.		

into 30,000 lbs. cotton batting, worth 10 cents per lb.

FROM 13 TO 39.

and fine paper—the extent unknown. 26. Cannot be ascertained, but must be small. 27. Unknown. 28. Principally sold in New York. 29. None. 30. Wool-cotton, and paper, mostly sold in New York, on six, or from six to eight, months' credit. is not known to the manufacturers in what business they could employ their capital, less into what they could convert their buildings, in which a very considerable portion ir capital is invested, if they were compelled to abandon their present business. But rtain there would be a very great depreciation in the value of real estate, especially in ituated in the immediate vicinity of factories. 32. It will be seen that very little iron nufactured in the county, except pig iron, and no competition. 33. Altogether pro-tical. 34. If the duty on all imported articles were reduced to 12½ per cent. *ad valorem*, en, cotton, and paper manufacturers. would all fail. 35. Impossible to determine. 36. manufacturers say *none*. 37. It is the opinion *of some, only* by appraisal on ascertained of the articles at the *port of entry*. *38 and 39. No direct or satisfactory* answer has given.

JONATHAN ALLEN.

Doc. 3.—No. 33.—NEW MALBOROUGH AND TYRINGHAM.—*Schedule of Manufa*

Branch of busines. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures, number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
1 forge	$2,500	-	$1,500	15 tons ore	$75	Salisbury, Co
				60 do. pig & scrap iron	2,100	Massachusetts
				20,000 bus. charcoal	1,000	do
1 brass foundry	-	$1,000	500	Copper, blk. tin, zinc, round iron, & coal, to the value of	1,200	
1 tannery	1,500	-	1,000	Hides and skins	500	do
				60 cords bark	150	
4 clothiers' works	400	800	None	8,000 yards flannel	3,360	do
2 shoemakers	150	Not valued	Notval.	Leather		do
Tyringham.						
1 tannery	800	do	900	250 hides	825	do
				50 calf and other skins	40	do
				50 cords bark	100	
2 shoe makers	150	do	-	Leather		do

PITTSFIELD, *April 17th*, 1832.

Doc. 3.—No. 34.—TOWN OF CHESHIRE.—*Schedule of Manufacture*

1 cotton fact'y, E. Jenks, 1831	$5,000	$5,000	$1,200	35,000 lbs. cotton	$4,370	New York
				14 barrels flour	84	do
				100 co.ds wood	175	Massachusetts
				100 gallons oil	90	New York
1 tannery	800	Not valuable	400	100 hides	350	Massachusetts
				400 calf skins	400	do
				40 cords bark	100	do
				20 bushels lime	5	do

EXPLANATIONS, REMA

Pittsfield, April 17, 1832. Mr. Jenks, the cotton manufacturer in the above town, [illegible] in answer to question No. 13, wear and tear, &c., from 17 to 20 per cent. And, in ans[illegible]

..., Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 yrs. of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and of wages per day, they boarding themselves.
- -	40 tons ham'd iron $4,400	Mass.	3 at $1.25		
- - -	Various kinds brass wire & sleigh bells, to the value of 3,500	New York	6 at 75		
...des and oil to ...alue $1,150 ...e woods 500	Upper and sole leather, to value 1,050	½ Mass. ½ Ct.	2½ at 75		
...ne	8,000 yds. cloth drs'd 8,000	Mass.	5 at 50		
	600 pair shoes 750	do	3 at 75		
	200 boots 600	do			
...	7,500 lbs. so.&up. lea. 1,650	do	2 at 1		
- -	50 calf & other skins 100	do			
...	700 pair shoes 875	do	3 at 1		
	300 boots 1,050	do			

Remarks omitted. JONATHAN ALLEN.

...ildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

- - -	140,000 yds. ...b. shirting $10,800	New York	6 at 92 c.	5 at 33 c.	21 at 40 c.
...gallons oil $20 ...hides 250 - -	100 sides sole leather 400	⅓ Mass. ⅓ N. York	2 at 75	1 at 50	
	200 do. upper do. 600				
	400 calf skins 800				

...D ADDITIONAL FACTS.

...the residue of the questions, as they have been very uniform, I refer you to the return of ...tebridge, Pittsfield, and Adams.

JONA. ALLEN.

DOCUMENT 3,—No. 35.—RICHMOND, BERKSHIRE COUNTY:—*Schedule of*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures; number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what States, such materials and
1 furnace Petty & Gates, 1831	$7,000	Not valued	$4,000	3,000 tons iron ore,	$9,000	Massac
				175,000 b. coal,	8,750	Do
1 tannery	500	$15	1,400	60 hides,	210	Massac
				50 cords bark,	100	Do
				100 calf skins,	80	Do
				10 bls. lime,	2.50	Do
				Oil and blacking,	20	New Y
3 shoe makers	800	No value	150	Sole leather,	800	Massac
				Upper leather & calf's,	350	

PITTSFIELD, *April* 17, 1832.

DOCUMENT 3—No. 36.—TOWN OF LENOX, BERKSHIRE COUNTY.—Sch

1 woollen factory Walker and Worthington	$2,500	$2,500	Not in	operation at the present time		
1 cabinet mak'r	-	50	$100	Lumber,	$200	Mass.
1 furnace - J. C. Thouvener. 1780.	15,000	None	3,000	2,700 tons ore iron,	8,100	Mass.
				150,000 bush. coal,	7,500	Do
1 tin factory - O. Peck.	800	300	1,000	120 boxes tin,	1,320	New Y
				Sheet iron, copper, and wire,	750	Do
1 tannery -	500	100	1,000	200 hides,	800	Mas.
				200 calf skins,	200	Do
				40 cords bark,	100	
				Tallow and lampblack,	25	Do
4 shoemakers	1,200	Not valued	100	Upper leather and calf skins,	500	
				Sole leather,	300	

PITTSFIELD, *April* 17, 1832.

es, Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.		The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.		What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.
	-	130 tons pig iron,	$48,400	½ Mass. ½ N. York	100 at 75 cts
	-	50 tons castings,	4,500		
ides,	$525	6,300 lbs. leather,	1,386	Connecticut and Mass.	2 at $1
		100 calf skins,	200		
		1,200 pr. shoes,	1,800	Mass.	6 at $1
		300 pr. boots,	1,400	Do	

Reported without remarks.

JONATHAN ALLEN.

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ufactures, Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

ar., dyewood, &c.		Cabinet work,	$1,200	Mass. -	4 at 75 cts.
	-	1,000 tons pig iron,	38,000	½ New York, ½ Mass. -	100 at 75
	-	50 tons castings,	4,500	Do do -	
	-	Various articles manufactured of tin, &c.	4,000	Mass. and N. York -	10 at 83
ides,	$600	6,000 lbs. sole leather,	1,320	Mass.	3 at $1
oil,	48	300 sides harness, and upper leather,	1,050	Do	
	-	200 calf skins,	400	Do	
	-	1,500 pair shoes,	2,350	Do	9 at $1
	-	400 pair boots,	1,400	Do	

mark only that no foreign pig iron comes in competition.

JONATHAN ALLEN.

Doc. 3.—No. 37.—HINSDALE AND PERU.—*Schedule of Ma*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		
1 woollen fac'y	$3,000	$2,100	$2,000	12,000 lbs. wool	$8,400	Mass
Curtis & Colt,				90 lbs pearl ash	5	New
1813				384 gallons soap	46	
				75 cords wood	112	Mass
				30,000 teazles	45	New
				240 gallons oil	216	
1 tannery	1,500	Not val'd	200	Hides and skins	250	Mass
				Lime	10	
				25 cords bark	50	
1 cabinet ware house	1,000	200	200	Cherry	30	New
				Lumber	60	Mass
				Hardware	50	New
				Varnish, oil, turpentine	25	
1 trip-hammer	450	125	150	3 tons iron	300	Mass
				Steel	15	
Town of Peru,						
1 tannery, B.	1,200	40	1,500	Hides	1,000	New
and S. Dean,				Lime	15	Mass
joint stock				40 cords bark	80	

EXPLANATIONS, RE

Woollen factory building, $5,000, is expected to commence its operations th
The capital invested is about $25,000; is expected to work about 25,000 lbs. woo
Messrs. Curtis and Colt, the woollen manufacturers in one of the above town
answer to the 13th question, that the wear and tear, insurance, &c., &c., is 20 per

PITTSFIELD, *April* 17, 1832.

Doc. 3.—No. 38.—LANESBOROUGH AND NEW ASHFORD.—*Schedule of*

1 tannery,	$1,600	-	$1,000	250 hides	$875	Mass
Clark				50 calf skins	50	
				75 sheep skins	19	
				50 cords bark	125	
4 shoemakers	200	Not valued	Non est	Leather, trimmings, &c.		
New Ashford.						
1 tannery	800	-	600	200 hides	700	
				40 calf and other skins	35	
				25 cords bark	50	
2 shoemakers	30	-	-	Leather, &c., &c.		

PITTSFIELD, *April* 17, 1832.

Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
50 lbs. madder $12	4,400 yds. b. cloth	New York	10 at 90	3 at 33	3 at 33
4,000 lbs. logwood 120	$13,2000				
550 lbs. copperas 28					
200 lbs. blue vitriol 25					
25 lbs. nut galls 3					
1,400 lbs. fustic 90					
0 hides 200	80 sides so. leather 320	$\frac{3}{4}$ in Mass. $\frac{1}{4}$ in	1 at $1		
	Other skins 200	New York			
Mahogny 35	Cabinet work, various kinds 600	Massachusetts	2 at 1		
0 lbs. steel 45	Scythes & various articles 1,300	do	3 at 68		
ne	300 sides s. leather 1,200	$\frac{3}{4}$ in Mass. $\frac{1}{4}$ in	2 at 1		
	Other skins 800	New York			

ED ADDITIONAL FACTS.

dition to the residue of the questions, I must refer you to the general answers made upon the returns of the greater manufacturing towns of Pittsfield, Adams, Lee, &c. I will also add, that there are three or four shoemakers in the above towns who do nothing but custom-work, as they term it.

JONATHAN ALLEN.

Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

None	7,500 lbs. sole and upper leather $1,650	Massachusetts	1 at $1	1 at 33	
	50 calf skins 100	do			
	75 sheep skins 18	do			
Do	1,500 pair shoes 2,250	do	5 at 90		
Do	600 boots 2,400	do			
			1 at 1		
Do	6,000 lbs. sole leather 1,320	do			
	40 calf & oth. skins 80	do	1 at 1		
Do	600 pair shoes 900	do			
	150 boots 600	do			

Reported without remarks.

JONATHAN ALLEN.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings and fixtures occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what
10 paper mills	71,500	$5,000	30,000	450,000 lbs. rags	$22,500	E. &
				20,000 bleaching salts	1,600	New
				900 gallons lamp oil	900	
				33,250 lbs. sizing	1,828	E. &
				500 bushels lime	125	Mass
				700 cords wood	1,750	Mass
				5000 lbs. oil vitriol	225	Midd
				1750 lbs. alum	338	New
1 pap. hanging manufactory W. & W. & C. Laflin, 1830.	3,000	800	3,000	60,000 lbs. sizing	300	E. &
				2000 lbs. pot ashes	140	New
				2000 lbs. pearl ashes	140	New
				1200 pounds alum	540	New
				4000 pounds paints	200	New
				1000 pounds cordage	150	New
				16,000 pounds whiting	120	New
				3000 pounds Paris white	60	New
				150 cords wood	375	Mass
				10,000 pounds clay	100	Mart
				200 gallons oil	200	
				4000 reams paper	12,000	Mass
1 satinet factory	2,800	2,000	2,000	12,000 yards cotton warp	720	New
				9000 pounds wool	4,500	Mass
				700 pounds copperas	28	New
				500 pounds pot ash	35	New
				250 galls. oil	200	
				40 cords wood	100	Mass
				Soap	50	New
				Teazles, and other articles	50	
1 woollen factory.	3,500	5,500	6,000	22,000 pounds wool	13,200	Mass
				600 lbs. pot and pearl ashes	42	New
				3000 lbs. satinet warp	1,500	New
				1500 lbs. copperas & alum	60	New
				2000 pounds bar soap	120	New
				46 barrels soft soap	120	New
				120 gallons sperm oil	100	
				50,000 teazles	75	Mass
				50 cords wood	125	Mass
1 forge	2,500	Not valued	2,000	Iron ore	2,000	Mass
				Scrap iron	2,000	½ Ma
				Charcoal	2,000	Mass
2 tanneries	2,500	Not valued	1,500	Hides and skins	3,000	½ Ma
1 mach. shop	2,500	800	1,500	Lumber	2,000	Mass
				50 gallons oil	50	New
				Iron castings	3,000	Mass

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
0,000 lbs. rags $67,500 lbs. powdered e 900	60,000 reams paper $165,500	Mass. 1-10th N. Y. 6-10ths Penn. 2-10ths S. St's 1-10th	100 at 90 cents	None	150 at 30 cents
0 lbs. dye woods 540	132,000 pieces paper hangings 19,800	New York	16 at 75 cts.	None	6 at 31 cents
logwood 30 ounds indigo 165 s. madder 12 bs. fustic 10	12,000 yards satinets 8,400	½ Mass. ½ N.Y.	4 at 76 cts.	2 at 38 cents	2 at 83 cents
s madder 50 lbs. D woods 125 alls. olive oil 300	500 yards broadcloths 1800 2500 yards satinets 17,500 5000 yds. flannel 2,700	½ Mass. ½ N.Y. ½ Mass. ½ N.Y. ½ Mass. ½ other States	11 at 80 cts.	None	9 at cent
e worth mentioning	Draft iron 6000 Bar iron 5000	½ Mass. ½ N.Y. Ditto	6 at $1		
-	Leather 5000	½ Mass. ½ N.Y.	6 at $1		
worth mentioning	Woollen and cotton machinery 12,000	Ditto and elsewhere	16 at $1		

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings and fixtures occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what
2 turning and chair factories	$3,000	$400	$1,000	Timber	$3,000	Mass
1 cotton fact'y	1,500	Machinery not put in; expected to contain 40 looms, to				
1 carriage manufactory	2,500	Not valued	1,000	5 tons iron	475	Mass
				2 tons steel	350	New
				Cloths	400	New
				Carpets, lace, and cordages	100	New
				60 gallons oil linseed	60	New
				30 gallons lamp oil	30	New
				Paints, turpentine, & gums	150	New
				Timber	300	Mass
				5,000 bushels charcoal	250	Mass
				Leather	450	Mass
Shoemakers	Not valued	Not valued	600	3,900 pounds leather	975	½ Mas
				30 dozen calf skins	750	½ Mas
				120 sides upper leather	360	
				Morocco $300, oil and wood 130	430	Woo rer

EXPLANATIONS, RE

Proprietors of Paper Mills.—W. & W. & C. Laflin, 2 paper mills, 1825; Church, 1 paper mill, 1828; John Nye & Co., 1 paper mill, 1828; Milton Ingersoll,

ANSWERS TO

13. 15 per cent. 14. No one of the manufacturers are willing to acknowledge siness to be carried on with borrowed capital, yet many of them say they are in d Operators work 12 hours per day, and twelve months in the year. 16. Agricultu per day, in summer season, 75 cents, and per month, for the year, 10 dollars. 17. nite answer has been given to this question by a single manufacturer; generally dec said they made little or nothing. 18. Altogether uncertain, and unknown. 19. T been no regular increase or decrease in the price of the articles manufactured, but fluctuation, owing to various causes, such as excessive importations, glut, &c. &c. 21. No certain answer can be given; but that the manufacture of wool cotton, an has increased very much the two last, and nearly doubled the last three years. answer to this question must be from a computation of subsistence necessary for the of hands employed. 23. It will be seen by the returns from this county, that h manufactures are very limited. It is believed that they have diminished, since 18 than 50 per cent. 24. Unknown. 25. Few, if any cottons; all woollens and fin the extent unknown. 26. Cannot be ascertained, but must be very small. 27. U

EE.—*Continued.*

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportions in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
ane $2,000	90,000 sets chair stuffs $11,250	New York	35 at $1	4 at 50 cents	8 at 32 cents
	18,300 cane chair seats 6,000	New York			
eration this spring.					
tons Eng. iron 225	25 pleasure car. 7,400	½ Mass. ½ N.Y.	17 at 83 cts.		
o. other for. do. 350	12 wagons 600	Ditto			
ticles hardware 150	Other work 600	Ditto			
ted hardware 300					
rpets, lace, and rdage 100					
yards lasting 150	700 pair boots 2,800	Massachusetts	12 at 84 cts.		2 at 30 cents
read & findings 100	2600 pair shoes 4,500	Massachusetts			

ND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

ll, 1828; Starbuck & Co., 1 paper mill, 1820; Owen & Hurlburt, 2 paper mills, 1822, '27; urch & Brown, 1 paper mill, 1831; Ingersoll & Benton, 1 paper mill, 1831.

IONS FROM 13 TO 38.

). Principally vended in the city of New York. 29. None. 30. Woollens, cottons, and per; mostly sold in New York on six, or from six to eight months credit. 31. It is not own to the manufacturers in what business they could employ their capital, especially into at they could convert their buildings, in which a very considerable portion of their capital invested, if they were compelled to abandon their present business; but it is certain there uld be a very great depreciation in the value of real estate, especially in that situated in e immediate vicinity of factories. 32. It will be seen that very little iron is manufactured the county, except pig iron, and no competition. 33. Altogether problematical. 34. the duty on all imported articles was reduced to 12½ per cent. ad valorem, woollen, cotton, d paper manufacturers, would all fail. 35. Impossible to determine. 36. The manufacers say *none*. 37. It is the opinion of some, only by an appraisal on ascertained value of articles at the port of entry. 38. No direct or satisfactory answer has been given.

JONATHAN ALLEN.

PITTSFIELD, *April* 17, 1832.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 40.—ADAMS, COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.—*Schedule of*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what States, such materials and
13 cotton factories 1 incorporated in 1814, 1826, 1 1820, 1828, 183-, 2 1826, 3 1831, water power	$92,500	$96,300	$2080	527,200 lbs. cotton	$65900	Alabama
				181 bbs. flour	1,086	New Yo
				5,300 lbs. starch	424	Do
				1,660 cords wood	3,320	Massachu
				Leather, and other domestic	2,500	
4 satinet factories, 1822, 1826, 1828, 1831	25,000	23,300	15,000	129,000 lbs. wool	77,400	
				176,000 yds. cotton warp	10,500	Do
				3,300 galls. oil	2,970	New Yo
				115,000 teazles	201	½ in Ms.
				1,500 lbs. bar soap	120	New Yo
				352 lbs. soft soap	1,150	Massach
				680 cords wood	1,360	Do
				4,100 lbs. potash	205	New Yo
2 calico factories, 1830, 1831	19,000	17,000	15,500	Cotton cloth	66,500	Massach
				1,100 cords wood	2,200	Do
3 machine shops, furnaces connected with them for small castings	7,500	6,500	15,500	15 tons bar iron	1,425	Mass. an
				300 cords wood	600	Massach
				235 tons pig iron	11,550	Do
				125 tons Lehigh coal	1,750	New Yo
				1,600 bush. charcoal	60	Massach
				35 tons sand	280	Do
				Brass castings	1,000	Do
				2,000 lbs. cast steel	400	New Yo
				Leather	350	Massach
				1,700 lbs. nails	119	Do
				Wire	150	New Yo
				Fine sand, brick and clay	100	Massach
2 tanneries	10,000	400	10,000	3,500 hides	10,500	Mass.
				2,100 calf skins	2,100	Massach
				480 cords bark	1,200	Do
				130 bushels lime	33	Do
				21 bbls. oil	630	New Yo
				Blacking	25	Do
				20 cords wood	40	Massach
2 cabinet workshops	600	200	400	Lumber	1,000	Do
				24 gallons oil	24	New Yo
3 saddle and harness makers	2,800	40	350	300 sides harness leather	1,300	Massach
				Blacking	18	New Yo

ildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different ... quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
...ils. oil $2,722	2,192,000 ys. shirtings, brown, worth $164,360 8,000 lbs. yarn, cotton 2,000 80,000 yds. satinet warp 4,000	20000 yds. Ma. rem'der N. Y. Massachusetts Do	77 at 95 cts	63 at 33 cts	290 at 39 cents.
. fustic 24 lbs. logwood 420	176,000 yds. satinet 116,400	New York	37 at 85	4 at 40	30 at 41
...s. bl vitriol 131 ...s. copperas 168 . nut galls 18 ...bs indigo 2,700					
...s. madder 450					
...ils 4,500	1,150,000 yds. calico 143,750	New York	38 at $1 12½	14 at 40	10 at 33
...iron 1,700 ...nd screws 1,000 ...lbs. sperm oil 336 300 ...s. emery 60	Cotton machine, mill, gearing, &c., to the amount 85,000	About ½ N. E. ½ N. York	100 at $1		
hides 10,500	7,000 sides sole leather 14,000 7,000 sides upper leather 21,000 2,100 calf skins 4,200	½ in Mass., ½ in N. York Do Do	20 at 75 cts		
...lbs. varnish 125 ...lbs. vitriol 25 ...s, &c. 20	Cabinet work to am't 2,500	Massachusetts	5 at $1		
...ware 275	190 set harness 2,660 30 saddles 360 Other articles, bridles, trunks, &c. 225	-	6 at 90 cts.		

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures: number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural & other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
2 tin-workers	$850	$600	$800	75 boxes tin $750	New York
				Iron 75	Do
				Wire 80	Do
				Copper 40	Do
4 shoe factories	1,100	250	400	2,000 lbs. sole leather 500	Massachusetts
				120 calf skins 240	Do
				75 sides upper leather 300	Do

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS, AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

As this is an important return, we have endeavored to be particularly careful. We hav in every instance, seen the proprietors personally, and obtained all the answers from then All the machinery is moved by water power, not only in this town, but every other in th county.

J. ALLEN.

PITTSFIELD, *April* 17, 1832.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS FROM 13 TO 38.

13. Twenty per cent. 14. No one of the manufacturers are willing to acknowledge the business is carried on with borrowed capital, yet many of them say they are in deb 15. Operators work twelve hours per day, and twelve months per year. 16. Agricultur labor, per day, in summer season, 75 cents, and per month, for the year, $10. 17. No de finite answer has been given to this question by a single manufacturer; generally decline, o say they are making little or nothing. 18. Altogether uncertain and unknown. 19. Ther has been no regular increase or decrease in the price of the articles manufactured, but con stant fluctuations, arising from various causes, as excessive importations, glut, &c. 20 & 21

ADAMS—Continued.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, & rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
ssia iron $150 glish iron 75	Articles manufactured from tin, copper, &c., amount $2,300	N. E. & N. Y.	6 at $1		
-	500 pair boots 2,000 1,500 pair shoes 2,250	Massachusetts Do	6 at 83 cts.		

certain answer can be given, but that the manufacture of wool, cotton, and paper, has eased very much the last two, and nearly doubled within the last three years. 22. The wer to this question must be made from a computation of subsistence necessary for num- of hands employed. 23. It will be seen by the returns for the county, that household nufactures are very limited. It is believed that they have disminished, since 1824, more 50 per cent. 24. Unknown. 25. Few if any cottons; all woollens, and fine paper, extent not known. 26. Cannot be ascertained, but must be very small. 27. Unknown. Principally vended in New York. 29. None. 30. Woollens, cottons, and paper, ally sold in New York on 6, or from 6 to 8 months' credit. 31. It is not known to the nufacturers in what business they could employ their capital, much less into what they ld convert the buildings in which a very considerable portion of their capital is invested, hey were compelled to abandon their present business; but it is certain there would be a y great depreciation in the value of real estate, especially in that situated in the immedi- vicinity of factories. 32. It will be seen that very little iron is manufactured in the nty, except pig iron, and no competition. 33. Altogether problematical. 34. If the ty on all imported articles was reduced to 12½ per cent. ad valorem, the woollen, cotton, d paper manufacturers would all fail. 35. Impossible to determine. 36. The manufac- ers say none. 37. It is the opinion of some, only by an appraisal on ascertained value of articles at the port of entry. 38. No direct or satisfactory answer has been given.

JONATHAN ALLEN.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 41.—HANCOCK, BERKSHIRE CO.—*Schedule of Manu*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what States, such materials and
1 satinet factory	$1,200	$1,000	$ 400	1,500 lbs. wool	$ 750	
H. Hazon, 1812	-	-	-	12 cords wood	24	
				4,000 teazles	6	
				20 bbls. soap	60	
				3,000 yds. cot. warp	1,260	
2 tanneries -	1,800	60	2,000	300 hides	1,200	
				500 calf skins	500	
				75 cords bark	170	
				25 do wood	37	
				35 bushels lime	$8 75	
1 shoe factory -	Rent	20	200	Not exactly estimated	-	

The shoemakers employ two men, at $1 per day, to manufacture boots and shoes people.

1 woollen factory $8,000, about building, expected to be ready for operation next

A cotton factory, likewise, will be built this season.

The Shakers tan about 150 hides, and 50 calf skins, per annum. They also manu about 4,000 brooms, worth $700, which they dispose of in New England, and New together with a variety of wooden domestic utensils, &c. &c.

Mr. Hazard, the woollen manufacturer above, says, in answer to question 13, w tear, &c., that 20 per cent. must be put down.

JONATHAN ALLE

PITTSFIELD, *April* 17, 1832.

Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
Dye stuffs & oil $150	3,000 yds. satinet $1,800	New York	5 at 65 cts.	-	4 at 33 cts.
Hhds. oil 45	500 hides sole lea. 1,750	⅔ Mass. ⅓ N.Y.	5 at 90 cts.		
Tacking, &c. 15	100 do upper do 400	Mass.			
- -	800 calf-skins 1,000	2-3 Mas. ⅓ N.Y.			
- -	300 pair boots 1,050	Mass.	4 at 80 cts.		
	1,000 pair shoes 1,500				

Sec. 3.—No. 42.—GREAT BARRINGTON, BERKSHIRE CO.—*Schedule of Manu*

Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the U. States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what States such materials and products are principally produced.
n factory	$38,000	$30,000	$4,800	125,000 lbs. cotton,	$16,250	Louisiana & A
Dean &				50 bbls. flour,	300	New York
more				400 gallons oil,	400	Do
Peabody				Leather,	200	Mass.
Coats,				250 cords wood,	500	Do
28.						
net fac-						
-	8,000	6,000	10,000	38,000 lbs. wool,	21,280	-
ington,				50,000 yds. cotton warp,	2,250	-
s, & Co.				5,000 lbs. pot ash,	250	-
25.				300 bbls. soap,	750	-
				100,000 teazles,	100	-
				175 cords wood,	350	-
				1,000 lbs. bar soap,	100	
				Other articles,	500	
eries -	7,000	425	4,500	525 hides,	1,827	Mass.
. Rosse-		2 hor's$190		370 calf & sheep skin,	296	Do
No. 2.				210 cords bark,	840	Do
ns, No.				60 bush. lime,	30	Do
llinbeck,				87 cords wood,	130	
4. Kil-				Oil, blacking, &c.	200	New York
ie						
line shop	-	3,000	5,000	15 tons iron,	1,800	N. York & Co
more and				1,500 bush. coal,	90	Mass.
				30 cords wood,	52	Do
et mak'r	400	100	500	Lumber, varnish, hardware, and oil,	200	½ N. Y., ½ M
hiers'						
ks -	1,500	600	900	About 6,000 yds. flannel,	2,520	Mass.
				Soap, teazles, &c., about	40	Do

nemakers, not worth estimating: two of them do nothing but custom-work; the oth
principally. Employs 5 hands at $1.

EXPLANATIONS, REMARI

PITTSFIELD, *April* 17, 1832.—20 per cent. should be added upon all cot

ildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
-	440,000 yds. shirting, $37,400	½ N. Y. ½ Mas.	24 at $1	20 at 33c.	48 at 33c.
copperas,	50,000 yds. satinet, $30,000	New York	12 at 75c.	None	8 at 40 cts
d vitriol, $700					
wood, 120					
ndigo, 900					
adder, 75					
live oil, 50					
sperm. oil, 720					
es, 6,562	72,000 lbs. sole and upper leather, $15,840	½ N. Y. ½ Mas. ½ in Connecticut	9 at 80cts	2 at 33 cts	
	370 calf skins, 740				
ng. iron, $1,800	Machinery, &c. &c., $16,000	Mass.	25 at 1.25	3 a 50	
eel, 1,600					
y, 100					
y, &c. 100	Cabinet work, $1,200	Mass.	3 at $1		
. logwood, 36	6,000 yds. cloth, 6,000	Mass.	5 at 50 cts		
fustic, 18					
copperas, 10					
alum, &c. 10					

bout 1500 pair shoes and boots, worth about $3,500, which he disposes of in New

ADDITIONAL FACTS.

ollen manufactures for wear and tear, insurance, indemnities, &c. &c.

JONATHAN ALLEN.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 43.—EGREMONT, BERKSHIRE CO.—*Schedul*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings and fixtures occupied and used for the business. What kind of power; water, steam or animal.	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places or in what
1 tannery	$2,000	$100	$1,000	150 hides	$450	Mass
				150 skins	120	Mass
				75 cords bark	300	Mass
				Oil and blacking	40	New
3 clothiers' works	250	2,500	Not worth estimating.	3,000 yds. flannels	1,260	Mass
2 shoemakers	200	Not val.	50	Sole leather	150	Mass
				Upperdo. & calf skin	200	

PITTSFIELD, 17*th Ap*

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 44.—DALTON, BERKSHIRE CO.—*Schedule of Ma*

Three paper mills, Crane & Carson. No. 1, built 1801; No. 2, " 1810; No. 3, " 1823.	$22,500	$800	12,000 dolls.	70 tons rags, at $110,	$7,700	Mass.
				2 tons bleaching powders,	330	
				150 bushels lime,	37	Mass
				1,200 lbs. oil vitriol,	96	New
				175 cords wood,	350	Mass
				60 galls. lamp oil,	60	New
				Com. oil, tallow, &c.	30	Mass.
				4 tons sizing,	400	
One woollen factory, F. Weston, 1818.	4,500	3,000	4,000	20,000 lbs. wool,	$12,000	¾ in ¼ in ½ in
				30,000 yards satt. warp,	1,800	½ in
				1,600 lbs. cop'ras and alum,	64	New
				150 galls. sperm. oil,	125	
				1,000 lbs bar soap,	60	
				50 bbls. soft soap,	150	Mass
				18,000 teazles,	36	
				100 cords wood,	150	
One pail factory, Chamberlin, 1829.	1,500	700	1,500	Lumber,	100	Mass
				2 tons iron,	400	New
				4 bbls turpentine,	36	Mass
				4 bbls. oil,	120	
One tannery	2,000	Not val.	50	100 hides,	300	Mass
				60 cords bark,	120	
				20 bushels lime,	5	
Four shoemakers	175	Not val.	-	Leather,		Mass

EXPLANATIONS, R

Messrs. Carson & Crane, paper makers above, are of opinion that paper mill pr *depreciated* in value the last five years more than one-third, and for wear and t

tures, Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average No. of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of women and girls employed, and wages pr. day, they boarding themselves.
hides - $1,200	16,500 lbs. sole leather $3,630	½ New York, ½ Massachusetts	4 at 75cts		
	150 skins - 300				
tuffs, val. 200	4,000 yds. cloth - 4,000	Massachusetts & New York	3 at 50cts		
	150 pair boots - 525	Massachusetts	3 at $1		
	600 pair shoes - 800				

ted without remarks. JONATHAN ALLEN.

---

ngs, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

s rags, at $2,600	11,000 reams letter, writing, printing, & wrapping paper, $32,000	1-11th Mass. 10-11ths N. Y.	15 at $1 at $1 67½	-	26 at 33c.
and smalts 75					
lbs. dye woods, 150	30,000 yds. satinets, 20,000	⅓ in N. York ⅔ in Mass.	9 at 90c.	2 at 38c.	10 at 38c.
alls. olive oil, 300					
bs. paints, 160	4,000 pails, 3,000	N. England & New York	3 at 90c.	-	4 at 33c.
	500 tubs, 1,000				
	100 churns, 176				
ides, 900	12,000 lbs. sole leather, - 2,640	New York	1 at $1		
	300 pair boots, 1,050	Massachusetts	5 at 75c.		
	800 pair shoes, 1,000				

ADDITIONAL FACTS.

ntum; and still, that the duties on all *kinds of heavy* and common paper would bear educed twelve *and a half per centum.* JONATHAN ALLEN.

Pittsfield, April 17th, 1832.

Doc. 3.—No. 45.—SAVOY, WINDSOR, AND ALFORD, BERKSHIRE CO.,—

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, & apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural & other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what States such materials & pro-
SAVOY.						
1 clothier's works -	$400	$100	$150	1,000 yds. flannel	$420	Massa
				Dom. materials -	9	D
WINDSOR.						
1 clothier's works -	600	200	300	2,000 yds flannel	840	D
				500 teazles -	1 25	D
				3 bbls. soap -	12	D
ALFORD.						
1 tannery, brown	700	75	550	200 hides -	700	D
				100 calf skins -	80	D
				30 cords bark -	105	D
				20 bus. lime -	6 60	D
				Oil and blacking	10	New
1 clothier's works	"	"	"	1,000 yds. flannel.		

EXPLANATIONS, RI

In the above three towns, there are three or four shoemakers who do work for
PITTSFIELD, *April* 17, 1832.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 46.—REHOBOTH AND SOMERSET.—*Schedule of*

Cotton manufactures in the town of Rehoboth, county of Bristol.	$32,000	$24,000	$7,000	86,000 lb. cotton	$10,660	South
				3,000 lb. copperas	75	Mid
				25 tons coal -	200	Mid
				3,500 lb. starch -	260	Mid
				12 casks lime -	30	
				500 gallons oil -	415	New
				60 lb. harness twine	60	New
				2 gross peckers -	30	New
				375 lb. belt leather	101	New
				10 skins strong do.	30	New
				60 reams bro. paper	60	New
				30 lb. bailing twine	10	New
				50 cords wood -	200	New
				5 doz. shuttles -	40	New
				Agricultural products consumed by laborers	3,000	
Somerset, county of Bristol.	"	"	"	Value of leather consumed -	500	
				Lumber - -	200	
				Materials used in the manufacture of s. and e. ware	3,000	
				Value of agricultural prod'ts consumed by lab'rs	2,700	

ufactures, Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, & quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, & where.	Average No. of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of boys under 16 years of age, & rate of wages pr. day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of women and girls employed, and wages pr. day, they boarding themselves.
woods $26	1,000 yds. cloth $1,000	Mass.	1½ at 50 cts.		
s logwood 9 s. fustic 6 copperas 3 75 r, alum, and d - 10 ies 1,050	2,000 yds. cloth 2,000	Mass.	2 at 50 cts.		
	15,000 lbs. sole leather - 3,300 100 calf skins - 200	½ in Ct. ½ in New York	2 at $1		
	1,000 yds. cloth 1,000	Mass.	1 at 50 cts		

ADDITIONAL FACTS.

ather for themselves.

JONATHAN ALLEN.

Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

lb. Bengal indigo ed at $1,750	60,000 yds. plaid 12 $7,200	New York	16 average $1.17	14 average 33 cts per day	51 average 40 cts per day
	30,000 yds. stripes 3,600	Do.			
	2,000 lb. yarn at 25 500	Massachusetts			
	250,000 yds. brown printing cloth at 10 - 25,000	½ New York ½ Massachusetts			
	Value of boots and shoes 1,000				
	Value of cabinet furniture 500				
	Value of carriages 200				
	Value of stone and earthen ware 12,000				

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 47.—SEEKONK.—*Schedule of Ma*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places in what
There are three cotton factories in the town of Seekonk, co. of Bristol, which embrace all the manufactories in that town of any importance: we have therefore estimated them all together; all having changed hands within a few years, cannot ascertain the time they were commenced:- the Cove factory, so called, the Central Manufacturing Co and the Mr. Hunt's.	$36,000	$27,000	$4,500	204,100 lbs cotton	$22,450	So
				30 tons coal, at 8.	240	Pe
				525 galls oil, at .78	410	Ma
				Leather	220	
				7950 lbs starch, .6	477	Pe
				Shuttles and pickers	258	Ma
				40 rms wrap'g paper	60	
				80 lbs harness twine	80	
				38 lbs bailing twine.	15	
				200 bush charcoal	50	
				30 cord wood, 6.	180	
				Brooms, brushes, &c.	200	
				Tools, &c. hardware	110	
				Agricultural products consumed by laborers	7,500	So. Ma

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 48.—2 TAUNTON.—*Schedule of Man*

Iron works at Kingsbridge	25,000	15,000	40,000	400 tons scrap iron	14,000	Uni
				100 bar iron	9,000	Con
				400 Leh. coal	3,000	Pen
				306 chaldrons coal	2,850	Vir
				80 loads charcoal	400	
				100 cords wood	350	
				20,000 nail casks	3,333	
				3,500 doz shovel handles	2,800	Mai
				300 galls oil	400	
Copper and sheet lead	40,000	20,000	15,000	Pig and scr copper & lead,		
				American coal	9,000	
				500 cords wood	1,500	
Britannia ware	20,000	10,000	5,000	- - -	-	
Paper mill	4,000	2,000	2,000	- - -	-	
Brewery	6,000	4,000	2,000	- - -	-	
Cabinet furniture	4,000	1,000	2,000	- - -	-	
Leather	-	-	-	- - -	-	
Edge tools	2,000	500	500	- - -	-	
Tin ware	-	-	-	- - -	-	
Tacks & fine brads	3,000	1,000	2,500	30 tons rolled iron	3,600	
				Boxes, paper, and twine for packing	550	
Bricks	-	-	-	Clay	2,000	
Straw bonnets and palm leaf hats	-	-	-	- - -	-	
Boots and shoes	-	-	-	- - -	-	
Stone ware	-	-	-	Clay	-	New

Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
Hardware and other articles annually consumed $225	510,000 yds brown shirtings, at 7½ cts $38,250	About ½ in this St. and ½ in N. Y.	26 av. 1.10½	24 av. 26 cts	98 av. 38 cts per day
	507,375 yds brown printing cloth, at 7 cts 35,516	New York			

Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

0 tons Russia and Swedes iron, at 90 82,800	1000 tons nails, at 120 120,000	750 tns nails in N. Y. 100 in Ct. 150 in Ms.	96 at 1.33		
tons English round rod iron, at 160 640	75 tons hoops, at 110 8,250	To the whalemen, mostly in N.B & Nan.			
	155 tons nail and tack plates, at 110 17,050	Mass. and N. Y.			
	3500 dz shovels, at $7 24,500	2500 dz in N.Y.; 300 Phil.; 100 Charlestn; 300 N. O.; 300 Bost.			
	20 tns card tacks 4500	New York			
- -	300 tons copper 140,000	- -	40		
	400 tons lead 48,000				
- -	Ware 25,000	- -	50 of all	descriptions	
- -	3850 reams 10,500	- -	20 do	do	
- -	1500 bls beer, 10,500	- -	6		
- -	Articles manu. 6,000	- -	15		
- -	100 sides leather 700				
- -	Edge tools 2,000				
- -	Tin ware 1,000	- -	2		
- -	Tacks, brads 10,500	- -	16 men &	boys, av.	80 cents
- -	9,000,000 bricks 40,000	Prov., Newp. & N. Bedf., principally	150 dur'g the time for the work		suitable
- -	Manufactures 37,500	- -	-	-	375
- -	Do 15,800	- -	30		
- -	Ware, value 1,400	- -	2		

ELIJAH HOWARD.

Doc. 3.—No. 49.—TAUNTON.—*Schedule of Manu*

tors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures: number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per ann., which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what
tton tories	$172,000	$163,000	$31,000	755,700 lbs. cotton, at 12, $92,684 416 tons anthracite coal 2,964 200 cords wood, at $5 1,000 3,200 gallons oil, at 80 cts. 2,560	
chine-	10,000	10,000	8,000	32 ch. bituminous coal 320 57 tons anthracite coal 399 90 pig iron, American 3,600 25 Am. wrought iron 3,000 60,000 lumber 1,400	
co	110,000	40,000	150,000	225,000 ps. gray cloth 535,000 Starch, 33,500 lbs 2,000 300 barrels flour 1,800 24,000 lbs. alum 960 57,000 oil vitriol 1,700 1,400 tartaric acid 1,260 3,600 Prussian potash 3,240 15,000 bich. potash 6,000 82,700 pearl and potash 5,000 182,000 lime 1,200 55,000 blch'g powders 4,000 12,000 bl. & wh. vitriol 1,000 120,000 copperas 3,500 Lumber 3,000 Cow manure 3,000 Blankets 5,250 500 tons anthracite coal 3,500 2,000 ch. bituminous coal 20,000 Wood and oil 7,000 American drugs, not before enumerated 8,000	Mai 66,87 wor 820, Tau resid in plac

&c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are dispos en of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
-	3,230,000 yards cloth $278,550 10,000 lbs yarn 2,200	66,872 ps. worth $152,820, are used at the calico works, the prin. part of the bal. at N. Y. and Phila.	80at1.16⅔	30 at 45	425 at 45
g. pig iron $4,500 wr. do. 3,000 ign steel 1,200	-	To fill up new factories and replace worn out machinery in the old ones in the vici.	100at1.25		
. indigo 30,000 s. madder weet 30,000 . sugar lead 5,000 . logwood 1,500 s. peach and ood 5,000 Brazil wood 660 . quercitron 1,060 . gum senegal bic 8,000 s. sumac 550 . Russ. blue 1,200 . orpiment 400 s. Persian ber- 7,500 5,250 drugs, not be- merated 8,000	225,000 pieces prints and furnitures 900,000	-	306 at 96	100 at 97	44 at 30

ELIJAH HOWARD.

DOCUMENT S.—No. 50.—TROY.—*Schedule of Manufactures, Buildings,*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings and fixtures occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the U. States, and of agricultural and other domestic poductions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally
Cotton, began 1813—Fall River manufactory, D. Anthony, D. Wheeler and others	$45,000 Water	$24,000	$20000	600bales Upland cotton, value $25,000	Georgia a Carolina
Cotton, began 1829—Theoph's Shove, tenants	Water	10,000	3,000	47,000 lbs. New Orleans cotton, 12 cts. value 5,64	Mississip Louisian
Cotton, began 1825—Shove and Slade—Clark Shove and Abner Slade, tenants	Water	8,000	2,000	56,000 lbs. Upland and N.Orleans cotton 6,440	Georgia a Carolina
Cotton, &c., machinery, began 1826—Oliver S. Hawes & Co.—O. S. Hawes and Wm. Marvel, jr. tenants	Water	12,000	4,000	43,000 lbs. Sea Island cotton, furnished by S. Shove & Co., valued at 9,890	Do
Cotton, began 1822—Pocasset Manu. Co.—Sam'l Rodman, Oliver Chace, Nath'l B. Borden, and others	100,000 Water	20,000	20,000	127,000 lbs. N. Orleans and Alabama cotton 15,240	Miss., La Alabama
Cotton, began 1827—Chace and Luther—Samuel B. Chace and C. Luther, tenants	Water	15,000	5,000	90,000 lbs. N. Orleans cotton, value 10,800	Mississipp Louisian
Cotton, began 1827—A. & J. Shove—Azariah Shove and Jervis Shove, tenants	Water	15,000	5,000	90,000 lbs. N. Orleans cotton, value 10,800	Do
Cotton, began 18.9—D. & J. Olney—David Olney and John Olney, tenants	Water	8,000	2,000	44,000 lbs. N. Orleans cotton, value 5,280	Do
Cotton, began 1825—Anawan Manu. Co.—Bradford Durfee, Holder Borden, & others	50,000 Water	58,000	40,000	394,524 lbs. N. Orleans and Upland cotton, value 45,370	Miss., La., and S. C
Cotton, began 1813—Troy C. and W. manufactory—O Chace, Harvey Chace, and others	45,000 Water	32,000	30,000	250,000 lbs. New Orleans and Upland cotton 28,750	Do
Cotton, began 1830—Massasoit Manu. Co.—Brown and Ives and Holder Borden, tenants	Water	40,000	30,000	250,000 lbs. N. Orleans cotton, value 28,750	Miss. and L isiana

to used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, & rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 yrs. of age, and rate of wages p'r day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
gn material	Manufactured in 1831, 600,000 yds. sheeting, value $60,000	½ in this State, 1-10 to be exported, remainder in N. York and Philadel'ia	22 at 33 cs.pr. day	15 at 33 cts.pr day	90 at 37½ cents per day
to	Ditto 250,000yds. printing cloths, sold at 7 cts. per yard $17,500	Sold in Providence to C.Potter, for printing	8 at $1 00 per day	3 at 21cts. per day	26 at 42 cents per day
to	Manufactured into satinet warps, valued at $15,000	In Rhode Island State	9 at 75cts. per day	-	18 at 2s. or 33 cts. per day
o	Manufactured in satinet warps 39,000 lbs. valued at $18,000	Made for Sam'l Shove & Co., Troy	7 at 4s. or 67 cts. 40 at 7s. or $1 17 p.d.	-	17 at 42 cents per day
o	Manufactured into printing cloths550,000 yds. at 7 cents $38,500	Principally in New York and Philadelphia	10at$1 25 per day	17at 2s.or 33 cts. pr. day	63 at 42 cents per day
o	Manufactured into printing cloths 484,000 yds. at 7 cts. $33,880	In Troy, to A. Robeson	7 at $1 pr. day	9at 33 cts.	50 at 42 cents per day
to	Manufactured into printing cloths 400,000 yds. at 7 cts. $28,000	To C. Potter, of Providence, Rhode Island	15 at 4s.or 67 cts. pr. day	-	45 at 2s. or 33 cts. per day
tto	Manufa'ed into 176,000 yds shirting, worth $17,000	Principally N. York	4 at $1 06 per day	2 at 33cts.	22 at 41 cents per day
itto	Manu'ed into 1,477,000 yds. shirting and sheeting, worth $130,000	Mostly to And. Robeson, for printing	60 at $1 including mechan's	30 at 37 cents per day	180 at 42 cents per day
Ditto	Manufa'ed into 900,000 yds. shirtings & sheetings, and 20,000 lbs. yarns, value $80,000	Principally N. York, Philadelphia & Balti're	27at$1 12 per day	31 at 35 cts. p. day	90 at 37½ cents per day
Ditto	Manufac'ed into printing cloths 900,000 yds. $80,000	Part sold to A. Robeson, to be printed here	40at$1 08 per day	13 at 30 cents per day	100 at 42 cents per day

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings and fixtures occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quality and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States such materials and products are principally
Cotton, began 1829—D. Wheeler & Co.—Dexter Wheeler and others, tenants	Water	$6,000	$6,000	55,000 lbs. Upland and Orleans cotton 6,325	Geo., S. Miss. an
Cotton, began 1820—D. & J. Buffinton—Daniel & Israel Buffinton, tenants	Water	4,000	3,000	24,755 lbs. N. Orleans cotton 2,970	Miss. and isiana
Watuppa Manufacturing Co.—Sam'l Rodman and others	$40,000	Leased to	Massas	oit Manufacturing Com	any, 18
Rolling and slitting iron and making nails, began 1821—Fall River Iron Works Co.—B. Durfee, Holder Borden, and others	50,000 Water	4,500	60,000	700 tons nails, 300 tons hoops	-
Satinets, began 1824—Sam'l Shove & Co.—Samuel Shove and John and Jesse Eddy, tenants	Water	40,000	80,000	250,000 lbs. wool, valued at 150,000	Ameri'n principa
Calico printing, began 1824—Fall River Print Works—Andw. Robeson	30,000	-	100000	The particulars in re on a separate sheet	gard to th accompan
Casting of iron, 1825—Eall River Furnace Co.—Stanton Newell and others	3,000	-	3,000	For manufactures in this place mostly 15,000	The Amer pigs are re from Phil phia and N
Brass castings, began 1827—OliverH.Bush, tenant	-	-	1,000	- -	Mostly old block ti and zinl
Bleaching & calendering goods—Fall River Bleaching Co.—Moses Pearce, J. Whittemore and others, tenants	-	2,000	600	Drugs used yearly, in value, $2,500. One-third imported	-
Manufacture of machichinery, 1823—Oliver S. Hawes & Co., Brayton Slade & Co., Anawan Manufacturing Co., and Fall River Manufacturing Co.	Water Amo't of included	capital emp loyed is in their oth er business		- -	-
Hat manufactory, 1826: Jas. D. Burt, tenant	-	-	Capital 1,000	- -	-

—Continued.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of women and girls employ'd, & wages per day, they boarding themselves
)itto	Manufactured into 4-4 sheetings 150,000 yds. at 10 cts. $15,000	Principally disposed of here, (Troy)	5 at $1 pr. day	2 at 37cts. per day	19 at 44 cents per day
)itto	Manufac'ed into printing cloths 126,969 yds. $9,000	To C. Potter, Providence, for printing	3 at $1	1 at 50cts. per day	15 at 42 cents per day
imported from 1,000 tons, va ,000	Man'ed yearly $117,000 worth of nails & hoops	Principally N. York State	30at 94cts		
a. olive oil at 80 sperm oil do e stuffs $9,500, hich is foreign tion	Manufactured into satinets,230,000 yds. value $240,000	In N.York, Philadelphia, and elsewhere	at $1 33	-	2 at 33 pr. week
int works, as far l no part is here	as obtained, are given set down	Principally N. York, Philadelphia and Boston	160 at 73 cents	100 at 25	10 at 42 cents
ut 80 tons pigs, of foreign, and American pro- ns at $38	Manufac'ed yearly 150 tons iron castings at $100 per ton	Mostly for manufactures here	16at$1 25		
brass used,some of $200 worth, of $100 worth	Manufac're yearly brass and copper castings worth $5,000	Ditto	5 at $1 00 per day		
-	Bleach and calendar yearly goods to amo't of $10,000	Ditto	14 at $1		
-	Manchinery manufactured, $46,000 worth annually	Ditto	No. of hands are set against their other business		
-	Manufactures 1,000 hats value $3,000	Ditto	5 at $1		

Branch of business When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery & apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural & other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
Manufacture of boots and shoes—E. French & Sons, Leonard Garfield, Gard. D. Cook—Wm. Mason, Gilbert H. Durfee, E. Davol, John B. Hathaway	-	-	Capital empl'd 6,000	-	-	-
Manufacture of leather 1812—Edm. Chace	2,000	-	Capital 4,000	-	-	-
Ditto, 1825—Asa P. French	1,000	-	Capital 2,000		-	-
Cabinet making business, 1829—Geo. W. Danforth, H. Peck, Samuel S. Liscomb	-	300	Capital 2,500	-	-	-
Manufac're of tin ware and stove pipe, 1825—Thomas Wilcox	-	200	Capital 1,000	-	-	-
Brush manufactory, 1829—Geo. W. Heath	-	100	Capital 500	Every description of brushes		-
Machine making business, 1826—Brayton Slade & Co.—Brayton Slade and Chas. Lawton, tenants	-	3,000	Capital 4,000	-	-	-

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS, AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

In the above manufactories of cotton, are used 112,262 lbs. American starch, cost about cents per pound; principally produced in Philadelphia.

In the above manufactories of cotton, and machine shops, 6,565 gallons of sperm oil used, average price is 80 cents per gallon, not taking Samuel Shove & Co. into the accoun The quantity they use is set against their names.

In the above manufactories of cotton and iron, are used 695 tons Anthracite coal, co $6 50 per ton.

In the above manufactories of cotton are 26,424 spindles.

In conformity to the request of the central committee for the county of Bristol, for th purpose of collecting statistical facts, the following statement is made of the Fall River pri works in Troy, Massachusetts, by Andrew Robeson, viz. 157,500 pieces of cloth, 28 yar to the piece, are printed yearly, making 4,410,000 yards; average cost, in the brown state, 8 cents per yard. The value, when printed, depends entirely on the quantity of goods impor ed; and as it is a fancy business, it is impossible to say, as to the value of the article as a reg lar business, in as much as it varies monthly.

The principal dugs used per annum, are—

10,000 pounds	Bengal indigo at	$1 40	per lb.	imported
197,000 do	or 144 casks Dutch and French madder at	23	do	do
19,000 do	sugar of lead at	21	do	do
30,300 do	logwood at	2½	do	do
35,200 do	quercitron bark at	1½	do	America
18,000 do	*starch at*	6¼	do	do
2,400 do	*alum at*	4	do	do
10,000 gallons	*pyroligus acid at*	8	per gal.	do

[illegible]

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, & rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
- -	Manufacture boots and shoes annually amounting to $18,590	Ditto	44 from 80 cts. to $1 pr. day		
¼ or thereabouts are S. American hides; skins are American	Turns out 1,000 skins, and 1000 sides leather, valued at $6,000	About one-half used for belts by manufac'rers	4 at $1 pr. day		
Mostly American hides, some years may be put down ¼ S. American	Turns out 500 skins and 500 sides leather, value 2,500	Manufac'd into boots and shoes Sold here	2 at $1 pr. day		
- -	Manufacture furniture, per year, valued at 7,500	Ditto	12 at $1		
$1200 worth of tin plate, 800 do sheet iron, about half of the latter is American	Tin ware and stove pipe manufactured, value $3,000	Ditto	2 at $1 25		
Russian bristles used per annum, value $700	Brushes manufactured, $2,000 worth annually	Ditto	1 at $1 25		8 at 62 cts per day
-	- -	-	20 at 1 25		

6,000	pounds	sumac at	4½	per lb. imported
1,200	do	prussiate of potash at	90	do Am. & im.
1,500	gallons	of lime juice at	35	gallons, imported
8,800	pounds	of British gum at	14	per lb. American
500	do	super tartaric acid at	80	do do
400	do	orpiment at	35	do imported
900	do	arsenic at	17	do do
2,700	do	bi. cromate of potash at	45	do im. & Am.
3,700	do	verdigris at	36	do do
1,600	do	blue vitriol at	12	do im. & Am.
6,000	do	pearlash at	5½	do American
[illegible]	do	potash at	5½	do do
[illegible]	do	copperas at	2½	do do
7,000	do	gum arabic at	15	do imported
1,400	do	Persian berries at	46	do do
900	do	nut galls at	23	do do
26,000	do	lime at	1	do American
15,800	do	bleaching powders at	7½	do imported
2,000	do	peach wood at	4½	do do
900	do	fustic at	2	do do
1,500	do	Brazil wood at	17	do do
24,000	do	oil vitriol at	4½	do American
1,900	do	carb. soda at	5½	do do

And many other articles, *including the whole, amounts to about* $75,000 per year. Consume *1,20 tons Anthracite coal; 500 chaldrons bituminous coal;* 200 gallons sperm oil. Number *of hands employed 270. About 100 of them boys.* Printing cloths used 4,410,000 yards at *[illegible] cents* $374,[illegible]. *Calicoes turned out 4,410,000 yards,* worth say

Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the U. States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and
a manufac'y menced, 1805. icket C. ufac'g co. a stock co. 15.	Water-power $56,000	$26,720	62,500	160 bales cotton, 50,560 lbs. at 18, $9,100 110 cords wood, $4½, 595 200 gallons oil, 120 Belt leather, 100 Iron hardware, 100 Agricultural products consumed in the business, 3,000	Ga. & Massa D I Impor Eng Massa gra
ame estate bove occu- by the se- members d company, eir descend- from 1816 832. Now ating 6,446 lles, with s to weave e yarn, 167	100,000	95,000	15,000	765 bales cotton, 297, 400 lbs., 37,175 65 tons Anthracite coal, $8, 520 1075 gls. oil, 78 cts., 838.50 40 sides belt leather, 900 lbs. a 25, 220 40 sides leather, 70 10 picker strong leather, 76 15,800 lb. starch, $6, 948 20 doz. shuttles, 160 10 gross pickers, at 16, 160 60 reams paper, 120 120 lbs. twine, 35 170 harness twine, 170 500 bushels charcoal, 125 20 cords wood, $6, 120 Hardware, &c., 175 Brushes and brooms, 125 Tools, and other articles, annually used, 300 Agricultural products annually consumed, 9,600	Sout's Penns Massa Pa. & Mass. Massa D Mid., Mass.

EXPLANATIONS, REM

above establishment is, in part, occupied by myself, and all under the mana
several proprietors. It is valued at nearly the amount expended, but would n
hat price now. In 1829, the nominal value was about one-half that sum. A
tural productions consumed by the persons employed in the establishment, I l

ANSWERS TO

Expense and losses as above variously estimated; 30 per cent. on the gross p
; I consider a fair estimate.

About one-fourth part of capital employed in this branch of business may b
borrowed capital.

The stipulated time for work is 12 hours per day on the average. In the wi
ss, and in the summer, more: but do not get over 11¼ hours per day, on an a

Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of article annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages pr. day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
125 bales Pernambuco and Mexican cotton, 31,250 lbs., at 30 cts. $9,375 Indigo, 13,500 Other dye stuffs, 3,000	Cotton yarn No. 16, $1 00 per lb. Knitting yarn, 1 48 p. lb. Thread, plaids, stripes, checks, and brown shirtings—the quantity not ascertained.	About ¼ Mass. " ¼ N. H. Vermont, and Connecticut, and one-half in New York and most of the southern States			
Furniture and other articles used per ann., ay $400	Brown sheetings, 520,000 y'ds, 9½, $49,400 Brown printing cloth ¾ wide, 838,000 y'ds, worth, on an average, 8¾ per yd., $73,325	About one-half in Massachusetts, the other half in New York	41, average $1 10 pr day	24, average 26 cts. pr day	156, average wages 38 cents per day One-half the above number average 59 cents per day

ADDITIONAL FACTS.

[illegible] ascertaining with much accuracy, but have set down the amount as near as I can [illegible] In estimating the profits for the last few years, the reduced value alone is taken into the, at the original cost, the profits would be mutually diminished.

TIONS FROM 13 TO 37.

17. In order to answer this question satisfactory to myself, have examined the books and papers of the Pawtucket Cotton Manufacturing Company within named, having found it impossible to establish, or ascertain the rate of profits each year, from their mode of transacting business, I have made an estimate of the profits, from 1805 to 1815, a period of ten years, as follows:

Capital invested in 1805, with interest, to 1810,	$31,589		
Instalments paid in, in 1810, - - - -	12,400		
		43,989	
Further additional capital, 1811 and 1812 - - -		6,720	
Interest to 1815 - - - - - -		8,402	
			$59,102
1813, the company expended, in building a stone mill, 140 ft. by 44, which cost, including some other real estate and improvements in 1814 - - - - - - - - - -		42,638	
			$101,7
The first dividend made by the company was, in 1813, in goods amounting to $27,156 95, on which there was a depreciation, before sales were made, of 15 per cent. - - - - - -		23,105	
The disastrous consequence resulting from the close of the war, in 1815, are well known; business was suspended; and, in 1816, the company closed their concern, and made a division of the real estate, consisting of two factory buildings, with the machinery then in the old mill, among the several members of the company; nominal value at this time - - - - - - - - -		68,000	
On closing the accounts, sales of goods, &c., they divided - -		4,987	
			96,(

Deficiency—estimating 6 per cent. interest on investments as above - - $5,(
—equal say to ½ per cent., making 5½ per cent. the annual interest for the capital inves
for ten years.

The introduction of the power-loom resuscitated most of the manufacturing establishme
that had remained dormant for several years; and, in 1819, the several owners commen
with their old machinery; and, from that time to the present, have continued their busin
with various success, at the reduced value as above, together with improvements in
chinery. A profit of 15 per cent. was realized in 1823; in 1824, 8 per cent; 1825 and 18
10 per cent.; 1827 and '8, 9 per cent.; averaging, say 10½ per cent. for ten years.

In the disastrous year of 1829, the losses by bad debts, fall in prices, &c., will reduce
annual rate of profits for ten years, including 1819 and 1829, 8¾ per cent. In 1829, real
tate depreciated from 25 to 50 per cent.

At this reduction in the value of real estate and machinery, the business afforded a pr
of about 20 per cent. in 1830, and the following year, 1831, an unusual profit was realiz
say 25 per cent. Taking the three years together, the average profits will be 13½ per ce
per annum. The profits of the ten last years may be accounted for in the low price of la
caused by the general stagnation in 1829, and the sudden rise in all manufactures of cott
both of which have altered materially within six months past. The constant variation in t
raw material, as well as other articles consumed; the variation in the value of labor; and t
more frequent fluctuation in the prices of our product, will account for the difference
profits, which must ever vary with demand and supply.

18. From 4 to 10 per cent.

19. The cost to the manufacturers, of the articles manufactured, have decreased ma
rially from the establishment of the manufactory, partly by improved machinery, and fr
other causes stated in answer to question No. 17.

20. The first cotton factory established in this county was in Pawtucket in 1799. In 180
'6, and '7, several establishments were erected; and a further increase took place in 18
and '10, and a gradual increase until 1814; the quantity of different articles manufactur
cannot be easily ascertained for each year, or the exact proportion of increase.

23. Household manufactures are very inconsiderable; have diminished considerably sin
1824, in consequence of more profitable employment for women and children in the ma
factories; the decrease from 1814 to 1824 was much greater than since that period. In 181
the farmers were obliged to pay for cotton shirting No. 16, 44 cents a yard, and other cott
goods in proportion: they can now obtain a superior article for 9 cents; at that time t
farmers could obtain of the manufacturers from 11 to 12 cents for weaving the same cloth

24. There are no articles imported similar to those manufactured, or that come in comp
tition with them, (prints excepted.)

25. Home competition having supplied the market at cheaper rates than the same co
be imported.

27. The whole consumption of the United States is supplied by domestic manufactures
all articles manufactured in this part of the county. For the different descriptions, see ta
annexed.

TIONS FROM 13 TO 37.—Continued.

28. In all the United States, a few exported to South America.

30. A small part, say 1-10th, are sold for cash, the remainder on a credit of 4, 6, and 8 months; but a small amount now disposed of in barter in any branch. Previous to 1814, a large amount was disposed of, in barter, for various articles consumed in manufactures, and for agricultural products. Since that period, the course of trade has materially changed.

31. The effect of breaking up the manufacture of cotton, which is the principal business, would destroy our present prosperity, and depopulate this part of the county at least one-half; and, instead of our present beautiful and flourishing villages, with a happy and thriving population, the desolating scenes of 1816, wide spread dismay and desolation, would again be exhibited. As to what other employment the persons now engaged in the manufacture of cotton could resort, I know of none that would enable them to support themselves and families. The value of lands would be materially diminished, and the buildings and machinery of no value, as there would be no purchasers. A large proportion of the persons employed in the cotton mills are the families of widows, who would have no means of support, there being no other employment to which they could resort.

33. By lessening the present rate of duty, we should be exposed to heavy importations of English fabrics; and our mills must stop, unless our laborers will work at half their present wages, which would probably be a mere subsistence.

34. I am unacquainted with any branch of manufacture that would sustain the shock of the proposed reduction. Before this can take place, our citizens must be reduced to the wages of English labor, which enables them to furnish machinery at less than half we now pay for it. In that event, there would be a total loss of 50 per cent. to the present proprietors of mills in all investments of machinery.

35. Abandon the cotton manufacture in this part of the county, and the persons engaged in it would have no capital to employ in any business, most of them having *their all* embarked in that business.

37. Domestic competition has already reduced the price of the common cotton fabric so much as to prohibit importations. I hear of no frauds attempted in this description of goods.

Average price of cotton and brown shirtings ¾ wide, from 1805 to 1832, ascertained from the bills of purchase of cotton in the different years, and the sales of shirtings for the same periods.

Prices 1805 to 1832.	Price of upland cotton.	Price of long staple cotton—Pernambuco.	Price of ¾ brown shirtings.
1805, 6, & 7	30	40	-
1808	29	34	42
1809	18	30	42
1810	16	27	42
1811 and 1812	16	-	42
1813 and 1814	-	25	42
1815	-	-	36
1816	-	-	30
1817 and 1818	34	-	22
1819	22	-	18
1820, 21, & 22	20	-	13
1823	16	-	12½
1824	16	-	12½
1825	18	-	11½
1826 and 1827	13	-	11
1828	12½	-	11
1829	11	-	6½
1830	10½	-	7½
1831	11	-	8½
1832	11¾	-	8

It may be proper here to remark that, previous to 1813, so imperfect was the machinery then in use, and so little skilled were the workmen in the management of the same, that No. 16 yarn could not be made from upland cotton, but required a mixture of one-half long staple. Pernambuco was the principal long staple cotton used at that time, with occasionally a bale of Sea Island from South Carolina. Previous to 1814, the price paid for weaving brown shirting No. 16, per yard, was from 8 cents to 12, until the introduction of the power loom, which is the price, 8 cents, a similar fabric now commands in market—and, until 1810, the price paid for picking cotton by hand—there being no pickers in use—was as follows: 1805 to 1807, 7 cents per lb.; 1808, 6 cents; and 1809 and 1810, 5 cents per lb.; require a considerable time for the cotton to be in the hands of pickers, and the yarn in the hands of weavers; requiring a capital, independent of mill and machinery, at least ten fold what is now required.

What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures: number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.			At what places, or in what
pow.			270 bales cotton, at 11½	107,480 lbs. $12,360		Sout
			24 tons anthracite coal	192		Penn
000	$17,000	$4,000	300 gallons oil	224		Mass
			395 lbs. belt leather	117		Mass
			Lace and string leather	20		
			5,800 lbs. starch	348		Penn
			Shuttles and pickers	85		Mass
			20 reams paper	40		
			30 lbs. harness twine	30		
			40 lbs. packing twine	13		
			150 bushels charcoal	37		Rhod
			5 cords wood at $6	30		
			Hardware, nails, brushes and brooms	85		
			Tools and other articles annually used	100		
			Agricultural products consumed annually	3,500		Sout Mid
000	3,000	1,000	44 bales cotton, at 11	19,360 lbs. $2,129	60	Geor Ca
			3 tons coal	24	00	Penn
			60 gallons oil	47	00	Mass
			Leather	30	00	Mass
			Starch	50	00	
			Shuttles and pickers	15	00	Mass
			10 lbs. harness twine	10	00	
			10 bushels charcoal	3	00	
			4 cord wood	24	00	
			Hardware, &c.	15	00	
			Brushes and brooms	7	00	
			Tools, &c.	12	00	
			Agricultural products consumed per an.	600	00	Sout Mid

quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day; they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day; they boarding themselves.
re and foreign com- annu- $100	Brown shirtings, 390,000 yards, at 8 cents per yard $31,000	Massachusetts	10, average $1 11 per day	4, average 28 cents	34 women and girls, average 38 cents per day. 15 of the above average 60cts. per day.
se, &c. 25	4 brown shirtings, 97,500 yds. at 7 cents per yd. 6,825	Massachusetts	3, average $1 pr. day	2, average 27 cts. per day	8, average 37½ cents per day.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings and fixtures occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally
Dwight Ingraham, cotton manufacture, commenced 1825.	$12,000 Water	$10,000	1,200	110 bales Mississip. cotton, 45,492 lbs. at 12½ cts $6,141 42	Mississipp Alabama
				13 tons anthracite coal 104	Pennsylv
				300 gallons oil 224	Massachu
				Belt leather 50	do
				Lace leather and string 20	
				1900 lbs starch 114	Pennsylv
				Shuttles 32	Massachu
				Pickers, &c. 68	
				10 reams paper 18	
				20 lbs harness twine 20	and
				15 lbs packing twine 5	
				50 bushels charcoal 12.50	Rhode Isl
				8 cords wood, at 6, 48	
				Brooms and brushes 12	
				Hardware, &c. 38	
				Tools and other articles used per annum 30	
				Agricultural products consumed by laborers, &c. 2000	Southern Mid. Sta
George Wilkinson, purchas'd by the present proprietor in 1830; was commenced in 1812, and cost about $50,000; the former owners failed 1829.	13,000	18,000	6,000	350 bales cotton, 140,000 lb at 11 cents	South'n St
				15 tons anthracite coal 120	Pennsylva
				350 gallons oil 258	Massachus
				Leather 110	do
				4200 lbs starch, at 6 252	Penn., N.J
				Shuttles and pickers 125	Massachus
				25 reams paper 37	
				40 lbs harness twine 40	
				30 lbs packing twine 10	Rhode Isl
				125 bushel charcoal 32	
				15 cords wood, at 6 90	
				Brooms, brushes, tools, and other articles used 128	
				Agricultural products consumed by laborers 3,500	So. and N States

EXPLANATIONS, REMAR

The establishment, now owned by Mr. Wilkinson, was erected in 1812, and, from the l information I can get, subjected the owners to great loss. The inside of the building burnt out in 1825, repaired, and again filled with machinery; (the building is of stone.)

y, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
re and other fo- urticles consum- r annum $75	Brown printing cloth, 239,700 yds at 11 cts $26,367	Massachusetts	6 av. 1.13 pr day	3 av. 36 cts	19 av. 40 cts
e and other ar- per annum 125	Brown printing cloth, 500,000 yds at 7½ cts 37,500	New York	14 av. 1.12 pr day	12 av. 27 cts pr day	50 av. 39 cts pr day

tors failed in 1829, and paid about 30 cents on a dollar, after having been extensively
d in the business for about thirty years.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 54.—PAWTUCKET.—*Schedule of Manufactures, Buil*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
Building machinery for cotton, 1810. Larned Pitcher.	$17,000	$11,100	$6,000	Iron, steel, and hard ware $6,000 Cast steel. 15 tons anthracite coal 120 15 chaldrons sea coal 225 1,500 bus charcoal 195 300 gallons oil 224 Agricultural products consumed per an. 6,000	 Pennsylvani Massachuset Do
Royal Sibley -	7,000	3,000	10,000	Dye-stuffs 3,000 Starch 1,000 300 tons coal, 7 2,100 50 cords wood 187 Agricultural products consumed by laborers per annum 2,000	- -
Sweet, boots and shoes.	-	-	-	Leather, value 900	-
Cabinet furniture	1,500	500	1,000	Lumber, value 2,000	-

ings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
A part of the articles under No. 5, should have been placed in this column.	Cotton machinery various kinds, amounting to $57,540	-	45, average wages $1 40 p. day		
- -	Colored cambric, 878,530 yds. 65,884 Value of cloth in brown state.	-	15, average $1 00		
- -	Same number yds. when prepared for market, worth 92,240				
- -	900 pair boots and shoes, valued at 1,800	-	6, average 87½ cts.		
- -	Value of annual product 5,000	-	7, average $1 00		

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
Norton Manufacturing Company. 1811.	$25,000		$3,000	55,000 lbs. cotton $6,050 1,000 lbs. starch 70 35 cords wood, $3 50 100 bushels coal 12 168 gals. oil, at 75 126 Belt leather, shuttles, bobbins, &c.	Sou. State New York Norton Mass.
Norton Cent. Cotton Mill Company. 1828.	18,000		2,000	35,600 lbs. cotton 3,916 1,000 lbs. starch 70 18 cords wood 63 100 bushels charcoal 12 150 gals. oil, at 75 112 Belt leather, shuttles, bobbins, &c.	Sou. State New York Norton Mass.
Norton Cotton Mill Company. 1813.	20,000		2,000	31,000 lbs. cotton 3,410 900 lbs. starch 63 20 cords wood 70 200 bush. charcoal 24 150 gals. oil, at 75 112 Belt lea., shuttles, &c.	Sou. State New York Norton Mass.
Cotton batting and wadding.	-	-	-	Cotton and cotton waste or flyings	-
Copper foundry and mill.	The proprietors live in Taunton.			-	-

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS

Large quantities of straw braid, bonnets, and hats, are manufactured in this town in families; but, as there is no trader in this town who deals in the articles, they are carried out

Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day; they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day; they boarding themselves.
- -	160,000 yds. 4-4 sheetings, No. 16 $16,800	Boston, New York & Philadelphia	6 at 75 ct.	4 at 17 ct.	21 at 33 cents.
- -	144,000 28 inch shirting, No. 16 12,960	do do	4 at $1 25 cts.	-	12 at 47 cents.
- -	120,000 yds. 28 inch No. 16 shirtings 10,800 1,000 lbs. No. 16 yarn, 100, 62½ disc. 375	do do	5 at $1	-	12 at 47 cents.
- -	6,000 lbs. wadding and batting 600				
- -	Sheet copper, bolts, spikes.				

ND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

ven and sold. The amount made is from 5,000 to $6,000 worth. The straw is produced large quantities in this town.

ELIJAH HOWARD.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what
Ship building	$35,000	-	- -	5,000 ft. live oak timber	5,000	Sou.
				5,000 ft. white oak do.	2,500	Mass
				30,000 feet plank	3,000	Midd
				6,500 lbs. comp. spikes	1,600	New
				9,120 lbs. copper bolts	2,280	]
Whale fishery	-	129 ships & barques, 3 brigs, tons 39,623.	Value of 132 vessels and outfits $3,009,000.	211,000 bar. and casks	282,453	made
				602,450 lbs. cordage	72,294	Plym
				217,460 lbs. tow lines	33,793	Do
				8,670 barrels flour	56,355	Mary
				5,366 barrels beef	53,660	Bos.
				3,304 lbs. pork	36,344	New
				56,250 lbs. rice	2,250	Carol
				1,939 bu. peas & beans	1,939	Conn
				462 quintals codfish	1,386	Mass
				9,470 bush. potatoes	2,841	]
				3,278 lbs. chocolate	590	]
				29,840 lbs. cheese	2,387	Con.,
				36,400 lbs. butter	5,460	]
				47,900 lbs. dried apples	1,916	]
				694 barrels cider	2,082	]
				1,056 barrels tar	2,112	North
				3,960 bushels corn	2,970	Mary
				12,420 whale irons	11,178	New
				2,484 spades	4,347	]
				447 whale boats	24,585	]
				580 sets oars	3,480	Main
				264,000 feet boards	4,060	
				40,380 lbs. cop. nails	10,095	New
				7,000 lbs. braz. copper	2,800	Tann
				20,800 lbs. leather	5,202	New
				1,640 cords wood	11,480	The
Ten Spermaceti Candle works.	80,000	-	-	2,000 lbs. candle wick	1,200	Fall
				35, 000 lbs paper	4,375	W'ha
				12,000 lbs. potash	750	Ver.
				31,000 candle boxes	7,750	New
				200 cords pine wood	1,100	The
Coopering -	30,000	9,000	-	1,218,000 staves	60,000	Erie
				840,000 feet yel. pine boards for heading	25,200	Caro
				1,600 tons iron hoops	112,000	Fall r
				22,200 lbs. rivets	2,775	New
				Flags	1,100	

EXPLANATIONS, RE

In the estimate for ship building, the materials required for building the new ve are given. It will be perceived that a still greater amount of labor, and, of cours amount of timber, plank and other materials, are required for repairing old ves whole number of days' labor being equivalent to about sixty men in constant emplo the year.

In the whale fishery the ships employed in taking the right whale oil perform thei in about twelve months. The voyages of those in the sperm fishery average abo *months. The* estimates given in columns 5 and 7 are obtained by taking the whc *outfits of the former* and two-fifths of the outfits of the latter for the annual cons *A still further* deduction being made in such articles as try pots and braziers' c *kettles, which last more* than one voyage. In No. 8, I have given the exact quan *and bone which arrived* in 1831, which will probably be much exceeded the pres

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.
Swe. iron $1,260 gals. molasses 19,776 lbs. tea 3,220 pieces ravens 17,856 pieces Russia 49,959 lbs. coffee 3,185 do. missins 682 lbs. sugar 2,512 pots 9,100 lbs. sheathing copper 75,806	Two ships built in 1831, one of live oak, one of white oak, 794 tons, at $40 $31,760 50,251 barrels whale oil 395,724 48,495 barrels sperm. oil at $25 per bbl. 1,212,375 419,518 lbs. whalebone at 20 cts. 83,900	New Bedford ½ goes to Europe, ¼ to South America and W. Indies, ¼ in U. S. Sperm. oil is consumed in the United States ½ goes to France, ¼ to Holland and Germany, 1-6 is used in United States	8,000 days' work on new ships, 10,000 days' work repairing vessels, at $1 75 per day 3,105 men, whose shares amount to about 30 per cent. of the whole proceeds of the voyage
-	854,400 lbs. spermaceti candles 230,680	Sold partly in the U. S., partly in the West Indies, and part in South America	40 men at $1 25
-	231,520 barrels oil casks at $1 33 324,128	Used in the whale fishery	205 men at $1 42

ADDITIONAL FACTS.

e manufacture of spermaceti candles, the sperm oil given above is the principal
all of which is strained in the candle-works to separate the spermaceti and fit the
urning.

coopering and blacksmithing business, I have given an account of what is done in
g the whale ships alone, and which I thought too large in amount to be omitted.
inary business done in those branches in a town of the size of New Bedford is not
in this statement.

s, sailmakers, blockmakers, &c. find employment in proportion to the number of
here being no essential difference, in these *respects*, between the wants of a whale-
a merchantman. *Besides the tonnage of the whale fishery, stated above, there are*
ns of New Bedford shipping employed in the foreign and coasting trade, including
ount in the cod and mackerel fishery.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 57.—NEW BEDFORD.—*Schedule of Manufactures,*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per ann., which are produced in the U. States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per ann.		At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
2 ropewalks	$6,000	-	12,000	300 bbls tar, at 2	$400	North Carolina
Twine factory	500	-	-	9000 lbs flax	900	- -
Two tan yards	6,000	$700	5,600	400 hides	1800	New Bedford
				9000 calf skins	2000	Do
				80 cords of bark	600	State of Maine
Glove leather	2,000	-	2,500	4000 sheep and lamb pelts	800	New Bedford
Salt making	70,000	-	-	3,500,000 ft lumber	49,000	(materials us'd b build'g the wk
				Nails and other fastenings	5250	
Prussian blue	3,000	500 for st'm engine	-	Prussiate of potash	7000	Baltimore
				Copperas and alum	500	Vermont, Balt
Paper hangings	5,000	2,100	14,000	Paper for staining	6000	Massachusetts
				Sizing	500	
Plane making	1,000	800	500	Beechwood fr stocks	120	Massachusetts
Soap and tallow chandlery	3,500	1,000	5,000	50,000 lbs tallow	4250	Chiefly domest
				4000 bushels ashes	560	New Bedford
				5000 lbs grease	250	do
Brass and copper foundry; two of these	6,000	3,500	20,000	2000 lbs sheathing copper	500	Made in Taunto
				102,000 lbs old sheathing	17,000	From N. B. ship
				Anthracite and bituminous coal	500	Penn., Virginia
				9000 bush charcoal	1125	From th vicinity
				20,000 lbs old lead	1000	From N. B. ves sels
Blacksmiths 14 shops	16,800	12,000	38,500	70 tons Amer. iron	7000	- -
				225 chal sea coal	2700	Virginia
				22,500 bu charcoal	2700	This vicinity

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS

The business done in our ropewalks falls very far short of supplying our own vessels. It is believed that more than half of all the cordage used here is made in Plymouth.

The glove leather is made into gloves at Newport, R. I., where the same proprietor has another establishment for dressing the leather; and the gloves are sent to Philadelphia.

It is further estimated that there are made annually in this town 2500 pairs of boots, valued

Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women employed, & wages per day, they boarding themselves.
6 tons Russian hemp, at 240; 4 tons Manilla do $19,240	72 tons cordage $18,550 22 tons tow lines 8,360	New Bedford	20 at $1 pr day	6 at .25 pr day	
- - -	6000 lbs twine 2400	New Bedford	2 men	2 boys	
- - -	10,000 lbs leather 2400	do	6 at $1		
	2000 calf skins 4000	do			
- - -	2200 skins glo leath 792	Philadelphia	3 at $1		
	1800 do russet lea 396	do			
- - -	22,000 bush salt 8800	Mass. Con. Me.	12 on sha of the	res of fm. product.	1-5 to 1-6
- - -	10,000 lbs Prussian blue 10,000	Boston, N. Y. Philada.	2 men		
ers, partly for. and partly domes. 1200	70,000 rolls of paper hangings 14,000	E. and M. Sts.	4 at $1	-	12 wom'n at 50 cts
g plane irons 1000	Carpenters' planes 3000	Massachusetts	5 at 1.50	1 boy	pr day
tons barilla 500	60,000 lbs soap 360	W.I. and South America	3 at $1		
	30,000 lbs candles 3300				
000 lbs spelter from Germany, at 3, 300	89,000 lbs composition spikes & nails 26,700	All these are used in N. Bedf. and Fairhaven, principally on b'rd the whale-men, except about ¼ of the candle moulds, which go to other towns.	16 at 1.33		
0 lbs block tin from A. at 15 cts 1050	Brass articles 2000				
0 lbs Borneo tin 600	Copper pumps 700				
	Copper kettles 350				
	Do ladles, piggins, &c. 1000				
	Candle moulds 3000				
	1000 lbs ship bells 400				
	Lead manufact'd 1000				
	20,000 lbs sh lead 1500				
) tons foreign iron 21,000	9000 whale irons 8100	All these are used on board the whal'g shps	120 men at 1.33		
50 lbs steel 1,702	1800 spades 3084				
8 tons borax 149	2160 lances 2333				
g fish files 840	151 boat anchors 1087				

124 blubber hooks 1581; 25½ tons spikes 6120; 9600 lbs hooks and thimbles 1536; 4000 drivers 1520; 960 coopers' hammers 864; 1920 punches and cold chisels 450; 320 boarding & mining knives 640; 640 marlin spikes 320; other articles for ships 7000.

ADDITIONAL FACTS.

14,500; 5700 pairs of gloves, value $7500; 3200 hats, value $14,000, 40 carriages, value 000; and about $10,000 worth of furniture. A small portion of the latter is sent to South merica; the others are not sufficient to supply the demand at home.

THOMAS A. GREENE.

NEW BEDFORD, *4th month (April) 30th*, 1832.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 58.—RAYNHAM AND MANSFIELD.—*Schedule of Manufactures.*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural & other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
Iron foundry, coffee mills, & fine brads.	$2,000	$750	$2,000	70 tons pig & scrap iron, at $30 $2,100 3 do. sheet iron & scraps, at $120 360 Wood and lumber 150 75 loads charcoal 375 40 tons anthracite 300 American japan 150 Brass for ornamenting andirons & oth. cast'gs 275 Boxes for packing coffee mills 110 Do. for packing brads 80 Paper & twine for do. 120 30 tons tack plates 3,600	Taunton, c All Americ
Forge and anchor shop	6,000	3,000	3,000	- -	
Leather	1,000		-	- -	-
Shingles	1,000		-	- -	-
Straw, braid, and palm leaf hats Mansfield.	-	-	-	- -	-
4 cotton factories	36,000	21,000	6,500	154,500 lbs. cotton at 10½ cts. 600 galls. oil, at 80 cts. 50 barrels starch, at $11 60 cords wood, at $3 50	-
Woollen factory	5,000	3,000	6,000	30,000 yds. cotton warp, at 5½ cts. 1,650 22,500 lbs. wool, at 55, 12,375 500 gals. oil, at 80 400 25 cords wood, at $4 100	Massachuset
Shoe nails	4,000	2,000	2,500	Rolled iron Copper Straw braid 10,000	Boston Taunton Neighboring towns
Straw bonnets and palm leaf hats	-	-	-		

, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.		What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
es English	8,000 coffee mills	$5,000	-	20 at 1.33		
k plates	50,000,000 brads	5,000				
$130	65 tons castings, consisting of andirons, weights, hollow ware and castings for the coffee mills	6,500				
-	30 tons bar iron	2,700	-	10 at 1.25		
	30 anchors	4,800				
-	700 sides	2,450	Taunton	4		
	600 calf skins	1,000				
-	800,000 shingles	2,000	Taunton & vicin.	3		
-	Manufactures	7,500				
-	587,000 yards cloth, at 8 cts.	46,960	50,000 yds. cloth at the Taunton calico works, the residue in Boston, N. Y, & Philad.	20 at 1.00	8 at 40	78 at [illegible]
	7,500 lbs. yarn, at 20,	1,500				
-	30,000 yds. satinet, at 65 cts.	19,500	Boston	6 at 1.12	1 at 50	5 at 50
	20 tons iron shoe nails	4,000	-	3 at 1.25	3 at 30	
	5 tons copper do	3,500				
-	Manufactures	44,000				

ELIJAH HOWARD.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 59.—FAIRHAVEN, BRISTOL COUNTY.—*Schedu*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		
Three cotton factories	$26,000 water power	$18,000	-	77,000 pounds cotton, at 13 cents	$10,010	N. C
				800 gallons sperm oil	600	New
				20 tons anthracite coal	160	Penn
				Leather	120	Fairh
1 paper mill	5,000 water pow'r	-	-	Cotton waste & bagging	800	Fall
Aqueduct and log boring	2,000 water pow'r	-	-	Oak and pine logs	1,000	From
Shingle mill	water pow'r	300	-	- - -	-	
3 tan yards -	2,450	-	4,400	900 hides	3,600	From
				800 calf skins	800	From
				90 cords bark	720	From
Oil refining, & oil soap	1,000	-	-	500 lbs. whale oil	4,000	N. B. Fa
				10 casks potash	220	Verm
1 rope walk	2,500	-	3,000	50 bbls. tar	100	North
Salt making	21,000	-	-	1,050,000 ft. lumber	14,700	Th
				Nails & iron fastenings	1,575	mater buil'g
Ship-building	2,000	-	-	5,000 ft. white oak timber	2,500	Massa
				15,000 ft. plank	1,500	
				3,300 lbs. compo. spikes	800	New
				4,600 lbs. copper bolts	1,150	
Whale fishery	20 ships and barques employed in this business, from Fairhaven, 6,137 tons; estimated value of these, at time of sailing, $450,00					

Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State, What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
-	30,800 lbs. stocking yarn $10,780 40,000yds. cloth for printing 3,200 4000 lbs. candlewick 2,000 120,000 yds. brown shirting 9,600 1 ton yarn, No. 16 560 4000yds. checks & plaids 500	Pawtucket, R. I. Troy, Mass. New Bedford, N. Yk. & Nantucket Philadelphia Philadelphia Philadelphia	14 men at $1 17 cts. per day	7 boys at 33 cts.	48 women at 37½ cts.
-	2,300 reams of wrapping paper, value 1,250	Northern & Middle States	2 men at 84 cents	-	2 women at 33 cts.
-	Pumps and aqueduct pipes, value 2,000	New England	2 men at $1 50		
-	720,000 cedar shingles, at $3 2,160	New Bedford	3 men for 4 months		
-	22,000 lbs. leather 5,060 800 calf skins 1,500	New Bedford	4 men at $1 17 cts. p. day	1 boy	
-	375 bbls. refined oil 5,250 25,000 lbs. oil soap 1,000	New York, &c. New Bedford	3 men at $1 10 per day		
in Russia p $4800	18 tons cordage 4,637 5½ tons towlines 2,090	New Bedford and Fairhaven	5 men at $1 per day	2 boys	
-	6,500 bushels salt, at 40 cts. 2,600	Northern States	4 men, wages from one-fifth to one-sixth of the product.		
in Swedish a 630	Ship Parker, 406 tons 16,240	New Bedford	4,000 days' work at $1 75 per day		
-	11,639 bbls. whale oil, at 25 cents per gallon 91,657 3,169 bbls. sperm oil, at 25 per bbl. 79,225 102,350 lbs. whalebone, at 20 cents 20,470	½ goes to Europe, ¼ to W. Indies and S. America. Sperm oil, and ¼ of whale oil consumed in U. S. ¼ to France, ¼ to Holland & Germany, 1-6th U. S.	460 men, whose shares amount to about 30 per cent. of the proceeds of the voyage.		

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what
Spermaceti candles	$8,000	-	-	79 lbs. candle wick, at 60 cents 42	Fairhav
				1,250 lbs. paper, at 12½ 156	Wareha Bridg
				1,100 boxes 275	Fairhav
Brass and copper foundry-	4,500				

EXPLANATIONS, REI

The real estate occupied for the shingle mill, is included in the estimate for cott ries above, it being connected with one of those establishments.

In the estimate for ship-building, the materials and labor employed in build vessels only, are given, viz. for one ship built in 1831, a large amount of labor, and siderable quantity of materials are annually used for repairs.

The materials used on board the whale ships from this town will bear the same those given for New Bedford, as the number of vessels in Fairhaven does to that Bedford, the mode of fitting the ships being precisely the same in the two place same remark will apply to the coopering and blacksmithing business, as connected

BRISTOL COUNTY—*Continued.*

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 y'rs old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
-	30,000 lbs. sperm candles, at 27 cents 8,100	Sold in the U. S. West Indies, and S. America	3 men		

AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

whale fishery; so that I have thought it unnecessary to repeat the estimates for these branches of business, or for the outfits of the whaling fleet in Fairhaven.

There is only one spermaceti candle factory in operation. Another valuable establishment now erecting, and nearly completed, is not included in the above estimate.

The brass and copper foundry is a new establishment, just about commencing operations, belonging to the owners of the principal establishment in New Bedford.

THOS. A. GREENE.

New Bedford, 4 mo. (*April*) 30, 1832.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what States, such materials, and products are principally produced.
5 cotton factories	$22,000	$18,000	$7,000	130,000 lbs. cotton at 10½ cts.	$13,650	-
				500 galls. oil at 80	400	
				60 cords wood at $4	240	-
Iron foundry -	15,000	10,000	6,000	2,000 loads charcoal at $5	10,000	-
				500 cords wood at 3	1,500	-
				500 tons ore at 5	2,500	New Jersey
				1000 do	2,000	Vicinity.
				200 tons pig iron	6,000	
Shovels & spades	30,000	5,000	10,000	300 tons anthracite coal	1,950	-
				140 ch. Virg. coal	1,150	Virginia
				6,000 bus. charcoal	600	-
				6,500 dozen shovel handles	6,500	Me.
				Oil, cedar, wood, and grindstones	500	-
Hats - -	1,000	-	-	- -		-
Boots and shoes	3,000	-	-	- -		-
Straw braid and palm leaf hats.	-	-	-	- -		-
Wood pegs for boots and shoes.	1,000	-	-	- -		-

c, Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
-	395,000 yds. cloth at 7½ cts. $29,625	Mass.	9 at $1 25	6 at 50	60 at 37½
-	22,500 lbs yarn at 20 cts. 4,500	Do			
tons Eng.	- -	-	100 at 1 00		
g iron $8,000					
-	800 tons castings for factories and machinery 60,000	Mas. principally			
tons Russia	6,500 doz. shovels	3,000 doz. in Mas.	65 at 1 25	1	
100 20,000	and spades 55,250				
00 lbs. Eng.	- -	2,000 do N. Y			
d steel 3,117					
-	- -	1,000 do Penn.			
00 lbs. Eng.	- -	1,500 do other States of the Union			
d steel 1,944					
dozen Eng.					
s 400					
-	Hats 3,000	-	3	-	2
-	19,200 pair shoes 17,700	-	40 am't paid them 6,300		
	4,050 pair boots 7,500				
-	Manufactures 7,500	A large portion of the braid is sold in other towns before it is manufactured into bonnets.			
-	500 bushels pegs 1,000	-	1	3	

ELIJAH HOWARD.

DOCUMENT 3—No. 61.—DARTMOUTH, BRISTOL CO.—*Schedule of Ma*

Saltmaking.....Real estate and fixtures, including vats, mills, and all other apparatus - - - - - - - - - $11
5,600,000 feet of lumber from Maine, used in building the works - - - - - - - - - - 7
Nails and other fastenings for the same; made in Wareham and Bridgwater - - - - - - - -
33,600 bushels of salt, annual product, at 40 cts. per bushel - 1
This salt is sold principally in the New England States; about twenty-two men are employed in tending the works, who receive a share, from one-fifth to one-sixth of the product, for their services.

Magnesia Works..The real estate and fixtures are valued at - - - -
100 hhds. of bittern from the salt works, and about 70 casks of pearl ashes from Vermont, are the materials used in the manufacture; value of these - - - - -
800 lbs. of magnesia are the annual product, 30 cts. per lb. -
It is sold in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and consumed in the country.
Two men are employed at 1 dollar per day.

Linseed Oil Mill..Real estate and fixtures, water power - - - -
750 bushels of flaxseed from Albany and Baltimore, per an. -
1,300 galls. of linseed oil at 95 cts. - $1,235 } The annual
30,000 lbs. of oil cake - - 375 } product.

They are sold at New Bedford, and in the vicinity.
Only one man employed in the business.

Five Tanyards...Real estate and fixtures, including tools - - - -
They tan about 850 hides, value 3,400 dollars, and 500 calf skins, 500 dollars - - - - - $3,900
And use eighty-five cords of bark, worth - - - 600

Make about 20,000 lbs. of leather, at 23 cts. - $4,600
500 calf skins - - - - - 1,000

tures, Buildings, &c. Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

Both these articles find their market in New Bedford and vicinity.

About six men are employed at $1 25 per day.

Ship Building...	Real estate and fixtures; ship yard			$1,000
	3,800 feet white oak timber from the adjacent country at 50 cts.	1,900	Materials annually used in building.	
	11,500 feet of plank from various parts of the Union	1,150		
	6,000 lbs. spikes and bolts, part of these are iron	1,350		
	5 tons of Swedish iron	450		
				4,850
	300 tons of vessels; annual product at 32 dollars per ton			9,600
	3,000 days' work in building these vessels, at $1 50 per day, which are equivalent to ten men through the year.			
Whale Fishery...	Three vessels, 675 tons; value of vessels and outfits about			50,000

REMARKS.

The material of which the salt is made, sea water, costing only the labor of procuring it, the great expenditure in this business being the cost of the vats for evaporating, I have given the materials used for constructing these, in the place of materials used in the manufacture. In case of failure of the business, these fixtures would be useless for any other purpose, and would be a total loss to the proprietor. The remark may be applied equally to this and to all other kinds of manufacture in this vicinity; that from our local situation, the manufacturer is exposed to the direct competition of articles of a similar kind which are imported into this country from abroad.

The three vessels employed in the whale fishery from this town have been recently put into the business, and neither of them has yet brought home any oil. The articles used in fitting them, and the number of men employed on board, are in the same proportion with those stated, for the other two towns.

There are also a number of vessels of a smaller class employed in the cod and mackerel fishery from this town.

THOS. A. GREENE.

New Bedford, (4 mo.) *April* 30, 1832.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 62.—ATTLEBOROUGH, BRISTOL Co.—*Schedule of*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural & other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what States, such materials and
Cotton manufactures, begun in 18 8, N. and J. C. Dodge, purchased by present proprietors in 1821	$38,000	$42,000	10,000	160,000 lbs. cotton, at 12½ cts.	$20,000	Missis
				8,000 lbs. starch, at 6	480	Pennsy
				50 tons anthra. coal	400	do
				1,000 gallons oil	780	Massac
				Belt and string leather	475	do
				Shuttles, pickers, &c.	363	do
				70 lbs harness twine	70	
				Charcoal $28, wood $58	86	
				Iron, &c., consumed	150	do
				Brushes and brooms	100	
				50 lbs. packing twine	17	
				40 reams paper	75	
				All other articles	1,000	
				Agricultural products consumed	7,000	Southe Middle
Lanesville, Mifflin county, begun 1826	25,000	2,000	3,500	90,000 lbs. cotton, at 12½ cts.	11,250	
				6,000 lbs. starch, at 6	360	
				30 tons coal, at $8	240	
				600 galls. oil, at 78	468	
				Belt and string leather	350	
				Shuttles, pickers, &c.	270	
				50 lbs. harness twine	50	
				Charcoal and wood	65	
				Iron, &c., consumed	140	
				Brushes, brooms, &c.	80	
				Packing twine & wrapping paper	65	
				All other articles	300	
				Agricultural products consumed	5,000	
Bugbee & Haven, commenced 1812, by present proprietors	2,000	2,000	500	32,000 lbs. cotton, at 11 cts.	3,520	
				2,000 lbs. starch, at 6	120	
				150 galls. oil, at 78	117	
				All other articles	508	
				Agricultural products consumed	500	

EXPLANATIONS, REMA

The first establishment commenced 1808, with a capital of $32,000; interest add 1821, the time the present owners purchased, amounts to $71,910. The company di in goods, $10,000, and, in 1821, sold the whole establishment for $12,000, making a l original proprietors, from 1808 to 1821, a period of 13 years, $22,000 of $49,910. that time large additions have been made to the buildings and machinery, and the power doubled by reservoirs, and has been managed by one of the proprietors on the

factures, Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.		The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
Amount of foreign articles consumed $900		624,000 yds. of cloth, of various widths and qualities, average value 11 cts. $68,560	23 average, $1 12	22 average, 25 cts.	90, average as follows: 1 30 cts. 2 50 do.
Do	380	436,800 yards brown cloth for calico, at 8 cts. 34,944	16 average, 1 12½	5 average, 24 cts.	39, average 47 cts.
Do	50	166,000 yds. brown shirting at 7 cts. 11,620	4 average, 1 02	3 average, 26 cts.	12, average 43 cts.

AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

and has afforded a handsome profit, all of which has been invested in improvements. Rendering it difficult to estimate the rate of profits, no dividends have been made of any importance. The third and last on this sheet, cost $10,000 in 1812, interest added to present time, 832, amounts to $34,000. The company never made a dividend, and now rent the mill to Messrs. Bugbee and Stevens. This shows a loss to the original company of $30,000, at the ove valuation, which I believe is all the property is worth.

Doc. 3.—No. 63.—ATTLEBOROUGH.—*Schedule of Manuf…*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures; Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what States, such materials and…
Cotton manufacture, commenced 1812. Purchased by present proprietors 1821. Farmers and Mechanics' Mannufacturing Company. Two factories.	$31,500	$23,000	$5,500	89,200 lbs. cotton	$11,150	Mississi…
				5,300 lbs. starch	318	Pennsy…
				500 gallons oil	390	Massach…
				20 tons anthracite coal	160	Pennsy…
				Belt leather	195	Massach…
				Shuttles and pickers	245	
				Harness twine	75	
				Charcoal	22	
				20 cords wood	25	
				Iron, &c.	90	
				Brushes, brooms	70	
				Packing twine	18	
				Packing paper	40	
				String leather, &c.	57	
				Other articles	125	
				Agricul. prod. con.	5,000	S. & Mi…
Atherton Manufacturing Company, comm'd 1812. Purch'd by present proprietors 1823.	20,000	18,000	3,500	90,000 lbs. cotton	10,800	Lou. an…
				4,000 lbs. starch	240	N. Y. an…
				15 tons coal	120	Penn.
				400 gallons oil	312	Massach…
				Belt and string leather	185	
				Shuttles and pickers	200	do.
				Harness twine	60	
				Charcoal 15, wood 20	35	
				Iron consumed	130	do.
				Brushes, brooms, &c.	58	
				Packing twine	15	
				Paper	20	
				Other articles cons'd	300	
				Agricul. prod. con.	3,800	S. & Mid…
Falls Manufacturing Company, commenced 1813.	12,000	12,000	4,000	70,000 lbs. cotton	7,700	-
				4,000 lbs. starch	200	
				Coal	95	
				Oil, lea., shut., pick.	600	
				Wood	40	
				Brushes, brooms	45	
				All other articles	475	
				Agricultural prod.	3,000	

EXPLANATIONS, REM…

The first named company have two mills, one of which was erected in 1812; the a… paid in, with interest to 1826, at which time the present proprietors purchased, an… to . . . . $…

They made no dividends; the whole establishment sold, in 1826, for $18,500, making a loss to the first company of 56,500

The other mill, erected in 1813, cost $15,000, interest to 1821, . . 2…

They made no dividends for seven years; the whole establishment sold, in in 1821, for $3,750, making a loss to the first company of . . . 17,327

The Atherton mill, erected 1812, cost $16,500; no dividends made; and sold, in 1823, for $7,000, making a loss to the first company of . 26,000

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves	Average number of boys under 16 yrs. of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
Hardware, &c. $225	468,182 yds. b'wn calico cloth, at 8½ $39,795	All disposed of in Massachusetts	14 av. $1 15 cts.	4 av. 25 cents.	45 av. 44 cents.
Hardware and other foreign articles 200	400,000 yds. b'wn sheetings, at 7½ 30,000	New York and Philadelphia	12 av. $1 18 cts.	5 av. 24 cents.	43 av. 46 cents.
Hardware, &c. 75	312,000 yds. b'wn sheeting at 7 ct 21,840	New York, Massachusetts and R. Island	12 av. 95 cents.	5 av. 25 cents.	23 av. 45 cents.

AND ADDITIONAL FACTS

Interest being added, the company that purchased in 1823 paid in $16,000 in that and the following years, with interest to 1828, amounts to $30,778, at which time it was again sold for $22,000, making a loss to the second company of 8,778

$108,805

At the low price paid by the present owners of the first named establishments, purchased by them, say in 1823, after repairing and adding new machinery, with the personal attention and management of the business by the proprietors themselves, they have made an average profit, from 1830 to 1831 inclusive, of about 10 per cent.

Doc. 3.—No. 64.—ATTLEBOROUGH AND DIGHTON.—*Schedule of Manuf*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced
Cotton manufacture and machinery; commenced 1810; Daniel Read.	$3,000	$3,000	$1,000	12,500 lbs cotton, @ .11	$1,250	Sou. State
				1,300 lbs starch, at .6	78	Pennsylva
				10 tons coal, at 8.	80	do
				250 galls oil, at .78	195	Massachus
				300 bush charcoal, at .25	75	do
				All other articles used in cotton mill	378	do
				Iron and steel	6,000	
				Lumber	1,500	do
				Agricultural products consumed	3,500	do
Leather; Eben'r Draper.	2,000	500	600	Hides, say	700	do
				360 gallons oil	280	do
				All other articles	600	do
Brick; various persons.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jewelry; 4 manufactories.	7,000	5,000	2,000	600 gallons oil, .78	468	do
				Other articles not ascertain'd supposed to be worth	11,332	
Shuttles; Willard Blackington.	1,200	400	300	Articles consumed not enumerated	1,516	do
Straw bonnets & straw braid; various persons.	-	-	-	Rye straw	2,000	-
				Agricultural products consumed by persons employed, all the above, except the first	11,000	
3 cotton factories in the town of Dighton, principally owned by Jas D'Wolf, esq. of Bristol, R. I.	50,000	45,000	11,000	212,294 lbs cotton, at .12	25,475	Sou. State
				9500 lbs starch, .6	570	N. Y., Penn
				45 tons coal, at 8.	360	do
				115 cds wood, at 4.50	518	Massachuse
				692 galls oil, at .78	520	do
				Other arti. consumed	1415	
				Agricultural products consumed	10,500	
Buttons; Robinson, Jones & Co. Attleborough.	-	-	-	-	-	-

EXPLANATIONS, REMARK

There are two manufactories of cotton in Dighton, principally owned by James D'Wo esq.; one of which, the Mount Hope Manufacturing Company, commenced in 1810, cap paid in $30,000; in 1813 added to the capital $10,000, which, with interest to 1818, amou to 61,560 dollars. The company made no dividends, but expended all their profits, if an in additions to their estate. In 1818 the company sold their whole estate for 6000 dolla making a loss to original company of 55,560 dollars. It was purchased by the present own ers, repaired, and put in operation, many additions made, and is now valued as above. M D'Wolf is agent of both establishments, and resides in Bristol, R. I. Not having had th opportunity to see him, could obtain only the facts relative to the quantity of work, &c. as abov

s, Buildings, &c; Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
foreign articles assumed $1750	75,000 yds shirting $5,252	Massachusetts	21 av 1.19	3 av. .24	8 av .40
	Cotton machinery 12,250	Mass., R.I , Con.			
-	800 sides leather 4000	Mass., R. I	16 av .84		
- -	400,000 bricks 20,000	do			
- -	Value of jewelry manufactured 33,000	1-9 Ms., 1-2 N.Y. remainder Pa.	39 av. 1.25 12 av. .75	-	18 av .42
- -	11,232 shuttles 5,616	N. E. States	10 at 1.02		
- -	Value of straw braid and bonnets 60,000	About 1-10 Mass. 2-10 Penn. 7-10 N.Y.	-	-	500 av .40
ware, &c. 490	767,169 yds 3-4 brown cloth, 21,854 lbs yarn 63,652	Mass. and So. Sts.	31 av 1.16	10 av .25	127 av .43
- -	31,300 groce buttons, av. 3.00 93,900				

ADDITIONAL FACTS.

erstand Mr. D'Wolf has one of the blanks, and will probably furnish all other information lesired. The other establishment makes yarn only, and is very small. The other hes of manufactures are so inconsiderable in that town, that I have omitted to notice

e button factory of Messrs. Robinson & Co. situated in Attleborough, I have visited, expected, ere this, to have had returns from them. They have engaged to fill a blank. In equence of one of the proprietors being absent, they have delayed it. At present I can you only the quantity and value of the manufacture: will forward the amount as soon as ved. They employ 65 hands.

DOCUMENT 3.—No 65.—NANTUCKET.—*Schedule of Manufactures.*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
Manufacture of oil and candles.	$120,000	$12,000		80 casks potashes 70,000 lbs. candle paper 4,200 lbs. cotton wicking	Troy, N. Y. and Providence, R. I.
43 oil and spermaceti candle manufactories	The power used is personal	Except for trucking, no animal is used	-	- - -	do
Owned by 43 individuals as general partners	The machinery is screws and levers	-	-	- -	-
Manufacture of casks	25,000	-	-	420,000 white oak staves 350,000 ash boards 560,000 lbs. iron hoops	-
Manufacture boats and candle boxes	4,800	-	-	- -	-

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS

Water power is used only in a single instance. No steam or horse power. Lumber consumed in Nantucket, 1831, 2,800,000 feet boards, 5,700,000 shingles.

Shipping of Nantucket.—Employed in the whale fishing, 61 ships, tonnage 21,124
do in coasting, 60 sloops and sch'rs do 3,612
do in whale fishing, seamen - - - 1,464
do in coasting, do - - - 200
Ships annually fitted for whaling (average) - - 23

Annual consumption on board ships.

Barrels of beef	1,500	Pounds of sugar	11,000	Gallons molasses	17,000
pork	1,000	butter	11,500	Feet blocks	25,000
flour	3,600	leather	5,600	Pieces sail cloth	16 000
Iron hooped casks	70,000	sheathing copper	177,000	Tons hemp	225
Pounds of coffee	4,600	composition	20,000	iron hoops	138

Import of sperm oil, in 1831, 41,289 barrels.

The population of Nantucket is 7,225. For food, fuel, clothing, and the materials for building it depends on other places almost exclusively. Not a tree fit for building; not a quarry; not a factory for cloth; not a piece of woodland, and but few cultivated acres, are to be found in an almost sterile island. Yet it is highly prosperous; but its resources are at an immense distance in the Pacific ocean.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS FROM 15 TO 35.

15 About ten hours. Ten months in the manufacture of oil and candles, and the whole season in other manufactures. 16. There is generally so little agricultural labor here, that

Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.
	54,138 barrels of sperm oil manufactured into summer and winter strained oil, and spermaceti candles	One half in this State, the principal part of the other half is sent to Rhode Island, (Providence,) New York, (N. York, Albany, Troy,) Pennsylvania, (Philadel'a,) Maryland, (Baltimore,) S. Carolina, (Charleston,) Louisiana, (New Orleans,) New Hampshire, (Portsmouth,) Maine, (Portland.) No oil or candles are shipped from this port to any foreign port. A few boxes are sometimes taken by the Pacific ocean ships as means for supplies.	250 one dollar	
	Candles 1,286,098 lbs. Summer oil 30,348 barrels Winter do. 15,122 do Value of candles $321,500 do summer oil 668,358 do winter 404,815			
	70,000 barrels iron hooped casks Value $87,500	- - -	100	50
	135 boats, value 6,750 40,000 candle boxes, value 8,600	- - -	30	10

AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

perhaps there can scarcely be said to be a general price. 19. There has been a great deal of fluctuation in the price of the crude oil for manufacturing, and this has been occasioned, since 1815, by deficiency or excess of importation. 20. The manufacture of oil and candles has been established at least as long ago as 1783, probably before the revolution 21. There have been fluctuations, but spermaceti oil now sells for as fair a price as any article where the import is about equal to the demand. The price of oil and candles depends almost wholly on the price of oil in a crude state. 22. In the annexed statement of the consumption of articles by the ships engaged in the whale fishery, an answer will be found. 23. Inconsiderable. 25. Olive and other imported oils come in competition with oil and candle, and, should the duty on olive oil be repealed, it would most seriously affect their production. 27. The whole consumption of the United States is supplied by oil and candles the product of American enterprise and industry 28. Oil and candles are consumed in all parts of the United States Large quantities of candles are shipped to the West Indies. 30. There is generally a credit of four to six months. 31. The manufacture of spermaceti oil and candles depends on the whale fishing. These two branches are intimately connected; the destruction of either would be the destruction of both and the destruction of these would destroy Nantucket. 34. This rate of duty would not afford protection. The specific duty of 25 cents per gallon does not prevent large importations of olive oil. 35. If the manufactories connected with the whale fishing were broken up, as they would be by the prostration of the whale fishing, no other mode of employing the capital here could be found.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 66.—CHILMARK.—*Schedule of Manufactures, Buildings, &c*

Branch of business.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business.	Value of tools, machinery & apparatus, other than the fixtures. Value of animal power used.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States.	At what places, or in what States, such materials are principally produced.
Salt works -	$4,000	-	-	-	-
Brickmaking -	150	$60 anim. pow'r	-	-	-

EXPLANATIONS, REMARK

It will readily be seen that we are not a manufacturing town, except in our respecti families. This we do something at. We make the most of our coarse woollen cloth, a our woollen stockings, and about 2,000 pair annually for sale; and are sold in New Bedfo and Boston. Most of our tailoring and shoemaking are done in our houses.

This town contains about 700 inhabitants: of this population upwards of fifty seamen a

Materials produced in the town of Chilmark, in Dukes county.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Kind.	Number.	Val. per head.	Aver. fleece.	Val. per lb. in Dec'r, 1831.	Where wool is sold.	Remarks on sheep & woo
Full blood Saxony	None	-	-	-	Wool is sold in Westport, New Bedford, and Barnstable co., and sometimes in the State of Connecticut	The sheep on these islan are mostly kept in larg flocks, and little or no ca taken of them during th winter; consequently, m ny of them die in hard wi ters, and they cannot b valued so high in Decem ber as in May; and they d not produce so much woo as sheep on the continent where particular attention is paid to them. The Saxony and Merino do not survive the winter s well as the native; and w gen'rally consider the mix ed breed more profitabl than any other.
Full blood Merino	700	$3	3 lbs.	66 cts.		
Grade, ¾ -	1,000	2 50	3 "	60 "		
" ½ -	1,000	1 75	2½ "	56 "		
" ¼ -	1,500	1 50	2 "	50 "		
Native -	2,800	1 25	2 "	40 "		
Other species -	None					

ship used. Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, & quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, & where.	Average No. of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of women and girls employed, and wages pr. day, they boarding themselves.
- -	1,200 bushels, at 40 cts. per bushel	Sold to fishermen in this State	1 a part of his time		
- -	150,000 bricks, at $4½ per thousand	Sold at New Bedford and Edgartown	3 males, 8 months, at 75 cts.		

D ADDITIONAL FACTS.

ally employed in whaling voyages, some in merchant voyages, and some a fishing; conuently, our male inhabitants are spread in most all parts of the world.
This town is made up of islands, which embrace a territory of land and water (mostly ter) near twenty miles square. A large portion of the lands are owned by non-residents, d the inhabitants are thinly settled, and mostly poor, and their situation is such that they a obtain but little education.

SMITH MAYHEW, *Town Committee.*

Other kinds of Materials for the Arts and Manufactures, produced in the same town.

Kind.	Quantity.	Value per annum, in 1831.	To what market sent.	Remarks.
Cattle hides -	175 hides, 75 lbs. each	5½ cts. per lb.	Sold in Tisbury and Nantucket	Large quantities of white clay are already found in this town, and some iron ore; and several kinds of paints have occasionally been made from ores, by individuals. Gayhead adjoins this town, where white clay is also found; & there has been some appearances of coal in the cliffs of both places, but none as yet discovered.
Calf skins -	20 -	$1 each	Tisbury	
White clay -	500 tons	3 50 per ton	300 tons to Salem, 150 tons to Boston, 50 to Taunton	
Blue clay -	150 tons	2 per ton	New Bedford	
Fine beach sand	150 tons	1 per ton	New Bedford	

Branch of business.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business.	Value of tools, machinery & apparatus, other than the fixtures. Value of animal power used.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States.	At what places, or in what States, such materials are
Salt works -	$10,000	-	-	-	
Cooperage -	400	$75	$900	450 staves and heading. $450 hoops	Staves a ings in iron h Taunto
Shoemaking -	300	30	400	Stock is mostly bought in New York	State of
Hatmaking -	150	15	100	$100, wool and furs	Massach

EXPLANATIONS, RE

This town manufactures nothing but for ourselves and neighbors; and what we n ture we endeavor to make of the first quality, and always find a ready market and price than we can obtain abroad. Many of the inhabitants make their own coarse w

Materials produced in the town of Edgartown, in Dukes county.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Kind.	Number.	Value per head.	Average fleece.	Value per lb. in December, 1831.	Where wool is sold.	Rem on sheep
Full blood Saxony	None	-	-	-	County of Barn-	The same
Full blood Merino	None				stable, N. Bed-	may b
Grade, ¾ -	None				ford, Westport,	here as a
" ½ -	10	$1 75	2½ lbs.	56 cts.	Providence, &	in Chiln
" ¼ -	200	1 50	2 "	50 "	State of Con-	
Native - -	2,071	1 25	2 "	40 "	necticut.	
Other species -	None					

Branch of business.	Value of real estate, buildings and fixtures occupied and used for the business.	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus other than the fixtures.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States.	At what places, or in what States such materials are principally produced.
Salt works	$12,000	-	-	-	-
Tanning & currying	350	Ani. power $50	$850	200 hides, at $3; and 100 skins, at $1; $200 of bark	Hides and sk in Dukes cou ty, and bark Maine
Shoemaking	250	Tools 50	700	All the stock is American	At Philadelph & Dukes coun
Hat making	160	15	100	Wool and furs 100	In this count
Carding & dressing cloth	1,500	15	Carding rolls and dressing done for customers, and no stock on hand except oil and dyes	About two barrels sperm oil, at 80 cents per gallon	-

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS

It will be proper to remark that we manufacture but very little, and what we do is mostl for customers living around us; so it is necessary to make good articles, for they always se best. This town manufactures much of their coarse woollens, and shoes in their familie and they knit about 1,500 pair per annum for sale, which are sold in Boston and Ne

Materials produced in the town of Tisbury, in Dukes county.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Kind.	Number	Value per head	Average fleece	Value per lb. in Dec. 1831	Where wool is sold.	Remarks on shee and wool.
Full blood Saxony	None					
Full blood Merino	6	$4 00	4 lbs.	66 cts.	County of Barnstable	Similar remar may be made in Chilmark, wh may be referred
Grade, ¾	30	2 50	3 lbs.	60 "		
½	100	1 75	2½ lbs.	56 "	New Bedford, Westport, Providence, and Connecticut	
¼	300	1 50	2 lbs.	50 "		
Native	1959	1 25	2 lbs.	40 "		
Other species	None					

ings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, & quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, & where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day; they boarding themselves.
- -	4,000 bushels, at 40 cents per bushel	Mostly sold to fisherman of this State	2½ at $1	
- -	200 sides sole leather $3 75 200 sides upper leather 2 75 100 skins at 1 75	Sold in Barnstable and Dukes county	1½ at $1	
- -	50 pair boots at 4 00 1,000 pair of shoes at 1 50	Sold in Dukes county -	5 at $1	
$20 worth dye woods, &c.	250 hats, averaging $2 each	Sold here - -	1 at $1	
$40 worth dye woods, &c.	Done for customers	For customers - -	1 at $1; about 8 months	

AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

Bedford. The male inhabitants are, many of them, employed in whaling and other seafaring voyages.

SMITH MAYHEW, *Town Committee.*

Other kinds of Materials for the Arts and Manufactures, produced in the same town.

Kind.	Quantity.	Value per annum in 1811.	To what market sent.	Remarks.
Cattle hides -	80 hides at 75 lb. each.	5½ cts. per lb. -	Sold in Tisbury	
Calf skins -	40 - -	$1 each -	Tisbury	
Iron ore -	50 tons -	1 25 per ton -	Wareham	

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 69.—AMESBURY.—*Schedule of Manufactures,*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the U. States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places or in what States such materials and products are principally produced.
Flannel manufactory	$100,000	$1,500	$100,000	240,000 lbs. wool, 40 cts.		
				60 tons dye stuff		E. and W. Indies
				5,000 galls. sp. oil	$2,500	
				Olive oil		
				7 tons glue stuff	1,000	Massachusetts
				4 tons white soap	800	do
				15,000 lbs. vitriol and acids	800	do
				A piggery, requiring		Southern States
				1,000 bushels corn		Mass. and N. H.
				3,000 do potatoes	12,000	
				1,200 barrels sig.	600	Amesbury, Mass.
				300 cords wood	900	New Hampshire
				15,000 feet lumber	150	do
				5,000 bushels charcoal	500	do
				25 anthracite coal	150	Pennsylvania
				60,000 teazels	90	Connecticut
Chaise and harness making.	15,000	5,000	25,000	Materials for building chaises and harnesses, worth	27,500	N. E. States
Shoe manufactories	400	50	200	Leather, &c.,	1,500	Massachusetts

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS,

In addition to the above, brick making is carried on to a considerable amount. There are several brick yards, the amount of business could not be ascertained. There is also one

uildings, &c., *Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.*

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, & where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, & rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average num. of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
Wool, worth $28,000	16,000 pieces, of 46 yards each	All in the U. S.	75 at $1 10	14 at 40	76 at 42
Iron and plated work, carpeting, &c., &c., worth 3,500	400 chaises $50,000	N. E. States	200 at 90		
Worth 50	4,000 pairs shoes, worth 3,000	Massachusetts	6 at 75	2 at 25	6 at 25

AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

tan yard, where they employ, in tanning and currying leather, five or six hands.

AMHERST, MASS., *April*, 1832.

GEO. SAVARY, *Agent.*

...what kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are ...principally
00	$50,000	90,000	Wool, 247,000 lbs. at 55	$135,850	
	Transport'n 4,000		S. oil, 3,675 gallons, at .80	2,947	
			Soap, 6,600 lbs. at 10	660	Massachus
			Teazels	240	Mass. and
			Twine, 105 lbs.	42	New Engl
			Paper, 70 reams	126	Massachus
			Leather, 1,000 lbs. at 30	300	
			Wood, 400 cords, at $4	1,600	
			Sig, 1,200 barrels, at 50	600	
			Alum, 16,000 lbs. at 6	960	Mass., Ma
			Potash, 2,000 lbs.	110	
			Spts. salts, 1,000 lbs.		New Engl
			Pearlash, 1,500 lbs.	90	
			Glue, 3,500 lbs.	560	Massachus
			Oil vitriol, 1,200 lbs	72	
			Cocitron bark	500	
			Shuttles	200	
			Starch	200	do
00	3,000	10,000	Wool, 40,000 lbs. at 60	24,000	
	Transport'n 200		S. oil, 900 galls. at 85	765	do
			Wood, 120 cords, at $4	480	
			50 barrels soap, at 3 50	175	
			Sig, 100 barrels, at 50	50	
			Soap, 1,600 lbs. at 10	160	
			Sizing, 1,000 lbs. at 6	60	
			Teazels, 100,000, at 1 50	150	Mass. and
			Copperas, 2,000 lbs. at 3	60	Vermont
			B. vitriol, 300 lbs. at 8	24	
			Alum, oil vitriol	50	Massachuse
			Boards and nails	80	
00	3,000	4,000	Wrought iron	1,000	Philadelphi
	Transp. 500		Cast iton	5,000	Massachuse
			Lumber	5,000	
			S. oil	75	
00	3,000	10,000	Wrought and cast iron, 75 tons, at $100	7,500	Phila. and
	Transp. 800		Lumber 30,000	700	Massachuse
			S. oil, 120 gallons	96	
00	3,000	1,500	Rags	2,500	American
			Wool, 600 lbs. at 85	510	
00	300	1,200	Binding, 1,000 yds. at 2	20	
			Fur, 50 lbs. at 60	300	
			Wood, 35 cords, at $4	140	
			Morocco skins, 150, at 75	112	

..., *Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.*

...quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
$1,890 , 6,100 lbs. 153 5 lbs. 328 500 yds. 715 ne, 540 lbs. 675 lbs. 13 5,000 lbs. 600 000 lbs. 125 ,000 lbs. 3,520 130	Flannel, 16,000 pcs. valued at $224,000	½ sold in Mass., ½ New York, Philadelphia, & Baltimore	96 at 1.13	36 at 33⅓ cents	69 at 58 cents
500 galls. 450 0 lbs. at 1,280 and fustic 125 2,000 lbs. 400 d, 500 lbs. 30 twine, 60 , at 1 25 75 300	Cassimere, 38,000 yds. at 1.13 43,940 Woollen machinery 30,000	Boston Vermont, N. H.	16 at $1 30 at 1.16	11 at 30	17 at 50
,000 lbs. 1,260	Cotton machinery, value 30,000	N. H., Mass.	35 at 133		
5,500 shelac, 300 lbs. 99	Paper 15,000 Hats, 2,500, at 2 50 6,250	New England Boston, Andover	4 at 100 6 at 85	- -	8 at 42 3 at 40
50 lbs. at 5 00 250 800 yds. at 17 136 ood, 2,000 lbs. 136					

[Doc. No. 308.]

Doc. 3.—No. 70.—ANDOVER.

...ers.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
and s, ors T. d	$1,600	$200	$2,400	600 hides, at $2	$1,200	Massachusetts
				1,200 calf skins	1,200	
				Bark, 60 cords	480	
nu- pro- s and it	1,000	Transp. 500	10,000	Sole leather, 25,000 lbs. at 23	5,750	
				Upper leather, 1,500 lbs. at 2 50	3,750	
				Morrocco skins, 1,500	1,225	
				Sheetings, 2,000 yards at 10	200	
				Thread, 200 lbs at 30	60	

Andover, taken

tinued.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
	Upper leather, 12,000 sides $3,600 C. skins, 1,200 at 1 75 2,100 Sheep skins 300	Andover	6 at $1		
lin. sheeting, 2,000 pounds, at 17 340 lag. thread, 500 lbs. at 55 275	Shoes manufactured, 38,000 pairs, at 80 30,400	⅔ Maryland, ⅓ Boston	45 at 75	10 at 33⅓	50 at

MERRILL PETTENGILL.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 71.—BOXFORD.—*Schedule of Manufactures, Buil*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
Manufacture of shoes	$75	$10	$300	Materials for shoes worth $1,000	Massachusett
Blacksmiths	250	120	100	Coal worth 100	N. Hampshir

EXPLANATIONS, REMARK

Boxford is a farming town; there are some mechanics there who are principally employ by persons living in other towns. There is a cotton factory now undergoing repairs, and

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 72.—BRADFORD.—*Schedule of Manufactures, Bui*

Manufacture of boots and shoes, principally by 16 persons or firms	$7,400 manual	$350	35,400	Sole leather, worth about 55,400 dolls. Upper leather, morocco, and linings, worth 55,400 dolls.	Principally Massachuset a small p from other Eng and Stat
Tanning and currying of leather, by 6 persons or firms	3,000 manual and animal	500 five horses worth 275	12,350	About 70 cords of bark, worth about 490 dolls. fish-oil, tallow, &c., worth about 550 dolls. Tanned upper leather for currying, worth 3,500 dolls. American hides, worth 1,875 dolls.	Maine and Ma sachusetts
Blacksmithing, by 3 persons	manual	300	300	4000 bushels of charcoal, worth 400 dls.	N. Hampshir
Chaise and harness making	500 manual	200	800	Cloth, carpeting, leather, wood, lace, & iron, worth about 900 dolls.	Massachuse N. Hampsh and Maine

EXPLANATIONS, REMAR

It has, within a few years, been the practice with shoe manufacturers, to sell their sh at the factories. They were formerly shipped to commission merchants, on account of the sh pers. That was proved to be an unprofitable way of doing business for the manufacturer, a latterly, a different course has been adopted. The shoes made in Massachusetts are shipped

ings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 yrs. of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
Ribbons, &c. $60	2,500 pieces, $1,800	All in Mass.	2 at 83c	-	2 at 25c
Iron and steel 400	Farmers' use, 1,700	Massachusetts	2 at 75c		

AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

is expected will be put in operation in May, this year, and will contain 4,000 spindles.

GEORGE SAVARY, Agent.

April, 1832.

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ings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

Ribbons, galloons, lastings, thread & Russia sheetings, cost about $4,000	Boots and shoes, about $260,300 worth about 203,250	Mostly sold in Massachusetts, for the southern and western States	280 at 70c. per day	45 at 30c. per day	150 at 25 cents per day
Spanish hides, worth about 7,500	Sole leather, worth 1,500 dolls. Upper leather 10,000 Calf skins, 800	All in Massachusetts	10 at $1	3 at 30c. per day	
About 4 chaldrons of Liverpool coal, worth dolls. 50 6 tons of iron 600 Steel, worth 180	Mostly for agricultural purposes in the town, amount about 3,000 dolls.	All in Massachusetts	5 at 1 00 per day	2 at 25c. per day	
Plated work, carpeting and lace, worth 100 dolls.	10 chaises, worth about 1,500	Massachusetts	5 at 1 00 per day		

AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

purchasers to the South American and West India markets, and large quantities of American shoes are annually consumed in the British provinces. They can be shipped from the United States at a lower rate than from England. In Bradford are two grist mills and one saw mill.

GEORGE SAVARY.

BRADFORD, MASS., *April*, 1832.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value and average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what
Tanning	$82,700	$11,600	$237280	Bark and lime 20 pr. ct. and 15 per cent.	Bark a Maine
				Of hides $78,592	other
Currying	3,700	1,500	15,000	Oil, blubber, &c., used, cost about 20 cents a hide, and obtained in the vicinity, principally in Marblehead	
Morocco dressing	4,500	1,000	14,000	Sumac 43 tons at $50 per ton 3,440	Alexa
				73,150 skins	
				Other articles 600	
Wool pulling	3,500	500	20,000	35,000 wool skins at $1 35,000	
Shoes, &c.	13,850	1,000	150,000	- -	
Chaises & harness	3,700	500	5,500	- -	
Soap and candles	4,000	500	10,000	- -	
Iron manufacturing and blacksmithing	19,000	12,300	260,000	- -	
Glue making	6,000	3,000	10,000	- -	
Wheelwrights	1,400	1,000	3,000	- -	
Coopering	300	100	300	- -	
Brick making	2,000	1,950	5,000	- -	
Pegs making	100	100	100	- -	
Mustard grinding	200	400	500	Seed	½ U. S.
Tin plate workers	500	150	300	- -	
Earthenware	3,500	500	1,000	Lead 1,200	New
				Wood 600	Vicini
Last making	300	500	500	- -	
Hats	1,000	400	1,200	- -	
Chocolate	1,000	500	2,000	- -	
Stone dressing and splitting	1,000	3,000	2,000	- -	

EXPLANATIONS, R

In the tanneries there are 3,000 vats, averaging stock of about $100 a vat; hides at 60 per cent., bark and lime 20 per cent., labor 5, profits 20 per cent. In the business there are annually wrought about 32,500 sides of leather and calf skins. rage value of the labor and profit on each hide may be estimated at 65 cents. A ble portion of the stock is included in the estimate of tanning. There are annu *about 472 000 pairs of* boots and shoes. The stock of which is prepared in this

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
Hides $118,600	Sole leather chiefly $300,60	Home chiefly	5½ at $1	28at40cts	
- -	Upper leather, &c., skins 65,000	Do	31 at 1	12at40	
43 tons Sicily sumac at $80 per ton 3,440 10,450 skins	Morocco skins 33,440	Do	19 at 1	2 at 40	4at25cts.
South America 7,000	Wool for market 42,000	Boston and vicinity	18 at 1	2 at 40	6 at 25
- -	Shoes 351,050	Middle, southern and western States	368 at 66 cents	130 at 30	292 at 25
- -	Chaises, &c. 17,500	Vicinity	13 at 1	2 at 40	
14 per cent. of materials from Spain, S. America and Africa	Soap and candles 33,000	½ vicinity, ½ S. America and W. Indies	6 at 66 cts	2 at 33	
100 tons Russia Iron 300 tons Swedes iron 60 tons cast iron 270 tons coal	550,000 lbs. nails, 80,000 lbs. rods & hoops, 50,000 lbs. anchors, 100,000 lbs. castings $46,800 Blacks'th's work 15,500	U. S. chiefly	46at1 12½	5 at 33	
All foreign stock nearly imported from South America	Glue 14,000	½ southern and western States ½ in N. Eng.	4 at 84 cts	2 at 25	
- -	Carriages, &c. 8,560	The vicinity	16 at 1		
- -	1,400	Do	4 at 1		
- -	2,350 M. bricks 15,200	½ in vicinity, ½ at Providence, N. Bedford, N. York	38at75cts		
- -	400 bushels 800	In vicinity	2 at 75		
- -	Produce 1,000	Do	2 at 1		
Materials foreign	Manufacture 1,200	Do	2 at 1		
- -	Produce 7,000	Do	15 at 1		
- -	Do 3,000	Do	3 at 1		
- -	Do 3,000	Do	3 at 1		
Materials foreign	50,000 lbs. at 10 cts 5,000	United States	2 at 1	1 at 40	
- -	50,000 feet rough stone, at 10 cts. 10,000 feet ham'd do. at 25 to 35 cts., 30 pair mill stones at $75 9,750	Vicinity, southern, and middle States	45 at 1	10 at 25	

AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

half the making up of the same is done by workmen in the neighboring towns. There are 83,600 morocco skins dressed, 1-7 of which are imported goat skins, the remainder sheep skins, grown in the New England States. There are used, in the brick making business, about 30 cords of wood to 100,000 bricks, ⅔ of which are brought from Maine, the rest from Essex county. The stone *dressing business includes all done* in the neighborhood, including several *individuals who live on the line between Danvers* and Salem. O. P. OSGOOD

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 74.—GLOUCESTER.—*Schedule of Manufa*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the U. S., and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per ann.	At what places, or in what States, such materials
Cordage manufactory.	$3,000	$50	$1,500	Hemp -	-

EXPLANATIONS, REM

Nineteen-twentieths of the business of Gloucester is in fishing. There are but tw cabinet manufactories, which manufacture about $1,500 worth of ware. The boo

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 75.—HAVERHILL.—*Schedule of Manufactures,*

Manufactory of Flannels.	4,700	3,300	2,500	19,000 lbs. wool 7,500 2,400 lbs. allum 96 120 lbs. vitriol 4 80 170 lbs. mur. acid 13 60 60 lbs. aquæfortis 12 8 tons Vir. coal 56 35 cords wood 110 400 gals. sperm oil 300 1,000 lbs. glue, stiff. 60 Potash 25	Differ't Massach Virginia N. E. S
Combs by ten persons	2,100	1,750	1,700	Horns 3,950	U S. &
Ship building -	2,000	500	2,500	Timber, iron and tar 3,500	United
Silver plate -	1,000	350	750	- -	-
Cigars -	600	-	1,000	12 hhds. tobacco 600	Ken an
Morocco leather	3,000	300	2,250	Skins 7,100 Sumac 200	-
Tin ware -	2,000	1,200	1,000	Various 200	N. E St
Hatters, seven	6,600	1,550	28,500	50,000 lbs. wool, aquæfortis, oil, vitriol, furs, &c. 36,800	Most of
Chaise makers and harnesses.	6,200	2,475	8,900	Wood, leather, cloth, lace, &c. 8,400	N. E. S
Distill'y of rum	10,000	500	3,000	100 cords wood 350	Mass. &
Tann'g and currying.	8,100	735	10,550	Hides and skins - 8,000 Bark, oil, &c. 2,400	Maine, and N H
Currying -	2,450	625	5,000	Tanned leather 50,000 Oil, tallow, &c. 2,500	United S Massach
Shoemaking by 21 persons and firms.	26,600	1,340	35,450	Leather, linings, and bindings, 203,900	Massach

HAVERHILL, MASS., *April*, 1832.

kinds, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
Russia, ¼ Manilla	$10,000	Gloucester	8 at $1	1 at 20 ct.	

ND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

oes used in Gloucester are made principally in Rowley; the rest in other towns.

HENRY FIELD.

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ngs, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

225 lbs. crude tar. 31 50 4,500 lbs. Muriatic 540 60 lbs. Banca tin 12	1,200 ps. flannel 16,800	All in Boston	6 at $1	-	13 at 45c.
- -	Combs 17,050	Maine ½, S. Sta. ¼, ¾ in Mass.	25 at 70c.	3 at 21c.	23 at 25c.
Copper and iron 3,000	2 vessels 12,500	All in Mass.	15, $1.17		
- -	Valued at 11,500	- -	3 at $1 25	2 at 50c.	
40 bales Cuba 600	Cigars 4,000	All in N. E. Sta.	1 at $1 25	-	4 at 37½c.
Goat skins 6,665	Morocco, lining, and	Mass. N. Hamp.	8 at $1 08	-	1 at 38c.
Sumac 300	shoe binding 18,000	and Vermont			
Tin 600, Brass 200, cop.	Tinware, &c. 3,208 33	All in Mass. and	3 at $1 08	2 at 50c.	
and iron 280, 1,080		N. Hampshire			
Gum shellac, furs, Spa-	45,000 fur hats, 80,000	10,000 foreign	100 at $1	10 at 50c.	30 at 38c.
nish and Sax. wool,	wool hats 97,000	countries, the	12½ cts		
logwood, verdigris,		remainder in U.			
&c. 18,600		States			
Carpets, plate and iron,	163 chaises, harnesses,	All in N. E. Sta.	40 at $1		
&c. 4,375	and sleighs 27,450				
750 hhds. molas. 22,800	750 hhds. rum 27,600	Mass. and N. H.	10 at 75c.		
Spanish hides 3,650	Lea. and skins 24,850	All in Mass.	18 at $1		
- -	Curried leather 66,000	All in Mass.	24 at $1		
Ribbons, galloons, Rus-	575,300 pairs of boots	United States	562 at 70	128 at 17	249 at 20
sia sheeting, lastings	and shoes 372,986		cents.	cents	cents.
and ticklenb's 16,120					

GEO. SAVARY, *Agent.*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the U. S., and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per ann.		At what places, or in what
WENHAM.						
Shoemaking - Edward Porter.	$300	-	700	Sole leather	$2,500	Char
				Curried leather	2,500	M
Shoemaking - Amos Gould.	100	-	300	Sole leather	200	Danv
				Curried leather	400	
IPSWICH.						
Shoemaking - Joseph Wait.	400	-	1,000	Sole leather	2,000	Esse
				Curried leather	1,800	
Shoemaking - Sam'l Farrington.	200	-	400	Sole leather	350	
				Curried leather	375	
Shoemaking - Asa Brown.	400	-	600	Sole leather	2,000	
				Curried leather	2,000	
Currying - - Charles Wade.	400	-	400	900 sides leather	2,200	Mass
				Fish oil	100	
Currying - - Sam'l Farrington.	3,000	500	-	Tanned leather	12,000	
				Oil and tallow	1000	
Cotton factory - Jos. Farley, 1829.	35,000	30,000	5,000	85,000 lbs cotton		Loui
				Oil, starch, and iron		
N. England Lace Co.	4,400	23,900	22,000	- - -	-	-
Cabinetmaking - Lord & Lummus.	200	-	-	Lumber	200	Main
Cabinetmaking - Andrew Russell.	100	-	200	Lumber	100	Main
Cabinetmaking - P. Kimball.	100	-	100	Lumber	100	Main

EXPLANATIONS, RE

In Wenham, there are about seventeen men employed in making carts and wago are sold in the vicinity.

In Ipswich, in addition to the lace factory mentioned above, there is another, w ploys a few hands, but whose agent declined giving any account of the establishn gave an opinion that "the lace factories must be stopped unless Congress pass which would give them more protection." There is a hose establishment whicl

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 77.—LYNN.—*Schedule of Manufactures, Busi*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what States, such materials and productsare principally produced.
Silk printing commenced in 1830, John Halliday	$5,000	$4,000	-	Aqua Fortis,	$150	-
				Muriatic acid,	100	-
				Oil of vitriol,	40	-
				Alum,	50	Salem, Ma
				Blue vitriol,	30	
				Acitate of lead,	30	
				Quercitron bark,	100	
Chocolate mill Hezekiah Chase	4,000	1,000	-	- - -		-
Lynn Printing Co'y	20,000	10,000	$5,000	Indigo and copperas, valued	3,000	-
Shoemaking - Geo. W. Raddin	250	1 horse	1,000	Sole leather,	2,000	Baltimore
				Morocco and kid,	1,000	Lynn
				Cotton,	200	Lowell
Sewell Raddin -	250	-	1,000	Sole leather,	2,000	Baltimore
				Morocco,	1,000	Lynn
				Cotton,	220	
Samuel Robinson	100	-	300	Sole leather,	400	Baltimore
				Morocco,	200	Lynn
				Cotton,	25	
Isaiah R. Clough	350	-	400	Sole leather,	720	Baltimore
				Cotton,	25	-
Isaiah Wheeler -	1,000	1 horse	3,000	Sole leather,	3,584	Balti. & N.
				Morocco,	1,800	-
				Cotton,	360	
Ebenezer Brown	550	1 horse	1,500	Sole leather,	1,500	Philadelpl
				Morocco,	100	-
				Cotton,	40	-
William Parrott -	350	-	600	Sole leather,	800	Philadelpl
				Cotton,	15	-
Samuel J. Ireson	350	1 horse	200	Sole leather,	500	Boston
				Cotton,	25	-
Nathan D. Chase	600	1 horse	500	Sole leather,	3,000	Balt. & Phi
				Morocco and leather,	500	-
				Cotton,	75	-

EXPLANATIONS, REMARK

Lynn Printing Company is owned in Boston, and carried on by water power, which valued at $20,000. The building, &c., cost 40,000, but are now estimated at the first nam sum, exclusive of the machinery. The machinery cost $20,000, but much of it is now of use; and, unless the bleaching business should be renewed, it is not worth more th $10,000. It has been in operation fifteen years, and was incorporated in 1826.

, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
ogwood, $500 eachwood, 200 ladder, 100	Amount, $5,000	Boston -	10 at $1 50	8 at 20 cts.	
ocoa - -	Chocolate, value 17,000	¼ in Boston, rest in N. E.	3 at 1 dol.		
ndigo and dye stuffs valued about 20,000 English lasting, 600 Russia sheeting, 150	Amount of business valued 45,000 Ladies' shoes, 10,000	- Boston -	15 at 1 dol. 10 cts. 20 at 75cts.	4 at 37 cts. -	20 at 37 cents 20 at 20 cents
English lasting, 900 Russia sheeting, 140	Ladies' shoes, 12,000	Boston -	22 at 87cts.	-	20 at 25 cents
English lasting, 150 Russia sheeting, 30	Ladies' shoes, 1,700	Boston -	4 at 75cts.	-	4 at 25 cents
English lasting, 500 Russia sheeting, 100 Galloon and silk, 378	Ladies' shoes, 4,000	Philadelphia	8 at 60cts.	-	8 at 18 cents
English lasting, 1,200 Russia sheeting, 440	Ladies' shoes, 2,400	N.Y. & Boston	30 at 62cts.	-	30 at 17 cents
English lasting, 850 Russia sheeting, 200 Galloon and silk, 600	Ladies' shoes, 5,900	New Orleans, and Georgia	10 at 75cts.	-	12 at 25 cents
English lasting, 450 Russia sheeting, 100 Galloon and silk, 300	Ladies' shoes, 4,000	New Orleans	5 at 80cts.	-	4 at 25 cents
English lasting, 300 Indian satin. 100 Galloon and silk, 300 Irish linen, 50	Ladies' shoes, 3,000	Boston	7 at 80cts.	-	6 at 33 cents
English lasting, 3,000 Russia sheeting, 600 Galloon and silk 1,500	Ladies' shoes, 22,300	New Orleans, Baltimore, & Philadelphia	47 at 75cts.	-	40 at 20 cents

AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

Both the printing establishments in this town are chiefly occupied in coloring and printing goods for customers in Boston, which explains the fact that very little capital is employed.

BENJAMIN MUDGE.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally
Morocco dressers Edward Carroll	$2,000	- -	$4,000	Sheep skins	$2,000	Lynn, M and N.
F. S. & H. Newhall	2,000	- -	10,000	Sheep skins	4,000	-
William Gilson -	600	- -	1,100	Sheep skins	550	Charlest
Shoemaking - Abner Newhall	500	- -	300	Sole leather	493	Philadel
Samson Cummings	- -	- -	150	Sole leather	120	Baltimor
Dan'l W. Newhall	- -	- -	-	Sole leather	272	-
Tanning - Winthrop Newhall	2,000	- -	-	- -	-	-
Shoemaking - Jas. M. Buckman	- -	- -	200	Sole leather Dressed sheep skins	300 40	Philadel
Dan'l S. Ramdell	- -	- -	200	Sole leather	300	Danvers
Robert Mansfield	400	- -	300	Sole leather Curried leather	1,000 100	Philadelp Roxbury
James F. Lewis -	- -	- -	-	Sole leather	250	Philadelp
Nathaniel Ireson	200	1 horse	400	Sole leather Cotton	800 50	Baltimor
Rufus Parrott -	500	2 horses	-	Sole leather Morocco Cotton	2,000 100 50	Baltimor Charlest
Tin work - Willard Harding	200	1 horse	500	- -	-	-

tc., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

quantity & kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
ins $5,000 od 100	Morocco leather $15,000	Lynn	8 at $1 17	-	2 at 50c.
as 10,000 l & indigo 150	Morocco leather 32,000	Lynn	16 at 1 17	-	3 at 50c
as 3,500 l 50	Morocco leather 7,000	Lynn	5 at 1 12		
lasting. 250 linnen 50 , silk, &c. 65	Ladies' lasting shoes 2,300	New York	8 at 0 67	-	8 at 17c.
lasting 100 heeting 40	Ladies' lasting shoes 600	Boston	3	-	6
lasting 216 heeting 47 , silk, &c. 38	Ladies' shoes 920	Boston	3	-	
y hides, 9 c.	Sole leather 9,000	Boston	2		
lasting 100 heeting 40 , silk, &c. 50	Ladies' lasting shoes 3,000	Boston	3 at 0 75	-	2 at 20c.
heeting 54	Ladies' morocco shoes 1,200	Connecticut	3	-	8
astings 300 heeting 75 and silk 100	Ladies' shoes 2,000 Misses' shoes 1,000	Boston	3 at 0 75	2 at 50c.	4 at 25c.
lastings 175 heeting 30 silk, &c. 45	Ladies' lasting shoes 1,245	Boston	3 at 0 67	-	2 at 25c.
lasting 600 heeting 50 , silk, &c. 100	Ladies' shoes 4,000	Boston	6 at 0 75	-	7 at 25c.
lasting 1,664 heeting 300 , silk, &c. 500	Ladies' shoes 9,000	Boston	12 at 0 75	-	12 at 20c.
on 900 n 1,100	Stoves and tin ware, value 3,600	Kynn and vicinity	3 at 1 00		

BENJAMIN MUDGE.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what
Shoemaking.						
Thomas Bowler	$100	-	$250	Sole leather	$480	Philad
				Cotton	20	
Jos. M. Fuller	100	-	2,500	Sole leather	4,200	Phila.
				Cotton	100	
				Morocco	800	Lynn
Jona. Buffum	500	one horse	1,200	Sole leather	1,300	Danve
				Curried leather	1,650	Charl
				Cotton	200	
				Binding skins	140	
Jos. B. Breed	600	-	400	Sole leather	750	Danve
				Morocco	600	Lynn
				Cotton	100	
D S. Sweetser	300	one horse	2,000	Sole leather	4,500	Balt.
				Morocco and kid	800	Charl
				Cotton	150	Ly
Joel Newhall	-	-	500	Morocco	900	
				Sole leather	1,000	
A. Houghton, jr.	500	-	2,000	Sole leather	4,500	Philad
				Morocco	1,800	N. Y.
				Cotton	250	
Daniel Cross	150	-	1,500	Sole leather	1,680	Baltin
				Morocco	350	Lynn
				Curried leather	264	Bosto
				Cotton	40	
Nathan Breed	500	two horses	10,000	Sole leather	14,700	Balt.,
				Morocco	1,000	Charls
				Curried leather	4,500	Roxbu
				Cotton	800	
Dan. Farrington	850	one horse	5,500	Sole leather	6,975	Baltin
				Morocco	2,250	Lynn
				Cotton	250	
Amos Austin	-	-	-	Sole leather	45	New
				Morocco	45	
Daniel Newhall	-	-	-	Sole leather	90	Danv
				Morocco	90	

Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
English lasting $350 Russia sheeting 50	Ladies' lasting shoes 2300	Boston	4 at .75	-	2 at .18
English lastings 1,800 Russia sheeting 475 Galloon and silk 400	Ladies' lasting 14,000 Do morocco shoes 8,000	¾ Boston	30 at .75	5 at .40	30 at .17
- -	Gentlemen's pumps 670 Children's shoes 5,800	Boston	15 at .40	-	12 at .15
Galloon and silk 60	Gentlemen's pumps 1,200 Ladies' moroc shoes 4,000	Boston	6 at .75	6 at .50	7 at .20
English lastings 3,000 Russia sheetings 400 Galloon and silk 380	Ladies' lasting sh 15,000 Do morocco shoes 5,000	¾ Boston	30 at .75	10 at .50	35 at .17
Russia sheeting 300 Silk and galloon 100	Ladies' morocco 5,500	-	10 at .70	-	10 at .12
English lasting 958 Russia sheeting 700 Galloon and silk 510	Ladies' morocco sh 9,900 Do lasting shoes 12,000 Do do boots 3,000 Children's shoes, &c. 1,500	New York	43 at .67	-	37 at .17
English lasting 900 Russia sheeting 190 Galloon and silk 750	Ladies' lasting sh 4,113 Do morocco 2,600 Do leather 2,058	Baltimore	15 at .83	-	15 at .12
English lastings 6,000 Russia sheetings 1,000 Galloon, silk, &c 3,000	Ladies' morocco sh 5,800 Do lastings 34,800 Do leather 22,000	-	70 at .67	30 at .33	100 at .25
English lasting 2,400 Russia sheeting 920 Galloon, silk, &c 2,760	Gentlemen's pumps 455 Ladies' lasting sh 16,940 Do morocco 15,476 Misses' lasting shoes 1,600	-	45 at .75	10 at .50	70 at .25
- -	Children's shoes 400	-	2	-	2
- -	Gentlemen's shoes 400	-	1	-	1

BENJAMIN MUDGE.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what [illegible] such materials are
Shoemaking.						
John Mudge & Co.	$600	-	$2,000	Sole leather	$2,500	Baltin
				Morocco	1,400	Lynn
				Cotton	200	Lowe
S. Bacheller, jr.	200	-	-	Sole leather	1,000	
				Morocco and leather	500	
				Cotton	50	Phila
James Mudge -	-	-	400	Sole leather	150	-
				Morocco	100	
				Cotton	40	
S. Brimblecom	1,500	One horse	1,000	Sole leather	4,000	New
				Morocco	4,000	N. H
				Cotton	600	
John B. Chase	300	One horse	1,500	Sole leather	4,700	Baltin
				Morocco	1,000	Lynn
				Cotton	150	Lowe
				Curried leather	500	Lynn
Josiah Newhall	300	-	2,000	Sole leather	5,500	Baltin
				Morocco	3,000	Lynn
				Cotton	60	Lowe
S. Bacheller, jr.	-	-	400	Sole leather	900	Phila
				Morocco	180	Lynn
				Cotton	57	
Nathan Mudge	200	One horse	200	Sole leather	1,200	Phila
				Cotton	200	

Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
Eng. lastings $1,200 Italia silks 100 Fr. silk galloon 500 Rus. sheeting 400	Ladies' last'g shoes $8,000 Do morocco do 5,600	All in Boston	15 at 72c.	7 at 52c.	18 at 30c.
Eng. lastings 200 Silk and ribbon 80 Rus. Sheeting 150	Ladies' lasting shoes 2,000 Morocco and lea. 4,000	½ in Mass., ½ in N. Hampshire	12 at 67c.	-	10 at 30c.
- -	Ladies' morocco shoes 900	All in Maine	2 at 75c.	-	2 at 20c.
Eng. lasting 200 Russia sheeting 300 Galloon 500 Eng. lastings 800 Rus. sheeting 500 Eng. galloons 500	Gent's pumps 13,600 Children's shoes 6,000 Misses' last. shoes 1,750 Gentlemen's pumps 1,200 Ladies' last. boots 180 Do shoes 6,300 Ladies' lea. boots 300 Do shoes 2,300 Ladies' mor. boots 800 Do shoes 6,000 Misses' last. shoes 400 Do leather do 70 Children's last. boots 200 Do lea. boots 80 Do mor. do 1,500	vend 4,800 at Havanna Baltimore ¾, Cincinnati ¼	35 at 67c. 40 at 63c.	-	45 at 20c. 45 at 20c.
Eng. lasting 1,800 Russia sheeting 500 French galloons 250	Ladies' last. shoes 6,400 Do mor. shoes 14,000	Charleston and Savannah	33 at 67c.	-	35 at 20c.
Eng. lasting 398 Russia sheeting 77 Dutch galloons 119	Gentlemen's pumps 700 Ladies' lasting shoes 700 Do boots 980 Do shoes 680 Misses' last. boots 180 Ladies' mor. shoes 900	½ Bos., ½ Phil.	8 at 50c.	-	8 at 15c.
Eng. lasting 800 Galloon and silk 100	Ladies' shoes 2,400	Boston	8 at 75c.	-	8 at 15c.

BENJAMIN MUDGE.

DOCUMENT 3. No. 81.—LYNN.—*Schedule of Manufactures,*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per ann., which are produced in the U. States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per ann.		At what places, or in what
Shoemaking						
Daniel L. Mudge	$700	1 horse	$7,000	Sole leather	$7,000	Baltimo
				Morocco	2,500	Lynn
				Cotton	1,000	
Jacob J. Johnson	-	-	-	Sole leather	900	
				Morocco	150	do
Joseph Breed, 3d	300	1 horse	500	Sole leather	1,300	Philadel
				Morocco	200	Lynn
				Cotton	20	
David Taylor	1,000	1 horse	12,000	Sole leather	12,000	Phil., N.
				Morocco	2,500	Lynn an
				Cotton	800	
Hugh Davis	300	-	2,000	Sole leather	3,970	Philadel
				Morocco	1,000	Lynn
				Cotton	300	
Joseph Alley, jr.	-	-	200	Sole leather	280	Philadel
Joseph N. Saunderson	600	-	5,000	Sole leather	5,000	Phila. &
				Morocco	800	Lynn
				Cotton	200	
				Curried leather	1,560	Charlest
Jona. Boyce and Son	250	1 horse	3,000	Sole leather	4,000	Baltimor
				Morrocco	1,000	Lynn
				Cotton	300	
Chas. B. Clough	-	-	1,500	Sole leather	700	New Yor
				Morocco	700	Lynn
				Cotton	160	
				Curried leather	370	Charlest
George Johnson	700	1 horse	8,000	Sole leather	6,00	Balt., Pl
				Morocco	1,5	Phil., Ly
				Cotton	400	
Newhall and Robinson	200	-	3,000	Sole leather	4,200	Philadel
				Cotton	100	
				Kid leather	30	Charlest

&c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
English lasting $7,000	- -	½ Boston, ½ N. York, ½ Phila.	40 at 83c.	[illegible] at 50c	100 at 3c
Silk and galloon 5,690					
Russia sheeting 1,000					
English lasting 300	Ladies last'g shoes	-	5 at 67	-	8 at 25
Russia sheeting 120	and boots $2,800				
French galloons 200	Morocco boots 1,200				
English lastings 700	Ladies' last. shs. 4,300				
Russia sheeting 120	Morocco do 1,200	All in Boston	12 at 75	-	10 at 25
Fr. silk & galloons 75					
English thread 40					
English lastings 7,000	Ladies' last. do 38,000	N. Y., Philad.	85 at 75	12 at 45	80 at 33
Russia sheetings 2,000	Misses' do 3,000	Charlst'n, S. C.			
Galloons & silk 2,000	Ladies' mor. do 7,000	Savannah			
Ribbons 2,500	Gentlemen's slip. 6,000				
English lastings 1,400	Lad's' l bt & sh. 5,200	Phila. & Boston	15 at 75	7 at 67	30 at 20
Russia sheetings 450	Misses' lst. shoes 1,030				
Silk, galloons, and	Gentlemen's pps. 1,922				
ribbons 940	Ladies' lea &mo. 2,590				
	Child'n's lst shs. 1,634				
English lasting 200	Ladies' lst. do 1,200	Georgia	2	-	2
Russia sheeting 30					
English lastings 1,000	Do do sh. & bts. 13,000	Philadelphia	45 at 75	-	50 at 17
Galloons, ribbons,	Do lea do do 3,500	-			
and silks 150	Do mo. do do 8,000				
Russia sheeting 400					
English lastings 1,000	Ladies' l. b. & shs. 6,000	⅓ to Boston			
Russia sheeting 200	Do mor. do do 4,000	N. Y. Bal. Phi.	35 at 60	10 at 30	45 at 16
German linen 500	Child'ns mo bts. 9,000				
Gall'ns, rib., & silk 250	Misses' do shoes 1,0[illegible]				
English lasting 440	Ladies' last. do 500	⅔ Boston	15 at 50	-	15 at 18
Gall'ns, silk, & rib. 144	Do mor. boots 435				
Russia sheeting 100	Gentlemen's pps. 400				
English lastings 6,000	Children's shoes 1,450				
Russia sheetings 2,000	Ladies' last. do 38,000	Georgia, S. C.,	75 at 75	-	60 at 20
Galloons & silks 1,800	Children's do do 2,000	N. Or., N. Y.			
Ribbons 1,800	Ladies' mor. do 8,000				
English lastings 2,600	Ladies' last. do 17,500	Providence, R	35 at 67	-	30 at 20
Galloons and silk 600	Do kid do 2,500	Island			
Russia sheeting 475					

BENJAMIN MUDGE.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what
Shoemaking.						
Charles. Winslow	$ 600	One horse	-	Sole leather	$3,000	Philad
				Morocco	500	
				Cotton	200	
Isaiah Chase -	350	-	$1,000	Sole leather	1,400	Danve
				Morocco	950	Boston
				Curried leather	630	Charle
				Cotton	280	
Estes Newhall -	-	-	-	Sole leather	100	Danve
				Morocco	100	
Wm. S. Boyce -	500	-	2,200	Sole leather	2,500	Philad
				Morocco	359	Lynn
				Cotton	175	
Micajah C. Pratt	1,000	One horse	8,000	Sole leather	10,850	Danve
				Morocco	3,085	Saugus
				Curried leather	2,512	Charle
				Cotton	510	
Isaiah Breed -	600	One horse	7,000	Sole leather	8,382	Balt. &
				Morocco	2,524	Lynn
				Curried leather	2,250	Charle
				Cotton	438	
James Pratt -	500	One horse	6,000	Sole leather	8,880	Baltim
				Morocco	942	Charle
				Cotton	1,286	
Amos Mower -	800	-	4,000	Sole leather	4,220	Philad
				Morocco	1,000	Lynn
				Curried leather	400	Charle
				Cotton	100	
Daniel Chase -	500	One horse	6,550	Sole leather	7,432	Danve
				Morocco	1,114	Baltim
				Cotton	475	
Samuel Boyce -	500	One horse	7,000	Sole leather	6,000	Danve
				Morocco	4,420	Philad
				Cotton	600	
Charles Chase -	600	One horse	2,000	Sole leather	2,000	Danve
				Morocco	500	Lynn
				Cotton	200	
Stephen Oliver -	500	One horse	4,500	Sole leather	3,750	Philad
				Morocco	500	
				Cotton	150	

EXPLANATIONS, R

Besides the above business, there are ten small schooners, manned by eighty go into the bay for cod-fish, from November to March, inclusive. The fish are landing, to supply the vicinity, at from one to one and a half cent per pound. T income, clear of outfits, may be estimated at $100 per man for the season; b season it amounted to $150.

ings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportions in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
Eng. lasting $3,300	Ladies' shoes $16,000	Boston, N Y., and Philadel.	25 at 67 cts.	12 at 25c.	35 at 25c.
Russia sheeting 845	Children's do 538				
Galloon & silk 1,680	Morocco do 3,000				
- -	Children's boots 4,800	Balt. & Phil.	8 at 35	12 at 30	20 at 12
- -	- -				
- -	Gentlemen's slip'rs 500	Boston	2	-	2
English lasting 2,025	Ladies' las. shoes 10,832	Baltimore	21 at 80	4 at 25	20 at 20
Russia sheeting 500	Do morocco do 1,739				
Galloon & silk 1,050	Children's do 1,549				
English lasting 4,382	Ladies' las. shoes 24,059	Southern States	60 at 80	60 at 50	130 at 25
Russia sheeting 1,530	Do morocco do 1[illegible],908				
Galloon, silk, &c. 3,780	Children's do 6,231				
- -	Leather do 12,068				
- -	Misses' do 4,644				
English lasting 4,512	Ladies' last. do 27,979	S. & W. States	55 at 80	32 at 60	87 at 20
Russia sheeting 1,150	Moroc. & leath. do 18,086				
Galloon & silk 3,260	Gentl's pumps 3,025				
	Children's shoes 5,514				
English lasting 7,678	Ladies & chil. do 40,000	N. Y., Balt., & New Orleans.	80 at 60	20 at 35	90 at 17
Russia sheeting 1,223	Ladies' mor. do 3,500				
Galloon & silk 4,998					
English lasting 1,200	Ladies' las. shoes 11,460	N Y. & Balt.	30 at 65	10 at 65	40 at 17
Russia sheeting 600	Do leather do 4,000				
Galloon & silk 900	Do morocco do 4,000				
English lasting 6,470	Ladies & chil. do 35,350	S. & W. States	64 at 75	16 at 33	80 at 18
Russia sheeting 1,012	Do morocco do 5,630				
Galloon & silk 3,020					
English lasting 2,800	Lad. & ch. boots 6,200	N. Y. & Boston	55 at 75	20 at 40	80 at 17
Russia sheeting 700	Do morocco do 5,600				
Galloon & silk 2,500	Do lasting shoes 23,200				
English lasting 1,000	Ch. shoes & boots 2,000	Boston, N. Y. & Baltimore.	12 at 75	8 at 45	20 at 20
Russia sheeting 200	Ladies' mor. shoes 2,000				
Galloon & silk 500	Do lasting do 8,000				
English lasting 3,100	Ladies' shoes 22,000	Southern States & W. Indies.	36 at 75		36 at 20
Russia sheeting 600					
Galloon & silk 1,400					

AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

Three whale ships are owned in town, which go into the South Atlantic, and employ forty-five men.

Since the duty was first charged on foreign shoes, the branch carried on in this town has had but very little competition from abroad.

BENJAMIN MUDGE.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 83.—LYNNFIELD AND HAMILTON.—*Schedule of Manu*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings and fixtures occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus other than the fixtures Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
Shoemaking.						
Moses Richardson	$200	-	$400	Sole leather,	$480	Charlestown, M
				Curried leather,	465	
William Perkins	200	-	300	Sole leather,	325	Philadelphia
				Morocco,	320	
Joshua Hewes -	200	-	700	Sole leather,	1,500	Charlestown, M
				Curried leather,	1,700	
W. & G. Whittredge	300	-	400	Sole leather,	837	Philadelphia
				Curried leather,	708	Charlestown, M
				Binding,	80	
William Skinner	-	-	-	Sole leather,	200	Charlestown, M
				Curried leather,	220	Charlestown, M
Matthew Cox -	100	-	200	Sole leather,	150	Philadelphia
				Morocco,	150	Charlestown, M
HAMILTON.						
Sawing veneers -	2,000	2,500	-	- - -		- -
Daniel Anibal						

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS,

In Lynnfield, besides the above named, there is a small woollen factory which has lately commenced, which employs about four men and three boys.

, Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, & rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
eeting, $100	Gentlemen's shoes, $1,400 Ladies' shoes, 900	All in Mass.	2 at 70 cts.	2 at 50 cents	3 at 20 cents
eeting, 50 100	Ladies shoes, 1,600	All in Boston	2 at 70 cts.	1 at 40 cents	3 at 9 cents
eeting, 160	Gentlemen's shoes, 3,220	All in Boston	8 at 40 cts.	3 at 30 cents	11 at 8 cents
eeting, 200	Gentlemen's shoes, 2,590 Ladies' shoes, 850 Children's shoes, 550	All in Mass.	10 at 43 cts.	-	8 at 10 cents
eeting, 50 40	Gentlemen's shoes, 1,500	All in Boston	2 at 45 cts.	-	2 at 12 cents
eeting, 50 45	Ladies' shoes, 1,200	All in Boston	3 at 50 cts.	-	3 at 10 cents
y, 4,000	Veneers, - -	New England	7 at 1 dol.		

DDITIONAL FACTS.

mmon there is an oil mill, but it has been idle the past year, in consequence of the rice of flaxseed.

BENJAMIN MUDGE.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 84.—MARBLEHEAD.—*Schedule of Manufacture*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
Shoemaking.						
Hawks, Orne, & Co.	$200	- -	$1,000	Sole leather	$1,200	New York
				Morocco	1,600	Lynn
				Cotton	350	
A. & W. Hooper	300	- -	600	Sole leather	700	Baltimore
				Morocco	450	Lynn
				Cotton	200	
Tho. Wooldridge	300	- -	1,000	Sole leather	1,500	Philadelphia
				Morocco	2,000	Boston
				Cotton	400	
Samuel Goodwin	200	- -	300	Sole leather	300	Baltimore
				Cotton	100	
Hooper Goodwin	150	- -	400	Sole leather	200	Boston
				Morocco	200	
				Cotton	50	
John Orne -	150	- -	1,000	Sole leather	1,200	Philadelphia
				Morocco	1,700	New York
				Cotton	380	
Saml. Sparhawk	200	- -	600	Sole leather	900	Baltimore
				Morocco	1,200	New York
				Cotton	200	
O. Blanchfield -	200	- -	500	Sole leather	450	Baltimore
				Curried leather	350	Boston
Joseph W. Snow	300	- -	400	Sole leather	300	Baltimore
				Morocco	400	Boston
				Cotton	200	
Jona. B. Mason -	200	- -	500	Sole leather	600	Baltimore
				Morocco	800	Lynn
				Cotton	150	
George Roundy -	200	- -	400	Sole leather	800	Philadelphia
				Morocco	500	Boston
				Cotton	150	
James Smith -	300	- -	600	Sole leather	600	Philadelphia
				Morocco	730	Boston
				Cotton	200	
Benjamin Brown	350	- -	700	Sole leather	750	Philadelphia
				Morocco	850	Boston
				Cotton	150	
Thomas Foss -	200	- -	500	Sole leather	250	Baltimore
				Curried leather	300	Boston

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS,

More than 400 additional shoemakers live in this town, but as they work for Lynn employers, are included in the report of that town

Many citizens of this town go to sea or fishing in the summer, and make shoes in the winter; but the above is the "average number" employed.

gs, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages pr. day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
ish ferret $300	Children's boots $6,400	All in Boston	4 at 67cts.	8 as 36c.	12 at 17c.
sh lasting 750	Children's boots 3,800	do	- -	12 at 25c.	15 at 12c.
ish ferret 500	Children's boots 12,000	do	25 at 50cts.	-	30 at 12c.
ish lasting 400 on 100	Children's boots 3,000	do	-	8 at 15c.	6 at 12c.
ish ferret 50	Gentlemen's slip'rs 1,000	do	- -	4 at 17c.	4 at 8c.
ish ferret and lk 300	Children's boots 8,000	do	- -	20 at 40c.	16 at 9c.
ish ferret and lk 200	Children's boots 6,000	do	4 at 60cts.	8 at 24c.	12 at 2c.
- -	Boys' shoes 2,000	do	4 at 67cts.		
ish ferret and lk 150	Children's boots 4,000	do	- -	6 at 25c.	6 at 10c.
ish ferret and lk 150	Children and misses' shoes 5,000	do	4 at 50cts.	6 at 20c	12 at 9c.
- -	Gentlemen's slip'rs 3,000	do	6 at 40cts.	-	5 at 17c.
ish ferret and lk 150	Children's boots 4,000	do	- -	10 at 25c.	8 at 12c.
ish ferret and lk 200	Children's boots 5,000	do	2 at 50cts.	8 at 25c.	8 at 16c.
- -	Boys' shoes 1,000	do	2 at 50cts.		

) ADDITIONAL FACTS.

is town was, until the last war, almost entirely destitute of manufactories of any kind, ot those immediately connected with their staple, the fisheries. Competition in the n fish market has materially changed the business of the town, and even the remain- shermen now depend chiefly on the home market.

BENJAMIN MUDGE.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the U. States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what States, such materials and
Cordage factory - Andrew Lackey.	$3,000	$1,400	$1,50	75 barrels tar 15 tons hemp	$150 2,400	N. C Kent
Cordage factory - J. & I. Wilson.	6,000	400	5,000	8 tons hemp 200 bbls tar	1,280 400	d N. C
Cod-line factory - Thomas Evans.	1,300	-	300	4000 lbs flax	400	Mass
Visiting card factory Samuel Avery.	400	500	1,200	1000 reams paper	4,000	Mass
Tobacco factory - Sam'l Manning.	700	-	500	27,000 lbs tobacco Essences Boxes, &c.	1,600 48 800	Kent
Cabinet work - Devereaux & Chin.	1,500	-	1,200	Lumber	300	Main
Tinware factory - Daniel Weed.	1,700	700	500	-	-	
Coopering - Henry Sweat.	1,500	400	600	Staves and hoops	1,500	N. E
Soap factory - Thomas Brown.	600	-	300	Ashes, potash, &c.	360	

EXPLANATIONS, REMA

Fifty-nine vessels are employed in fishing, which average seventy-five tons, and a ned by four hundred and twelve men and boys The number of fish taken last seas one million six hundred and eighty-two thousand six hundred and fifty, and valu $132,500. Eight hundred and eighty five barrels of oil, valued at $12,390.

After deducting $32,000 for salt and $6000 for bait, the hands will receive about each for about eight months' services.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
25 tns Manilla grass $5,875 15 Russia hemp 3,750	Cordage $17,600	¾ in Boston	10 at 1.00	10 at .50	
100 tons R. hemp 25,000 50 Manilla gr. 11,750	Cordage 45,000	-	17 at 1.17	10 at .50	
5 tons R. hemp 1,200	Codlines 3,500	All in Mass.	2 at 1.17	1 at .50	4 at .30
- -	Visiting cards 6,000	All in Mass.	3 at 1.00	2 at .50	3 at .30
1500lbs Cuba tobacco 375 3000 St. Domingo 1,360	Segars 11,109	Mass. & R. I.	2 at 1.00	-	6 at .50
Mahogany 400 Ornaments 200	Furniture 3,600	Boston	4 at 1.00		
English tin 1,825 English wire 100	Tin ware 3,000	All in Mass.	2 at 1.00	1 at .50	
- -	Fish hogsheads 3,600	All in Mass.	3 at .81	3 at .50	
- -	50,000 lbs soap 1,300	All in Mass.	1 at 1.00	1 at .60	

AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

About $13,000 worth of the above fish go to foreign markets; the principal part of the balance is sent to New York and Albany.

The last season was considered unfavorable. The fish are chiefly taken on the Grand Banks.

BENJAMIN MUDGE.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what
Cotton manufact'y, began 1823, incr. in 1828, 2 build's for operatives. Proprietors—Grant & Seaver, J. & H. J. Howe & Co., J. Means & Co., Means & Clark, Bost.; Tho. West, Haverhill; A. Adams, T. Thaxter, Methuen.	$100,000	$85,000 Transporta. 2,500	15,000	Cotton, 256,000 lbs.	$63,120	
				Starch, 28,000 lbs.	1,406	New
				Wood, 125 cords	500	Mas
				Coal, 125 tons	1,125	Penn
				Charcoal, 2,500 bus.	250	N. E
				S. oil, 3,000 gals.	2,250	
				Glue, 200 lbs.	50	
				Copperas, 10,000 lbs.	300	Ver
				Oil vitriol, 1,500 lbs.	90	Mas
				Lime, 40 casks	70	Mai
				Leather, 1,000 lbs.	300	Mas
				Linseed oil, 300 gals.	300	N. H
				Soap, 1,100 lbs.	66	Mas
				Spirits turp., 200 gals.	90	N. C
				Baling cloth, 3,600 yds.	432	Rus
				Alum, 100 lbs.	6	Mar
				Salt petre, 100 lbs.	8	
Cotton machinery, Same concern.	-	-	-	Iron, wro't and cast, 15 tons	1,500	
				Lumber, 10,000 ft.	200	
Paper manufactory, Adolphus Durant.	7,000	6,000	2,500	Rags	2,000	U.
Shoe manufactory, Proprietors—J. W. Carleton & Co., G. A. Waldo, J. G. White, M. Merrill, J. A. Bodwell, J. Buswell, W. Carleton, D. Emerson.	6,450	1,000 Transporta. 2,000	18,700	Sole lea., 94,000 lbs.	21,620	Mas
				Up. lea., 5,595 si.	14,987	
				Binding skins, 214 doz.	856	
				Sheeting, 8,350 yds.	835	
				Thread, 525 lbs.	420	
Wool Hat manuf'y, Proprietors—Martin Bates, Bent & Bush, D. Williams, C. Hersey, Messer & Merill.	800	Transporta. 1,000	2,400	Wool, 2,700 lbs.	15,460	
				Binding, 6,260 ps.	375	Mas
				Linings, 4,200 yds.	840	
				Rosin, 2,000,	30	Ver
				Potash, 1,500 lbs.	75	
Fur Hat manufac'y, Samuel Eaton.	1,000	Transporta. 500	1,000	Fur, 317 lbs.	1,109	
				Morocco skins, 40 doz.	320	Mas
Tanning and currying. N. Currien.	300	Transporta. 50	1,000	Lime, 5 casks	8	Mai
				Bark, 40 cords	320	Mas
				Hides, 300	750	
				Calf skins, 300	200	

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.		What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
Indigo, E.I. 4,000 lbs 6,000 Eng. twine, 200 lbs. 70 Gum shellac, 200 lbs. 56	Twilled goods, consisting of ticklngs, bl. drains, stripes, sail duck, and shoe duck, 550,000 yards	$99,000	Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore	45 at 92c.	225 at 50 cents.
	Plain 37 inch goods, consisting of sheetings, stripes, and chambrays, 560,000 yards	61,600			
Eng. steel, 1,500 lbs. 270	New machinery half for own use	8,000	- -	12 at $1 42 cents.	Labor av. 12 h. per day.
English rags 4,000	Paper	14,000	Massachusetts	5 at $1	7 at 50c.
Eng. thread, 1,235 lbs. 679 Ru. sheet. 8,370 yds. 1,423	Shoes, 120,000 pairs	84,000	Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Louisville	171 at 75	111 at 30 cts, boys and wom.
	15,000 do	11,250			
	14,000 do	11,200			
	4,000 do	2,400			
	7,000 do	4,550			
Fur. wool, 8,000 lbs. 4,640 Gum shel., 2,500 lbs. 775 Logwood & copperas 150	Hats, 75,250	50,417	Boston, New York, N. Orleans	26 at $1	10 at 38c
Wool, 1,200 lbs. 900 Linings, 1,250 yds. 187 Bindings, 10,000 yds. 200 Gum shel., 200 lbs. 200 Fur, 100 lbs. 350	Fur hats, 5,000	10,000	Boston, New York	8 at 75c.	4 at 30c.
	Upper leather, 600 s. 300 calf skins	2,700 825	Methuen and Boston	4 at $1	

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 67.—NEWBURY.—*Schedule of Manu*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate; buildings and fixtures occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what States, such materials and
Ship-building -	$3,000	$1,500	$500	200 tons timber,	$16,000	Massac New H
Blacksmiths -	800	400	500	Coal worth	840	Most o Vir
Cordage -	8,300 manual and animal	3,500 4 horses, worth 240	1,500	Tar worth	200	North C
Bricks - -	-	-	-	500 M. common, 80 M. pressed,	2,500 800	Massac
Chaise and harness making	3,500	500	1,000	Leather, lumber, iron, and cloth, and plated work, &c.	5,100	Massac Maine Hamp
Coopers -	980	180	500	Lumber,	1,000	Maine
2 snuff mills -	1,500	-	-	7,000 lbs. snuff,	700	Southe St
1 saw mill -	800	For sawing mahogany in veneers. Amount of busi				
3 grist mills -	2,400	Two pair of stones to each. Amount of grain gr				
2 saw mills -	1,600	Large quantities of ship timber is prepared for t				
1 clothier's mill and carding machine	1,000	This mill is used for dressing cloth for the neigh				
Boots and shoes -	2,000	300	7,000	Leather, &c, worth	29,000	Massac
2 tide mills -		These mills are used for grinding grain of vario				

Newbury, Mass., April, 1838.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
90 tons of iron, $8,550 12 tons copper, 6,000	Vessels, 2,000 tons, $56,500	All in Mass., excepting 300 tons sold to N. H.	145 at $1 33 cts.		
For the above ship work, and for agricultural purposes, worth in the whole, 10,000	Included in No. 7.	All in Mass.	12 at $1	3 at 30 cents	
70 tons Russia hemp, 20 tons Manilla hemp, worth 21,600	Cordage, 30,000	All in Mass.	15 at 75 cents		
- - - -	980 M. bricks, 3,380	Part in Mass., & part shipped to the S. States	8at 1 dol.		
- - - -	85 chaises, worth 10,200	All in New England States	29 at 65 cents		
- - -	Hhds. and bbls. for molasses and fish, worth 2,600	New Orleans and West Indies	7 at 75 cents		
- - -	- - -	- -	2 at 80 cents		

labor employed not ascertained.

ascertained.

and employs several hands to operate.

They use about three hundred dollars worth of dye stuff annually.

Ribbon, &c.,	100	42,000 pair of boots and shoes, worth 40,000 dollars	Sold in Mass.	55 at 70 cents	5 at 25 cents	20 at 25 cents

and are found to be very useful in dry seasons.

GEORGE SAVARY, *Agent.*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural & other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what States such materials and
Block makers	$1,250	$1,960	$1,950	Ash, elm, and maple	$1,600	Maine and
Stonecutters	350	70	800	Slate 200, marble 500, granite 100		Mass., Vt
Leather dresser	200	300	2,000	Leather of var. kinds		Mass., Vt.
Cabinet ware	5,500	775	3,260	Pine, beech, & maple		Mass., Me
Blacksmiths	3,000	1,375	3,300	50 tons Va. coal	350	Virginia
				12 cords charcoal	120	Mass. and
Silver ware	1,900	2,125	10,800	15 cords charcoal	150	Mass. and
				40 galls. sperm oil	35	Massachus
				Vitriol	10	do
				Chemicals	10	do
Copper, brass, tin, and sheet iron ware	1,500	800	5,000	5 tons cast iron	500	Mass. and
Morocco skins	1,000	300	1,000	7,000 sheep skins		Mass. and
Chairs	500	150	6,300	Pine, bass, and maple		do
N. E. Rum	horse power, 8,000	horse power 600, two horses 200, worth 150	8,000	400 cords wood, pine	1,400	do
Wool pulled from skins, brought into this town	200	50	-	35,000 lbs. sheep wool	17,500	do
Shoes and boots	3,000	400	25,000	Lbs, leather		Massachus
Combs	horse power, 1,600	Tools 200 3 hand 200	4,000	Horns	4,000	S. Amer. &
Cigars and snuff	3,000	500	4,800	60 hhds. tobacco	3,600	Virginia
Brewery	6,000	1,500	9,000	8,000 bs. barley	4,800	Mass. N. H
				6,000 lbs. hops	1,080	Massachus

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
8 tons lig. vitr. $350	Blocks and other articles $4,700	All in Mass.	11 at $1		
- -	When manufactured 2,200	Mass. & N. H.	3 at 1		
- -	do do 3,500	½ Mas., ½ W. I.	2 at 1	1 at 75c	
Mahogany 1,500	Various kinds 15,000	Mass. & N. H.	24 at 1	2 at 50	
9 tons Rus. iron 2,000	Worth 10 cts. per	do do	16 at 1	1 at 75	
10 do Swedes do 1,000	lb. when manu-				
do English do 300	factured, including				
00 do English &	the steel				
German steel 180					
- -	Silver spoons 14,000	½ Mass., ½ Me.,	6 at 1	5 at 62½	
	Silver thimbles 5,000	½ N. York State			
tons En. sh. iron 870	Stoves, funnels, &c. 600	Massachusetts	8 at 1	2 at 50	
½ do Rus. do 412	Various tin ware 500				
0 boxes tin do 170	Various kinds of				
tons old copper 1,080	ship work, such				
do Eng. shea-	as spikes, rudder				
thing copper 500	braces, copper				
00 lbs. cast steel 95	bolts, &c.				
00 old cast files 75					
Black lead pots,					
Eng. 75					
- -	7,000 mor. skins 2,240	Massachusetts	4 at 1		
- -	15,000 chairs 10,000	½ W. I., ½ N.	10 at 1	2 at 50	
		Or., ½ Mass.			
180,000 galls. mo-	180,000 galls. N.	⅔ ship'd south	4 at 1		
lasses 45,000	E. Rum 63,000	of N. York, ⅓			
		Mass. & N. H.			
- -	35,000 lbs sheep	Massachusetts	4 at 1		
	wool 17,500				
- -	Boots and shoes 60,000	½ shipp'd W. I.	100 at $4	- -	100 at
		½ Mass.			em. 15 c.
ons 4,000	Combs 9,700	8,000 ship'd to	7 at 1	3 at 42	9 at 25
		W. I., 850 N.			
an. leaf tobac. 6,000	American cigars 4,500	O., 850 S. Am.	5 at 1	1 at 50	60 at 35
anish cedar for	Cigars from Spa-	Mass. and N. H.			
axes 300	nish tobacco 15,600				
	3,000 lbs. snuff 1,600				
bds. molasses 240	Porter and ale 14,000	Mass., N. H. &	6 at 1		
		Maine			

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural & other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places or in what States such materials and products are principally
Soap and candles	$3,900	$500	-	16,000 lbs tallow used for soap $3,960 1,300 lbs. cotton, for wicks	Mass. and I Massachuse
Harness making	600	300	-	3,000 lbs. leather 900	do
Wheelwright	400	200	-	Hickory and ash 200	Mass. and I
Chaise makers	350	150	-	Ash, pine, bass 350	Massachuse
Tool and plane makers	350	50	-	Beach and maple 25	do
Hats	7,100	1,200	-	200 oz. beaver fur 450 375 lbs. coney fur 1,275 175 muskrat 1,137 Trimmings, 25 cts. per hat 1,500	do
Gold beads	1,000	200	1,200	200 bus. charcoal 24 100 lbs. allum 5 30 vitriol	New Hamp Massachuse
Confectionery	200	150	-	Sugar, 12,800 lbs. at 4 cts 512 Sugar, 1,000 lbs. at 7 cts. 70 Loaf do. 1,900 lbs. 140	do Philadelphia
Coopers	1,150	240	-	Staves Boards	Mass. and N Maine
Hosiery	2,000	6,000	2,000	Cotton yarn 1,500 Woollen yarn 1,000	Rhode Islan Massachuse
Bookbinders	1,000	500	-		

EXPLANATIONS, REMA

Last season there was 31,400 barrels mackerel trimmed, average one hoop to a bar four cents per hoop, making $1,256; also about 6,000 quarter barrels packed with m el, at seven cents each, is $420; also 10,000 quintals of codfish packed for the West and New Orleans, at eight cents per quintal, is $800. There is about 30,000 whole l and 6,000 quarter barrels brought into this town for packing mackerel: from this

Continued.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.		The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.		What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
- -		96,000 lbs. candles	$9,600	⅔ ship'd to W. I., ⅓ Mass.	8 at $1	1 at 50c.	
		66,000 do b. soap	3,600				
		300 bbls soft soap	750				
		5,400 bxs. for soap and candles	1,080				
English trimming	800	Harness, &c. when manufactured	2,800	Massachusetts	4 at 1		
- -		Manufactured	1,400	do	4 at 1		
Do do	270	Manufact'd chaises and coaches	1,600	do	3 at 1	1 at 75	
English plane irons	100	Tools and planes	600	½ W. Indies	1 at 1	1 at 75	
1,150 lbs. Spanish and Saxony wool	840	6,000 hats, average	2,325	½ ship'd to W I., ⅓ Mass. & Maine	16 at 1	8 at 50	16 at 25
100 lbs. salt peter	8	1,800 strings gold beads, av. $5 87	10,566	½ Mass. & ½ in N. H., Maine, and R. Island	1 at 50 2 at 1.50	1 at 50	
100 nest crucibles	10						
12,800 lbs. W. India sugar, at 4 cts.	512	7,000 lbs. at 25	1,750	Massachusetts	2 at 1		
1,000 lbs. do at 7	70	3,000 10	300				
		4,000 bottles lemmon sirup	1,333				
1½ tons rolled iron hoops	150	648 nest cask at $6	3,948	W. I. & N. O.	10 at 1	2 at 75	
		466 fish do at $8	621				
		340 shooks, at 90 c	306				
		4 sets ship's water casks, at $80	320	For ships built on this river	2 at 1	1 at 75	
Worsted yarn	500	Cotton hose	4,000	½ Mass., ¼ Pa.	3 at 1	-	30 at 25
		Woollen hose	2,500	¼ N. Y., Me., and N. H.			
		Worsted hose	1,000				
- -		Labor netts about annually	900	Massachusetts	2 at 1	2 at 50	

AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

about one-third, from New York two-thirds. There was made up for shipping 440 bolts of thick duck, and 335 bolts of thin duck, at $2 25 per bolt, $2,189. There is about 120 tons cordage worked up by the riggers for the shipping of this town annually. About one-half is brought from Boston, and the other half manufactured in this town and vicinity.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 89.—ROWLEY.—*Schedule of Manufactures*

Branch of business. When began. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what
Manufacture of boots and shoes	Manual $4,560	$355	26,400	Leather and other shoe stock $50,65	Massa
Tanning and currying	Water and animal $7,750	15 horses worth 900 other 800	16,100	Bark, oil, blubber, lime, and tallow worth 3,710	Maine Han Mas
Chaise and harness	500	175	1,500	Materials for chaises and harness making, worth 1,250	Massa and
Blacksmiths -	350	550	360	Coal, worth 160	N. Ha

ROWLEY, MASSACHUSETTS, *April*, 1832.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 90.—SALEM.—*Schedule of Manu*

Cordage manufactory inclusive of line and twine	$29,550	$9,150 15 horses	25,500	15,680 pounds American hemp and flax	N. Y mo Ke
Boots and shoes	42,500	- -	60,000	Leather - -	Mass
Hat manufactory	11,000	- -	8,000	- - -	
Cabinet ware	20,000	- -	23,000	Pine and birch wood with trimmings $8,000	Main N.
Two lead manufactories	200,000	- -	100000	1,600,000 pounds pig lead at 96,000	Misso
				200,600 gallons vinegar 20,000	Mass
				10,000 corroding pots 600	Danv
				Horse manure 2,500	Salem
				Wood 5,500	Main
				28,000 kegs 7,000	Sale
				1,250 barrels 875	Sale
Pyroligneous acid manufactory	7,000	- -	1,500	1,200 cords wood 6,000	Main
Tanneries -	40,000	- -	275000	8,000 cords bark at $6 50 per cord	Main
Cigar manufactory	12,000	- -	15,000	American tobacco 9 000	Virgi
Book bindery -	5,000	- -	-	Skins and pasteboards 60	Unit
Coach and Chaise	12,000	2,000	15,500	Leather, iron, wood 10,700	Mass
Salem Laboratory Company	78,000	10,000	50,000	300 tons clay at 1,350	Mart
				50 tons potashes 6,000	Me.
				800 cords wood 5,000	Main
				Barrels & kegs, val. 2,000	Sale
				Glass ware 1,000	Bost

SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS, *April*, 1832.

ings, &c. *Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.*

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
Lasting, &c. $500	108,925 pairs of boots and shoes $89,675	Mostly in Massachusetts	156 at 70 c.	10 at 30c	36 at 25c
Hides, worth 15,150	Sole leather, upper do and calf skins 34,950	All in Mass.	29 at 1 00	5 at 25c.	
- - -	3 chaises 1,200 harness 750	All in Mass.	2 at 1 00		
Iron and steel, worth $80	Chaise work and agricultural purposes, worth 2,800	Massachusetts	5 at 90 c.		

GEORGE SAVARY, *Agent.*

Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

$83,375 Russia hemp and Manilla grass	$98,000 - -	All in the U.S. principally in Mass.	71 at 7 shillings	39 at 37½ cents.	8 at 40 cts.
English thread -	Value 210,000 -	130,000 exp.	300 at 5s 6d	-	250 at 2s.
800 pounds verdigris	7,000 hats, at $4 per	¾ in Mass. rest	20 at 7s	-	12 at 2s.
1,900 lbs. Saxony wool	piece, average	exported			
1,400 lbs. shellac					
7,300 lbs. logwood					
Trimmings, value 1,700					
Mahogany $10,000	Household furniture 5,000	½ in the U. S. ½ exported	65 at 100 c.	20 at 40	none
4,000 galls. oil 4,000	2,981,894 lbs. wh. lead 42,236 lbs. red lead 20,586 lbs. sugar of do Valued at $195,000	½ in Mass. ½ in other States	166 at 100c.	none	none
- - -	20,000 galls. acid 7,000 Charcoal, value 4,000	New England	8 at 100cts.		
Hides ½ foreign	Sides, upper & leather 375,000	Principally in the States			
Spanish tobacco $6,000	Value $30,000	do. exported	23 at 125c.	-	100 at 35
None					
- - -	Valued at 30,000	do. used in Mass	35 at 100c.	20 at 40	
100 tons brimstone 2,700	650,000 lbs. alum	½ in Mass. ½ in	25 at 100c.		
150 tons saltpetre 20,000	253,000 lb ref. saltpet.	other States			
20 tons copper 7,200	100,000 lb. sulph. cop.				
	Value $60,000				

HENRY FIELD.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 91.—SALISBURY.—*Schedule of Manufactures*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and
Flannel manufactories	$250,000	-	$250,000	400,000 lbs. wool, at 50 cents	United
				7,000 gallons sperm oil, at 75 cents	Massacl
				7.000 quercitron bark, at 1½ cent	Pennsyl
				5,000 lbs. muriatic acid, at 8 cents	Salem,
				2,000 lbs. nitric acid, at 13 cents	Salem,
				3,500 lbs. sulphuric acid, at 4 cents	Salem,
				30,000 lbs. alum, at 4 cts.	Salem,
				5,000 lbs. soap, at 10 cts.	Salisbu
				2,500 bbls. sig, at 50 cts.	Salisbu
					Amesbu
				500 cords wood, at $3	New H
				10,000 bush. coal, at 10	New H
				20,000 ft. lumber, at 10	New H
				75 tons anthracite coal, at 9	Pennsy
				Glue stuff, 12,000	Massacl
Tanneries -	10,000	500 4 horses worth 240	15,000	Hides, 8,000	
				400 cords bark, at 7	½ Maine
				150 casks lime, at 1	Maine
				4,000 lbs. tallow, at 8 cts.	Massacl
				70 bbls. cod oil, at $15	Massach
Shoe manufactories	500	200	1,000	Leather, worth 4,000	Massach
Hatters -	1,000	300	2,000	Wool, furs, glue, &c. 2,500	United
Blacksmiths -	400	150	4,000	Coal, worth 100	New H
Coopers -	800	150	4,000	Lumber, worth 5,500	New H
Ship-building -	1,000	500	-	550 tons timber, 4,400	N. H.
				17 tons of seacoal, 240	

EXPLANATIONS, RE

The Salisbury Manufacturing Company have a large piggery, which requires to
chusetts, and New Hampshire worth one thousand two hundred dollars.

SALISBURY, *April*, 1832.

ages, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, & quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
50,000 lbs. Smyrna wool, at 35 cts. 4,000 gallons olive oil, at 90 cents 4,000 lbs. lac dye, at 50 cents 15,000 lbs. muriat, at 7½ cents 20 tons hatch wood, at 70 dollars 20 tons fustic, at $20 2000 lbs.cr.tar. at 20cts. 3000 lbs.red tar.at 14cts. 1,000 lbs of Banca tin at 20 cents. 1,500 lbs. indigo, at $1 40	28,000 pieces of flannels, baizes, bockings, paddings, and goods of all descriptions manufactured	All in the U. States	175 at $1	20 at 40 cents	225 at 45 cents
Hides, worth $20,000 1 ton logwood, 30	Sole and upper leather. worth $40,000	All in the U. States	10 at 1$		
Lastings, ribbons, &c. $300	4,000 pairs boots and shoes, worth 4,000	All in Mass.	8 at 70 cents	2 at 25 cents	4 at 30 cents
Sundries, worth 2,000	8,000 hats, 16,000	All in the U. States	8 at $1	-	2 at 50 cents
Iron and steel, 500	Scythes and axes, 1,000	All in the U. States	2 at $1 25		
- - -	Casks and shocks, 9,000	Mostly in the W. Indies	10 at 75 cents		
25 tons iron, 2,250 6,500 lbs. copper, 1,625	550 tons shipping, 11,750 This is exclusive of rigging, copper, iron, &c	Ships cost, when completed, about 65 dollars per ton.			

AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

it 1,000 bushels of corn from the Southward, and 3,000 bushels of potatoes from Massa-

GEORGE SAVARY.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 92.—TOPSFIELD AND ESSEX.—*Schedule of Manuf*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what
TOPSFIELD.						
Shoemaking - J. & W. L. Lake	-	-	$800	Sole leather Curried do Lining skins	$1,200 800 200	Danve Danve
Shoemaking - Erastus Clark	-	-	200	Sole leather Curried do	1,000 1,000	Danve
Shoemaking - Benja. Kimball	-	-	200	Sole leather Curried do	375 350	Danve
ESSEX, Ess. co.						
Boatbuilding -	-	-	-	Lumber - Iron, 15 tons	-	Maine,

EXPLANATIONS, RE

The information from Essex about boat-building could not be collected any more s as it was done by a great number of men, many of whom were absent when I mad

Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 y'rs old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 y'rs of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
- -	Men's shoes $2,500 Ladies' do 500 Boys' brogans 300 Men's pumps 850	Philada., Balt.	10 at 33c.	- -	5 at 12c.
- -	Men's shoes 1,500 Men's boots 800 Boys' shoes 400 Ladies' shoes 500	Massachusetts	3 at 40	-	1 at 12c.
- - -	Men's shoes 1,200	Portsm'th, NH	2 at 55		
...ish iron, 60 tons	Fishing boats, about 3,000 tons	Massachusetts	200 at 75		

) ADDITIONAL FACTS.

. There is a small factory for making cod-lines, which consumes about two tons of a hemp annually.

BENJAMIN MUDGE.

Doc. 3.—No. 93.—SAUGUS.—*Schedule of Manufact*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal.	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, and in what
Shoe making - George Newhall	$200	1 horse	$500	Sole leather	$900	Bal
				Morocco	210	Lyn
				Cotton	150	
Jacob Newhall, jr.	200	1 horse	1,000	Sole leather	2,000	Bal
				Morocco	500	Lyn
				Cotton	300	
Benjamin Oliver	-	1 horse	300	Sole leather	1,386	Bos
				Morocco	325	Lyn
				Cotton	220	
Benj. F. Newhall	400	1 horse	-	Sole leather	3,50-	Bal
				Morocco	1,500	Lyn
				Cotton	700	
Thomas Mansfield	200	2 horses	1,000	Sole leather	3,960	Phil
				Morocco	1,500	Cha
				Cotton	300	
Benj. Hitchings	100	1 horse	-	Sole leather	500	Phil
				Morocco	375	Cha
				Cotton	100	
Timothy Davis	-	-	-	Sole leather	400	Phi
				Morocco	400	Cha
Tobacco manufac. Charles Sweetser	500	2 horses	400	42,000 pounds tobacco value	2,400	Vir
Charles M. Bond	300	-	150	12,000 pounds tobacco value	600	Vir
Charles Raddin	300	-	150	6,000 pounds tobacco value	300	Vir
Henry Slade	800	-	200	413,000 pounds tobacco value		Vir
Jona. Makepeace	-	-	200	13,500 lbs tobacco	498	Vir
Flannel factory Brierly and Whitehead	14,000	5,000	-	60,000 lbs wool	30,000	
				Sperm oil	650	New
				Dye stuffs	2,400	
Morocco factory Joseph Eames	5,000	100	1,000	Oil	150	
				Sumach	600	Mid
				Sheep skins	3,000	New
				Lime	30	

EXPLANATIONS, R

Besides the above named tobacco manufactories, many cigars are made in fam

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 94.—WEST NEWBURY.—*Schedule of Manufactures,*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States such materials and products are principally produced.
omb making -	$6,400 Manual and animal	$10,000 8 horses worth 400	21,000	2000 American horns, worth $400 Coal and wood 1,025 Whale oil 1,600 Coloring 500	Massachusetts, Maine, and N. Hampshire.
lanufacture of boots and shoes	2,250 Manual	1,000	5,100	Sole and upper leather, worth 13,200 Wood, oil, thread, pegs, linings, &c. 15,550	Massachusetts
haisemakers and harness	1,200	1,000	2,500	Lumber, worth 400 Leather 1,000 Cloth for linings 600 Iron and plate work 800	New England States
annery -	1,200 Manual and animal	150 1 horse worth 60	1,500	Hides, worth 1,200 Bark 200	Mass., Me., N.H. Maine
lacksmiths -	700	300	300	Coal, worth 500	New Hampshire

WEST NEWBURY, Mass. *April*, 1832.

ings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 y'rs old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 yr's of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
rns, worth $40,000 rtoise shell 5,000	241,150 dozen combs, of all descriptions, worth $100,000	½ Massachu. ½ West Indies & Sou. States	85 at 80c.	20 at 30c.	85 at 35c.
bons, galloons, tread, Russia heeting, and stings 300	50,000 pairs boots and shoes, worth 37,500	Sold in Mass.	56 at .65	10 at .25	25 at .25
nt 3 tons iron 320	40 chaises, worth 6,000	All in New Eng. States	15 at .65		
, worth 1,200	Leather, worth 2,000	All in Mass.	2 at .75		
al, worth 50 d steel 1,500	Chaise work, and for agricultural purposes, worth 4,000	All in Mass.	5 at .90	2 at .30	

GEORGE SAVARY, *Agent.*

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 95.—CHARLEMONT.—*Schedule of Manufact*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings and fixtures occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery & apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural & other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
Hastings & Bodman, palm leaf hats	-	-	$250	-	-	W. India Is
Greenleaf & Henry, palm leaf hats	-	-	80	-	-	W. India Is
Jonathan Ballard, saddle & harness maker	$100	$50	200	Leather,	$300	Leominster sachusetts
Peter Wilder, saddle and harness manufacturer	100	20	300	Leather,	325	Do
Jeremiah Maning, hatter	150	90	60	Muskrat skins,	27	In the vicir
Ruel Thayer, furnace, 1814	50 water pow'r	75	100	5 tons pig iron, 5 " scrap iron,	245 125	Principally Massachu
Josiah Pratt, axe manufac'er, 1827	750 water pow'r	750	1,000	-	-	-
Samuel P. Avery, axe and plough manufacturer	600 water pow'r	400	750	100 castings for ploughs, 100 woods,	300 50	Massachuse New York
Alfred Olds, tanner, currier, and shoemaker	1,000	50	3,675	650 sides leather, 100 skins, 60 cords bark,	1,300 100 150	Massachuse
Calv. Walker, tanner and shoemaker	200 water pow'r	45	100	100 sides, 75 skins, 6 cords bark,	300 75 15	Massachuse
Isaac Brown, wagon-maker	500	350	500	Timber,	300	Charlemon

Information derived

s, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.		The different kinds, & quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.		What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, & where.	Average No. of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of women and girls employed, and wages pr. day, they boarding themselves.
leaves,	$280	7,000 hats,	$1,750	N. York & Baltimore, principally	Made by age, and per hat	females 8 upwards,	years of at 18 cts.
leaf,	80	2,000 hats, at 25c.	500	All dispos'd of at Balt. & N.Y.	Made by price of	women & braiding,	girls: av. 18 cents
y,	80	12 saddles,	144	Massachusetts	1 at $1 25		
		40 harnesses,	600				
		1 doz. bridles,	12				
		½ doz. trunks,	18				
y,	63	12 saddles,	144	All sold in Massachusetts	1 at 1 25		
		40 harn. at $15,	600				
		15 trunks,	45				
ey skins	21	200 hats,	600	All in this county	1 at 1		
ildrons,	112	-	-	Do do	1, half the time, at 7s.		
toves,	225						
ettles,	25						
hinery,	700						
) lbs. steel,	1,100	5,000 axes, at $1 25		All sold in N. Engl'd States, except ¼ in New York	4 at 1		
000 lbs. iron,	1,375	50 doz. scythes, at $11					
00 lbs. for scythes, iron	$276 75	50 broad axes, at $3					
0 lbs. iron for hatchets, &c.		50 hatchets, at $1 75					
0 lbs. steel		60 shaves, at 83 cents					
5 " "							
00 lbs. steel,	400	1,800 axes, at $1 25		½ in Massachusetts, ¼ in N. York, ¼ in Vt.	1 at 1, 3 at 75cts. 1,100dys. at 75 cts.		
000 lbs. iron,	450	100 ploughs, at $9					
) sides,	700	1,000 sides leather,	3,500	Principally in Massachus'ts	4 at 75cts.	1 at 31cts.	
bbls. oil,	40	100 skins,	175				
		600 pair shoes,	900				
		1,000 pr. boots	4,000				
allons oil,	5 60	100 sides,	450	All sold in Massachusetts	1 at 1 25		
		75 skins,	125				
		300 pair shoes,	450				
		50 pair boots,	175				
on,	300	30 one-horse wagons, at $36		All sold in Franklin county	4 at 75cts.		
		8 double do. at $56					
		10 sets cart wheels, at $11					

s abovenamed persons.

ALANSON CLARK.

DOCUMENT S.—No. 96.—WARWICK, LEYDEN, AND ASHFIELD.—*Schedule of*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
WARWICK.					
Satinet, Erskin's	$1,000	$2,067	$2,000	18,000 lbs. wool at 50 cts. $9,000 22,500 yds. cotton warp 1,125 1,800 lbs. copperas 54	Massachusetts
Tanner, Justus Russel	3,000	300	1,600	Domestic hides 400 40 cords bark 100	Franklin County
Palm leaf hats	-	-	100	- -	-
LEYDEN.					
Palm leaf hats	-	-	-	- -	-
ASHFIELD.					
Axes & hoes, Thos. White	100	75	200	2,000 handles for hoes 60	Ashfield
Shingle machine	-	-	-	Timber 300	-
Broom handles, sundry persons	-	-	-	Timber 2,800	-
Boots and shoes, sundry persons	-	-	-	Leather 2,450	Manufactured in town

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS,

In Leyden there is very little done in any branch of manufacturing; so little that it was thought unnecessary to visit the place for the purpose of obtaining further information.

There are three tanneries in Warwick, and they manufacture, in all, about $3,000 worth of leather; one-third from South American hides. The leather is sold in the town and vicinity. There are also twelve saw mills, from which are sawed 725,000 feet of boards, averaging, in value, $6 per thousand. Ten tons of potash, at $110 per ton, sold in New York. Wafer boxes 250 groce, value $100, sold in New York. This town has been somewhat celebrated

nufactures, Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wag

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women
5,400 lbs. logwood $162	22,500 yds. satinet $13,500	All at Boston	5 at 75 cts per day	-	5 ce da
S. American hides 1,200 2 bbls. oil 40	Sole leather 8,000 lbs. 2,000 Upper leather 300 Calf skins 200	All in Mass.	1 at 75 cts and 1 at 50 cents		
Palm leaves 23,500 705	23,400 hats 4,914	Do	25 women pay in go	at 50 cts. ods	pe
3,000 palm leaves 100	3,000 hats 700	-	Braided each	infamilies	at
Iron for hoes 280 Steel for do 160 Iron for axes 357 50 Steel for do 286	1,300 axes, at $1 33 1729 2,000 hoes at 50 cts. 1000	Al sold in Mass.	2 hands at axes and	$1 25 per shoes	d
- -	400,000 shingles at 1 50 600	County & vicinity of Ashfield	1 hand 150 days at $1		
- -	700,000 at 11 cts. 7,700	Hadley, Hatfi'd, and other towns on Conn. river	8 hands at $1		
- -	3,300 pair, average 1 50 each	Hampshire and Franklin counties	7 at $1 00 estimate making, factured numberof	each wou for the ex but they in this to families	ld pe ar wi

AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

for its manufacture of essences of various kinds, such as peppermint, hemlock, winte tansey, &c. It is estimated that 700 groce of essence, at $6 per groce, have been m tured yearly, for several years past; and the average amount of essential oils sold York, (exclusive of what has been used in the manufacture of essence in town,) h $3,000 worth, annually, for ten years past. It is considered fair business, when the sell for $2 per pound; it is now worth $5 a pound.

ALANSON CL

April 23, 1832.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, &c. in what
Satinet manufac'y Dar. Martindale, 1825.	$1,000 water pow.	$1,500	$4,000	Satinet warps $2,000 Wool 7,000	- Massa
Ploughs, - Chauncey Swan.	Connected business, and ed ex. to ma	with other d not devot- king plou's.	150	Castings 300 Woods 50	Alban
Palm-leaf hats, -	-	-	-	- -	-
Tanning, - Zenas Hawks.	500	50	1,000	200 hides 800 200 calf skins 160 25 cords bark 87 50 2 hhds. lime 6	Deerfi cips Deerfi Barnas
Brooms, -	-	-	-	300,000 lb. brush 12,000 205,000 handles 2,316	Deerfi other Fran
Pocket-books and Boots and Shoes. Dennis Ormes.	200	100	-	1,000 goat and sheep skins at $7 per doz. Leather 2,950	Part i & pa borir

EXPLANATIONS, &c.

Number of sheep 1,000. Of this number 100 produced 300 lbs. wool, which s
liamsburg, Mass. for 68 cents per pound; 300 three-quarter blood produced 90
sold for 60 and 62 cents per lb.; 200 half blood Saxony produced 600 lbs., and
April 20, 1832.

ings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
tons logwood $125 0 cwt. camwood 40 tons fustic 40 il vitriol 80 erm oil 240	30,000 yds. satinet 15,000	Boston, Mass.	2 at $1	1 at 50c.	15 at 1s.
	100 ploughs, av. pri. $7 50	All in Mass.	Blacksmith work $1 50 to ea. plough, wood work 50 cts. to do. Labor putting up, 33 days, at $1 per day.		
palm leaves 100	3,000 hats at 20 cts. 600	New York	Manufactured in families at 18 and 20 cents each, paid in goods at retail prices.		
rrels oil 25	400 sides leather 1,300 200 calf skins 300	Franklin co.	1 hand at $1; 1 boy, 150 days, at 34 cents		
lbs. wire 1,280	205,000 brooms, at 12½ cts. each 25,625	N. York, Ver., Canada and Massachusetts	Expense of making b from 25 to $30 per thousand exc. of wire and handles.		
Rus. calf skins l 4,000	14,400 pocket-books 4,750 700 pr. cowh. boots 2,000 3,000 pr clo. shoes 3,000 300 pr. cloth boots 450 2,000 pr. mo. shoes 2,250 200 pr. boots 300 400 pr. wo. lea. boo. 400 600 pr. do do 600 700 pr. men's do 875 100 pr. calf skin do 400	In Hartford and New York	5 men at 75 cts. per day, 12 women at 34 cts. 13 hands average 75 cents per day during the year.		

ADDITIONAL FACTS.

400 native and mixed grades produced 1,600 lbs., which was principally manufactured families of Deerfield.

rmation received from the persons above named.

ALANSON CLARK.

Doc 3 —No. 98.—CONWAY, BARNARDSTOWN, HAWLEY, NEW SALEM.—*Schedule*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
CONWAY.					
Tanning - Otis Childs	$900	$50	$2,484	1,030 sides, at 1 50, $1,545 00 300 calf skins, 300 00 75 cords bark, 187 50	Conway and vicinity
Saddle, harness, & trunk making Phinehas Bartlett	125	25	600	Leather, 400 00	Conway
Hatting - Christopher Avery	135	25	750	150 lbs. wool, at 50cts 75 00 Furs, part purchased at home, and part from Northwest Fur Company, 363 00	Wool in Conway
Distilling - Josiah Avery	550	150	200	330 bbls. cider at 60 cents	Conway
Combs - - John Ware	1,000	600	10,000	Horns, 3,000 00 Coal, 150 00	About ½ at Albany, and the remainder in Conway and vicinity
BERNARDSTON.					
Shoemaking - Elizur Chamberlin	100	100	500	Sole leather, 1,300 00 Upper leather, 1,000 00 Binding, &c., 200 00	New York and Connecticut
NEW SALEM.					
Palm leaf hats -	-	-	-	- - -	- -

In this town there are several tanners, all of whom manufacture 25,000 feet of boards, and 300,000 shingles manufactured for market, estimated of Massachusetts.

HAWLEY - The only articles of manufacture in this town—if such they may be these are only sufficient for the town, with the exception of broom handthere are 500 thousand feet of boards sawed yearly in the town, valued 600 dollars. Amount of cabinet work, &c., not given. There is an exwas destroyed by fire, two or three years since, and has not been rebuilt, than formerly

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS,

I have nothing to add to the answers given to the questions that will be found on the back of the return of Greenfield, except a single remark, that I have made repeated inquiries in relation to subjects therein mentioned, and have found no one competent to give any satisfactory information, except the article of iron. On this, manufacturers, merchants,

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day; they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
2½ bbls. oil, $50	1,030 sides leather, $3,9 00 300 calfskins, at 1 75 525	All in Massachusetts	1 at $1 25 per day		
- -	Harnesses, 550 Saddles, 150 Trunks, 100	All in Massachusetts	1 at $1 25 per day		
35lbs. coney skins, at $3 50 per lb.	Napt and wool hats, 1,060	All in Massachusetts	1 at $2 25 per day		
- -	900 gallons brandy, 300	All in Massachusetts	1 man 16th of year, at $1 25 per day.		
Foreign horns, $3,000	Combs, 13,600 Tips, 300	About one-fifth in Mass., the remainder in N. York, Con't & Penn.,—principally in N. York	18 at 80 cents	4 at 30 cents	10 at 40 cents
None - -	5,000 pair shoes, at 1 dollar per pair 5,000	One-half in Connecticut, and one-half in New York city, for the Sou. market	8 at 85 cents	-	3 at 40 cents
110,000 palm leaves, $3,300	110,000 hats, $27,500	All at Boston and New York	Braided in families, at 22 cts. average price; pay in goods at retail.		

lbs. leather, valued at 5,000 dollars, and sold in Boston. There are also about 800,000 value, $4,550, and sold at Hartford and other places in Connecticut, and in the southern part

called—are broom handles, shingles, and boards, cabinet ware and blacksmith work; and dles, boards, and shingles. According to the statement given by Thomas Longley, esq., at 2,500 dollars; 600 thousand broom handles, value 6,000 dollars; 400 thousand shingles, teasive bed of iron ore in this town, which was formerly worked to advantage. The forge Preparations are making, however, to recommence operations, and to a much greater extent

AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

and mechanics, agree that no iron could be manufactured in the county if there should be any material reduction in the duty upon it.

ALANSON CLARK.

Greenfield, April 23, 1832.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 99.—COLERAIN & MONROE.—*Schedule of Manufactures,*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings and fixtures occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States such materials and products are principally produced.
David Fox Hat manufactory	$300	$40	$75	300 lbs. lambs' wool $150 6 doz. morrocco skins at 42	Massachu
Cotton manufac'y John Caswell	2,000	2,000	500	15,000 lbs. cotton, 12cts. 1,800 500 lbs. indigo 750	Southe
Moses C. Howard & Asa Taylor, tanners	2,250	225	2,000	5 hogsheads lime 10 100 cords bark 250	Verm Coler Mass
Daniel Willis, cloth dresser	4,000	600	-	- - -	Mass
Distiller of spirits	1,000	500	-	1,500 bbls. cider 75 cts. per barrel 1,125	Co
Shoemaker Moses C. Howard and various other persons in the town	2,000	100	100	Leather 2,000	
Oil manufactory Daniel Willis	750	50	200	500 bushels flaxseed, at 1 25 per bushel	
Lather box manufactory, window blinds, &c. Jos. Griswold, jr	400	2,500	3,000	Beach and maple wood and pine boards 2,92	
Manufacturer of pitch forks and hoes Daniel Newton, connected with other branches of the business	1,750	300	-	- - -	
Scythe handles Ignatius Perkins	100	20	200	Timber	

EXPLANA

... in the northwest corner of Franklin county

Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, & rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
300 lbs. logwood $6 10 lbs. verdigris 4 Russian fur 50 N. W. coast 150	Hats $1,100	All in Mass.	one hand at 1.25 per day	1 at 33c.	none
- - -	14,000 lbs. yarn, 22c. 3,000 ys blue stripe 15 17,000 yds sheetings 10 17,000 yds shirting 8	¾ in Troy, N.Y.	4 at 6 shillings	none	11 at 2s 6d
360 Spanish hides, at 2 dollars 600 3 barrels oil 50	Sole leather 4,000 lbs. Upper leather 3,000 " at 25 cents $1,750	All in Mass.	3 at 3 shils.	none	none
150 lbs. indigo, at 1 50 1,000 lbs. logwood at 2 dolls. per hundred 200 lb redwood 3.50 do 200 lb camwood 5 00 do 200 lb madder 21.00 do	6,000 yards dressed cloth for customers, average price 25cts. per yard	Principally in Colerain	3 at 4s 9d.	none	
- - -	4,500 galls. brandy, at 33cts per gal. 1,485	Massachusetts	4 at 3s part the year, say 3 mo.		
- - -	3,000 pairs boots and shoes 4,000	Colerain, Mass.	6 at 1.00		
- - -	900 galls. oil, at 90cts.	Massachusetts	1 at 4s. 50 days		
- - -	200,000 boxes $6,000 Window blinds 7,000	All sold in N. Y. Mass. & So. States	10 at 6s. 10 at 4s.	-	1 at 2s.
Steel $60	40 doz. pitchforks 4,50 20 do hoes 6.00	All in Mass.	1 at $1.25 100 days		
Iron 240	4,000 handles 500	½ in Mass. ½ in R. Island	2 at 1.00		

AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

300 inhabitants, there are no manufactures of any description worth enumerating.

ALANSON CLARK.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal.	Value of tools, machinery, & apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural & other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what States, such materials & products are principally produced.
GILL.						
Tanner - Samuel Stratton	$1,000	$300	$500	350 hides	$1,000	Massachusetts
				150 calf	225	
				50 cords bark	150	Gill. Ms.
				4 hhds lime	12	Whitingham, Vt.
Palm leaf hats -	-	-	-	- -		- -
Wagon maker -	100	50	-	Wood	75	Gill
HEATH.						
Hatting - David Thayer	200	150	600	350 lbs wool	175	Massachusetts
				350 muskrat skins	87 50	
				Trimmings	56	
				Alcohol	40	
Palm leaf hats -	-	-	-	- -	-	- -
Rakes, fork, and hoe handles Elijah Allen	100	20	-	Timber	155	Heath
Tanning - Enos Adams	450	100	500	400 hides	1,200	Massachusetts
				100 skins	100	
				50 cords bark	150	
				4 hhds lime	8	
Tanning - Joel Rugg	200	50	200	200 sides	300	Massachusetts
				30 calf skins	30	
Hoes - -	-	-	-	- -	-	- -

nge, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.		The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.		What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
rels oil	$32	Upper leather	$1600	¾ in Boston, Mass.	2 hands	
		Sole leather	400	¼ in Gill and vicinity	at 5s. per	
		Calf skins	300		day	
0 palm leaves	540	11,000 hats	2900	7000 in New York	Manufac.	In Gill &
				9000 in Boston, Ms.	adjoining	towns by
					women &	children,
					for goods	rtl. price.
	72	12 wagons 432, exclusive of repairing		Franklin county	1 at 1.25	
n coney skins	122 50	700 hats, at 3	2100	A few in Vermont;	2 at 1.00	Female
kins N.W. Fur Co.	87 50			remainder about		work $50
	63			equally in Mass.		
lac				and New York.		
wards	8					
0 leaves	320	8000 hats, at .33	2640	Hartford and N. Y.	Braided	In families
					at 25 cts	per doz.
		100 doz rakes, at 2	200	Rakes at Boston	4 at .67	
		500 hoe handles	20	Handles in Heath	100 days.	
		6000 fork handles	360	and Colerain		
barrels oil	40	800 sides	2400	Principally in Mass.	2 at .67	
		100 skins	175	a small part in NY.		
Oil	10	200 sides	600	Franklin county	1 at .67	
		80 skins	52 50			
Iron 50 48; steel 30		30 doz hoes, at 7,	210	Franklin county	1 at 1.2	
					60 day	

Greenfield, *April* 19, 1832.

ALANSON CLARK.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 101.—WHATELY AND ROWE.—*Schedule of M*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural & other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and
WHATELY.					
Black tea pots	$700	$100	$300	Red sand, 2 tons, $140 per ton 280	Salem, M
R. B. Harwood, pocket combs	700	500	400	The combs are made of wood; the expense is chiefly in labor	
Brooms	5,000	100	10,000	Brush for brooms, 75 tons at 80 per ton 6,000	Massachu
Broom handles	500	300	600	Timber for handles 40	
Bordwell Marsh & Co., satinet	500	700	800	9,000 lbs. wool, at 40 cts $4,000, 1800 lbs. cotton wool $594	Massachu Southern
Reuben Jenny, jr. blacksmith	500	200	700	- -	-
R. B. Harwood, button moles	300	50	1,000	Horn and wood, stock $100, the expense is chiefly for labor	
Rufus Crafts, earthen ware	700	200	400	Red lead, 1 ton $140	Salem, M
Grave stones	100	50	500	- -	
R. B. Harwood, pocket books	300	100	700	Sheep, calf, and morocco leather 3,000	Chiefly in
Information obtained from Levi Bush, merchant, of Whaley, and the manufacturer					
ROWE.					
Harrington & Nelson, tanners	1,200	50	-	175 green hides, at 3 50 35 cords of bark, at 7 50	Troy, N. Rowe
Window spring manufacturer	100	50	-	500 bushels coal 30 00	Rowe
Arad Hall, rake manufacture	-	-	-	Ash and walnut 25 00	Rowe & S
Information obtained from S. Reed, Esq., and John Thomas, Esq., both belonging to					

GREENFIELD, *April* 19, 1832.

ures, Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportions in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
- -	2,080 dozen tea pots, at $1, $2,080	¾ New York ¼ Philadelphia	1 at $1 20 per day	2 at 60 cts per day	
	400,000 yearly, at 75 cts. per groce 2,083 50	Principally in New York	250 days at 90 cts. per day	200 days at 45 cts.	500 days at 33 cts.
,500 lbs. wire $625	100,000 brooms at 12½ cents 12,500	¾ New York, ¼ in Boston	Expense exclusive	of malti'g of wire &	brooms, handles,
- -	100,000 handles 1,125	Whately	$30 per	thousand.	
ye stuffs 300	15,000 yds. satinet 7,500	½ New York, ½ in Boston	at 1 25 per day	2 at 43 cts	4 at 35 cts
00 lbs. iron 165	4,000 vices 2,000	New York	2 at 1 25		
20 lbs. do 124	20 dozen scythes 200	Franklin co'ty			
lbs. steel 80	50 dozen hoes 250	Do			
-	7,500 gross yearly, at 20 cents the gross	Principally in New York	-	-	3 at 2s. pr. day
-	$1,000 in value of different kinds	Franklin co'ty	2 at 1 00		
-	$400 worth yearly	Massachusetts			
	Pocket books $6,000	½ Mass., ½ in New York	5 at 80 cts	-	12 at 34 cents
a.					
lbs. dry hides, at cents 210	350 sides card leather 1,050	Massachusetts	1 at 1 25 per day		
lcutta hides 62 50	3,000 lbs. sole leather, at 25 cents 750	Rows and adjoining towns	1 at 1 25		
llons oil 15 00	150 sides upper leather at $3 450	Do			
	150 calf skins 250	Massachusetts			
lbs. steel, at 7 cts. 94 50	2,000 dozen springs 700	North'n States	per day 1 at 75 cts		
r plate 10 50					
-	100 dozen rakes at 2 75	This State			

ALANSON CLARK.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
WENDELL * G. W. & E. Gary, Hat manufactory, 1822.	$750	$500	$6,750	-	-
Lewis Stone Palm leaf hats	-	-	500	-	-
David Hunter, Cordwainer	-	20	120	-	$240 Mass
Emeriah Sawyer, Carriage manufactory	300	150	300	-	600 Ma
Emeriah Sawyer, Chair manufacturer	200 water and animal	-	600	Timber, 150 Paints, 125	M
Broom handles -	Water power	-	-	Timber, birch, beach, and maple, 300	
ERVING'S GRANT. Lumber manufactured	300 water power	500	-	-	-

EXPLANATI

* Information given by the persons named herein.

ture, Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State and what proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
Dye woods, $44 Green shellac, 415 Morocco, 200 Trimmings, 875 Fur of Northwest Fur Company, 1,750	3,841 hats, at $3 50, is $13,443 50	Sold in Mass. Vermont, and N. Hampshire	12 hands, at $1		
Palm leaf, 1,000	27,000 hats, at 20 cents, is 5,400	Massachusetts	Manufactured in the families of Wendell, and adjoining towns, at 18 cts. each.		
- - -	140 pair boots, 327 60 pair shoes, 70 50 pair cloth shoes, 42	Massachusetts	250 days, at $1		
- - $60	- - 1,200	Massachusetts	1 at $1 per day		
Paints, 100	2,000 chairs, at 60 cents 1,200	Massachusetts	2 at $1 per day		
- - -	125,000 broom handles, at 7-8 $1,093 75	Massachusetts	1 at 75cts per day		
- - -	1,000,000 ft. white pine boards, $5,500 1,500 M. white pine shingles, $2,400	½ in Mass., and ½ in Hartford Massachusetts	- -	2 at 1 dollar 1 hand at 1 dol.	

AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

ALANSON CLARK.

Greenfield, April 19, 1832.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 103.—BUCKLAND, SHELBURNE, AND ORANGE.—*Schedule of*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings and fixtures occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal.	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States such materials and products are principally produced.
BUCKLAND.					
Merritt Stetson; shaving boxes, broom handles, & window sashes, (water power) 1827	$1,500	$450	$600	80,000 f't maple tim'r $800 75,000 " do 750 Could not ascertain the amount of sash timber 36 gallons varnish $112	Massachusetts
Hubbard & Hitchcock; wooden time pieces (water power)	900	100	500	Wood part is trifling in expense, the cost being principally for labor	In all the States
Ebe'zer Maynard; palm leaf hats	-	-	335	- -	West India Islands
Silas Trowbridge; coopering (hand labor)	100	50	200	Timber obtained near home, and of little value	-
SHELBURNE.					
John H. Morse; scythes and axes 1824	500	100	300	- -	-
Joseph Merrill; shaving boxes	Inconsiderable	200	250	2,500 f't timber, $10 pr. m. 18 gall's varnish, $2 pr. gall.	In all the States
Elihu Smead and Son; tannery and shoemaking	1,000	120	1,000	200 sides at $1 50 300 25 cords bark at 3 75 100 skins 100	Do
Apollos Bordwell; tanning and shoemaking	200	120	750	160 sides at 1 50 240 20 cords bark 50 75 skins 75	Do
Jacob P. Kellogg; hoes	None appropriated solely for making the article	400	150	1,000 handles 30	Do
ORANGE.					
Palm leaf hats	-	-	-	- -	-
Straw braid	-	-	-	- -	-
Plane woods	-	-	-	- -	-
Shingles	-	-	-	- -	-
Boards	-	-	-	- -	-
Iron castings	600	-	300	Coal 200 Old cast iron 400	-

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS,

There is more sugar made in Shelburne, from the maple, than is consumed of all kinds.

...ctures, Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average No. of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of women and girls employed, and wages pr. day, they boarding themselves.
thing foreign except he gum	900 groce shaving boxes at 3 50 per gro. $3,150 Sashes 600 200,000 broom handles at 1 12½ $2,250	N. York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore In Massach'tts Do	5 hands at 6 cts. per day	None	1 at 34cts
hogany $40 re 15	300 at 7 50 2,250	Massachus'tts, Vermont, and New York	5 at 60 cts. $3	None	1 at 33cts
00 leaves palm leaf 100	3,000 hats at $4 per doz.	New York	The wor k is done & childr en of all 10 years; average		by wo'en ages over per hat 20 cts.
- -	Am't in value sold yearly, including pork and beef bbls. tubs, &c. 500	$200 sold in Connec't, the remainder in Buckland and adjoin'g towns	1 at $1 25 per day	None	
Am't of steel 1,000 lbs. 230 Do. iron 5,250 lbs. 525 6,650 lbs. iron for scythes 350 1,250 lbs. steel for do 275	175 doz. scythes at 0 1,750 1,000 axes at 1 25 1,250	Massachusetts and Vermont	5 at 80 cts. per day	None	
Nothing foreign except part of the varnish	300 gro. at 4 50 pr. gro.	Sold at New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore	5 hands 100 days at 60 cts.	-	On e 100 days at 34 cts.
200 sides S. American at 1 50 300 1 barrel oil 20	400 sides leather 3,000 500 pair shoes 750 100 pair boots 350 100 skins 150	All sold in the county	3 at 67		
50 sides S. American at 1 50 225 art barrel oil 16	310 sides leather at 3,930 75 skins 112 50 250 pair shoes 375 50 pair boots 175	All sold in the State	2 at 75		
m't steel 400 lbs. 100 iron 2,000 do 136 50	1,000 hoes at 50 cts. 500	Mass. & Conn.	1 hand $1 part of the year		
- -	2,400 480	New York	Manufact ured by	women &	
- -	200,000 6,0	Do	children	do	do
- -	1,000 750	Boston			
- -	500,000 1,000	Worcester co. principally			
- -	200,000 1,000	Do			
- -	Machinery 1,100	Massach'tts			
- -	30 ploughs 100				

ND ADDITIONAL FACTS,
Returned by

ALANSON CLARK.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per ann., which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what
Greenfield Manufacturing Com.; Satinet; comcd. about seven y'rs since.	water power	-	35,000	120,000 lbs wool, worth at this time about 40 ct per lb; 21,000 lbs cotton at 1-½; 450 bbls soap at 3; 500 cords wood, at $2; iron, lumber, coal, &c. 2500 per year; 3000 galls sperm oil, at .80	New En N Yo and K Louisi
Furnace for casting; Wm. Wilson, 1824.	$2,000 water power	$1,000	500	15 tons pig iron, at 45 67 27 tons scrap, at 30 81 20 tons Lehigh coal 26 750 lbs bar iron 37½	Vermon New En Pennsyl
Turned wood ware; Wm. W. Draper; 1830.	150 water power	350	500	64 gallons oil 64; 40 gall varnish 40; timber 60; boards 80.	Mass.,
Gun factory; Martin Smith.	2,000 horse power	800	1,000	600 gun barrels at 3, 1,800	Mass., where p
Tin & sheet iron; John J. Pierce; 1812.	1,500	200	300	Lead 300	Purcha Hartfor gene
Tanning, shoemaking, &c.; Is. Barton; 1825.	400	125	1,250	500 sides, at 1.50 750 150 calf skins, at 1 150 30 cords bark, at 3 90	Massachu
Jos. Severance, jr. hatter; 1825.	800	15	400	767 muskrat skins, at 36, 275 12; alcohol 20.	Franklin
Wagon and chaise making; Asa Brown; 1830.	300	100	100	Timber 300; paints, oil 25; trimmings 80.	Franklin
Wagonmaker, &c. Geo. W. Munson; 1830.	500	25	50	Timber 100; paints, &c. 10; trimmings 50.	Franklin

...ildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
...tons dye woods, at ...0 per ton; other dy... materials $300 per ...r.	165,000 yds satinet, at 52½ cents per yard	All sold in the United States.	28 at 1.00	-	46 girls at .42
...s Scotch pig iron 120 ...bs bar iron 37½	100 ploughs, including woods and blacksmithing 700; 50 chaldrons at 7, 350; machinery 2,000; castings of various kinds and not enumerated above 1150	All in Massachusetts.	3 at 1.00 9 mo. in the year		
...s hoop iron 450	Kegs, tubs, keelers, churns, bottles, pails amounting to 3000.	¾ in New York ¼ in Philada.	4 at .80		
...ns locks 1.12½ ea.	600 guns, at 12 7,200	Mass. and N.Y. half in each	6 at 1.25		
...late 290; E. sheet 300; R do. 140; ...wire 25; block tin	Tin & sheet iron ware, 2500; both branches are so connected as not to be easily distinguished in quantity.	All, or nearly all in the county of Franklin	2 at 1.25		
...rrel oil 25	500 sides leather 1,500 150 calf skins 250 1000 pair shoes 1,000 11 harnesses 132 50 pair boots 175	¾ in Mass. ¼ in Conn. ½ in Georgia.	4 at .67	-	1 at .34
...shellac 25 ...y skins 25	250 hats at 3 750	All in Mass.	1 at 1.00	-	$18 for female wrk
...316; plate 25 75; ...aints 25	50 wagons, at 35 1,750 2 chaises, at 200 400 3 double wagons 159	All in Mass.	4 at .75		
...75; paints 10	3 coaches, 225 67 6 wagons, 35 210 Considerable part of the time employed in repairing.	All in Mass.	2 at 1.00		

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings and fixtures occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what
Cabinetmaking, Bancroft & Miles; 1827.	$800	$200	1,200	Maple, birch, pine, and bass boards 300; cherry 100; timber for bedsteads.	Frankl Albany
Saddle & harness making; A. P. Megrath; 1825.	800	50	500	Leather 750; trimmings 300.	Hadley Part in Part in

ANSWERS TO

13. Wear and tear, repairs, replacing machines, depreciation, from 15 to 20 per surance from one to three per cent. The remainder of this question has not been a and I have no means of obtaining correct information. It is the opinion of mercl commissions, bad debts, and transportation and storage, would amount to five per c Not answered. 15. Varies from nine to twelve hours in a day, in most cases 12 h most branches the business is continued through the year. 16. Seventy-five cents dollars a month for the year. 17. The profit in the manufacture of woollens has va much in the last three years. It has been, at some times, a losing business, and is time; and has been so good for one year as to enable the owners to divide from 1 per cent. upon their capitals. The cause of increase and decrease of profits is be be owing to the importation of foreign goods in greater or smaller quantities. 18 answered. 20. Answered as far as practicable under the first question. 21. Not a 22. It is impossible to state, with accuracy, the amount of agricultural productions c by the manufacturers in the county; some idea may be formed of the amount of con by referring to the number of persons engaged in the business. 23. The amount c hold manufactures in the county is small, and has decreased since 1824. 24. Not a 25. Foreign articles do come in competition with many made in this county, but to

GREENFIELD—*Continued.*

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No of women and girls employ'd, & wages per day, they boarding themselves.
Mahogany 250; trimmings 150; 25 gls varnish 50—part foreign and part domestic	Bureaus, secretaries, & lockers 1200; 100 bedsteads 350; 125 tables and stands 500; 8 sofas 240: besides repairing.	$500 in N. Y. remainder in Mass.	4 at 1.18		
Cutlery and other trimmings 50	75 harnesses 1275; 12 saddles 144; 50 trunks 200; 25 bridles 50; 6 cloak bags 21; trimming chaises 200; repairing 100.	$100 in Ver. remainder in Mass.	2 at .87½	1 at .33	

TIONS FROM 13 TO 39.

test, would require some considerable time and examination to decide correctly. 26, 27. Not answered. 28. In all the States 29. Palm leaf hats are exported to South America and the West India Islands. 30. All manufactured articles are sold more or less, for cash in hand, from three to twelve months' credit, and for barter pay. 31. The probable effect of breaking up the larger manufacturing establishments, would be ruin to those engaged in them. The effect upon the value of land and buildings would be to depreciate them in value. The chance for employment would be much lessened to workmen and females, and consequently many would be deprived of the means of living comfortably and respectable. 32. Preparations are making for extensive manufacture of iron in this county, but it cannot be carried on if foreign iron is admitted free of duty. 33. The duties upon imported articles which come in competition with domestic manufactured articles, are the principal manufactures, (that is, cotton and wool,) and are no more than sufficient to sustain the manufacturers in their business. 34 Answered in 33. 35. Not answered. 36. It is believed that, after allowing a fair compensation for superintendence and labor, not more than six per cent. per annum could have been divided upon capital employed in this county for eight years past. 37, 38, 39. Not answered.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 105.—MONTAGUE, SUNDERLAND, &c.—*Schedule of Man*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the U. States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States such materials and products are principally
MONTAGUE.					
Windsor Gunn, comb manufacturer, 1826	$200	$250	$100	3,000 horns $150	Massachusetts
One horse wagons	-	-	-	Timber 400	Montague
SUNDERLAND.					
One horse wagons	-	-	-	Timber 240	Sunderland
Palm leaf hats	-	-	-	- - -	-
Ashley Graves, wagon manufacturer, 1828	400	100	25	Oak, ash, and walnut timber 75	Co. of Frank
Ploughs -	-	-	-	Hubbs and fellows 40	do
LEVERETT.				Timber 20	do
Distilling -	1,000	100	-	1,200 bbls. cider at 75cts. per barrel $900	Leverett
David & Lorin Foster, tanners, 1824	800 water pw'r	100	300	18 cords bark at 3	Leveret
Palm leaf hats	-	-	-	150 calf skins at 1	Co. of
Rufus Putman, schythe manufacturer, 1826	800 water pw'r	100	0	- - -	-
Shingles -	300	100	-	2,000 bushels coal 80	-
Brooms -	50	10	-	1,000 bushels coal 40	
SHULESBURY.				Timber 100	-
Nathan. Macomber chair maker, 1825	100	100	25	6,000 lbs. broom brush at 5cts. 300	Le
	Information	received fr	om the	Birch and maple timber 100	Sh
				above named persons.	

EXPLANATION

...here are 30,000 lbs. maple sugar manufactured yearly. I
...000 brooms; 50,000 of which were made in S
...ton, Albany, and New York. 530

factures, Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.		The different kinds, & quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.		What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, & where.	Average No. of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of boys under 16 years of age, & rate of wages pr. day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of women and girls employed, and wages pr. day, they boarding themselves.
0 Spanish horns	$200	3,000 doz. side combs	$600	N York & N. Eng. in equal proportions	1 at 50cts.	3 boys at 1 shil.	
		200 doz. large	300				
s	300	50 wagons	1,500	- -	2 at 1.00		
	180	30 wagons	900	-	1 at 1 25		
leaves	110	3,500 hats	700	- -	Braided in	families at 1s each	
s lead	10	25 one horse wagons		All in Sunderland	1 at 1.00		
	10	at 30 dolls.	750				
	180						
	140	40 ploughs	360	Blacksmith's putting up	work $40, $10	wood work $20,	
gals. cider brandy	1,386	- - -		⅔ in Mass. ⅓ in Hartf'd Ct	1 at $1, 200 days		
anish hides	200	100 sides upper	300	All in this Co.	1 at 75cts.		
el oil	20	100 do sole leather	450				
		150 calf skins	300				
palm leaves	800	25,000 hats, at 20cts.		Manufactured	in families	at 17 cts.	each
Russia iron	300	200 doz. scythes, at 11		All in New England	2 at 1 doll.		
s. cast steel	20	dolls.	2,200				
German do	420						
- -		200 M. shingles, manufactured at $2	400	- -	1 at $1. 70 days		
s. wire	31	5,000 brooms	750	½ in Mass. ¼ in Canada ¼ in R. Island	Expense of making brooms, exclusive of wire and handles, 30 dollars per thousand.		
	26	500 chairs at 4 s.		County of Berkshire	1 at 75cts. ½ time		

ADDITIONAL FACTS.

he last year, valued at 318 dollars, sold to the manufacturers in this State.

ALANSON CLARK.

RENFIELD, *April* 21, 1832.

DOCUMENT 3—No. 106.—LUDLOW.—*Schedule of Manufactures, Bui*

Branch of business.	Value of real estate, buildings and fixtures occupied and used for the business.	Value of tools, machinery & apparatus, other than the fixtures: Value of animal power used.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States.	At what places, or in what States, such materials are principally produced.
Boston & Springfield Cotton Manufacturing Co., 1814. Benjamin Jenks, Washington Jenks, Arnold Jenks, Jos. Bucklin, Sam'l Slater, Ahab Wilkinson	$100,000 water pow'r Rate of per pital annual	$200,000 centage on ly, for the	30,000 dolls. the ca- last 3	Wood per ann., $1,000 Oil, 900 Starch, 700	-
Monson and Brimfield Cotton Manufacturing Co., begun 1820	180,000 water pow'r			Wood, oil, flour—freight, 1,200 to 1,500 Cotton, 166,000 lbs. at 11½ cts. per lb.	-
Monson Woollen Manufact'ing Co., 1815	7,000 water pow'r	6,000	10,000	50,000 lbs. of wool, worth 20,000 70,000 yds. warp, 4,000 Agricultural productions 3,000	-
Palmer Cotton Manufacturing Co., 1831. Edm. Monroe, Luth. Parks, J. S. Wright, W. Fay, J. S. Putnam, P. Cutler, F. A. Cobb, J. Brown	50,000	20,000	5,500	Just going into operation	-

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 107.—WALES.—*Schedule of Manufactures, Bu*

Wales Woollen Factory, 1831	Capital,	$12,000	-	Wool, 60 cents per lb.	-
Blanchard's scythe factory, in Palmer	Capital,	$7,000	-	Profit, 10 per cent.	-
Willimansett Card Manufac. Springfield, incorporat'd 1829	Capital,	$25,000	-	- -	-
Chicopee Manuf. company, cotton, Springfi'ld, incorporated 1822	$249,000 water pow'r	$237,000	80,000 dolls.	900,000 lbs. cotton, worth $110,000 Agricul. products, includ. 110 bbls. flour, 60,000	Cotton at Lo siana, Geo., Carolina, Ala flour, N.Y., M & Va. There in the vicinity.

EXPLANATIONS, REMARK

The cost of goods manufactured is diminished 20 per cent. since the establishment of t *Chicopee Manufacturing* Company, in consequence of a reduction of wages, cost of r

c., *Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.*

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, & quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average No. of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of women and girls employed, and wages pr. day, they boarding themselves.
- -	Cotton cloth manufact'd annually, 1,400,000yds., value $105,642	-	40 at 90c.	20 at 40c.	206 at 42 cents
- -	Cotton cloth manufact'd annually, 500,000 yds.; average value 9½ cts.	½ in this State, ¼ in N. York, 1-6 in Phila. 1-6 in Balt.	14 at 83c.	20at $1 50 pr. week	80 at $2 pr. week
lbs. indigo, $3,000 r dye stuffs, 1,000	70,000 yards satinets, 85 cts. per yard in 1831, ¼ less in 1832	-	12 at 75c.	-	16 at 33½ cents
- -	- -	-	25 at 95c.	12 at 33c.	15 at 40c.

WILLIAM H. FOSTER.

gs, &c., *Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.*

- -	100 yds. satinets pr. day, at 65 cents per yard	Boston	7 at $14 per mo.	-	7 at $1 50 pr. week
- -	600 doz. scythes, at $10 per dozen	N. York, Boston, & Va.	14 at $20 per mo.		
- -	$40,000, various articles	At home	17 at $26 per mo. includ'g board	-	8 at $1 pr. week
- -	3,200,000 yards of cloth annually manufactured, worth $250,000	N. Y., Phila., & Baltimore, for home consumption & exportation	103 at 90 cts. per day	141 at 42 cts. per day	537 at 46 cts. per day

D ADDITIONAL FACTS.

erial, and improvements in machinery. *The depreciation in* their value in market, is e than 33⅓ *per cent.*

WILLIAM H. FOSTER.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
in 1814 to ma- ure cotton , subsequent- gun to make ts. The name r concern is den Cotton fac Co The of stockhold- ; J. Norcross, nt, J. Wyles, on, E. Good- 3. Beach, and Reynolds.	The buildings and machinery, &c. &c. have cost over $70,000, but that is what we call the capital stock. Water power is used.		20,000	Say 110,000 lbs. cotton 60,000 lbs. wool. A variety and considerable quantity of dye stuffs are used, such as indigo, madder, pot ash, dye woods, soap, &c.	The raw materials which we use are collected from almost every State in the Union.

From 1817 up to within a late period we constantly made the article of 4/4 brown sheeting, No. 14, which was constantly sold by one house in N. York, and the prices for which it sold are as follows:

In 1817 it sold at 23 cents, '18 21, '19 19, '20 [illegible], '21 12, '22 14, '23 12, '24 11, '25 12½, '26 10½, '27 10, '28 9½, '29 6¼, '30 7, '31 9½. The article we suppose, would not now bring over 8 cts.

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS,

e stated that the business has not netted over 3 per cent. per annum, taking the time r since the concern was established; the fact is, some years there has been a dead d some a handsome profit. The improvements and inventions have been so rapid in ery, that, before machines were worn out, they had to be laid aside, and new ones, of ed plans, to be purchased, so that considerable amounts, which otherwise would een profits, have been thus applied to keep the works in a good condition, and this

QUESTIONS PROPOUNDED BY COMMIS-

e and county in which the manufactory is situated? *Ans.* State of Massachusetts, unty of Hampden, town of Monson.

d or description of the manufactory;—whether water, steam, or other power? *Ans.* ater power.

en established;—and whether a joint stock concern? *Ans.* A. D. 1814. An incorpo- ted company.

ital invested in ground and buildings and water power, and in machinery? *Ans.* $70,000.

ual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory. stinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borwed, after providing for the interest upon it, and the rate of profit upon that portion ich is not borrowed? *Ans.* The capital was all paid in by the stockholders; the erage profit has not been over three per cent. per annum.

se of increase or decrease (as the case may be) of profit? *Ans.* Falling and fluctuat- g market; the improvements in machinery have caused a constant expenditure to alter d rebuild machinery and purchase new to keep up with the times.

umber of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class? *Ans.* 110 hands ten years old and upwards; say 60 of them females.

ow many hours of a day employed, and what portion of the year? *Ans.* 12 hours a y all the year.

hether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far are they nt to a market? *Ans.* Goods are mostly sold in New York.

here are the manufactures consumed? *Ans.* Most in America.

ings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
Varies. The principal articles of foreign growth are wool, indigo, madder and dye woods.	Make 240,000 yards cotton jeans, worth 12½ cents a yard, 72,000 yds. satinets, worth 60 to 100 cts. a yard.	Sold mostly in the city of N. York.	25 men at $1 per day, also some clerks & overseers with considerable salaries.	25 at 30c.	60 young women at 34 cents.

AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

expenditure could not be avoided without doing worse; and now the works are no more than kept good, and probably would not sell for original cost. Some of the questions I have not answered, not, myself, possessing all the information inquired for; others are not answered precisely in the way which the questions seem to contemplate; some of the answers may not be entirely correct, but I believe all are substantially correct, and as near the truth as I could get without going into a minute investigation of the whole history of the concern.

JOSEPH L. REYNOLDS, *Agent for Hampden Cot. Man. Co.*

SIONERS, WITH THE ANSWERS ANNEXED.

19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and, if so, where? *Ans.* To India and South America are some of the cottons sent.

20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and, if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what? *Ans.* On credit.

21. Whether the cost of the manufactured articles (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate? *Ans.* diminished by labor saving machinery.

22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment? *Ans.* Cotton goods from 22 to 6¼ cents a yard.

24. Is any charge necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles, to prevent fraud? *Ans.* The satinet manufacture now suffers, and we believe by reason of low priced woollens being fraudulently brought in.

25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock company what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually? *Ans.* Had we not hoped for more profits than we have realized, we should not have embarked in the business, and now the prospects for profits are far from being encouraging. For the last seventeen years the business has not been worth over 3 per cent. to the stockholders.

40. Average rate of wages? *Ans.* Men's wages $11 per month; girls, say $1 a week.

W. H. FOSTER.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 109.—BLANDFORD, CHESTER, &c.—*Schedule of Manufacture*

Branch of business When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery & apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural & other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
BLANDFORD.					
Tanning, William Watson	Capital employed $22,000	-	-	Net profit on capital 20 per cent.	- -
CHESTER.					
Hubbard, tanning	do 30,000	-	-	Rate of profit on capital 12 per cent.	- -
BRIMFIELD.					
Tanning	-	-	-	- - -	-
SPRINGFIELD.					
Joseph Carew, E. W. Bliss, &c.	-	-		- - -	- -
WESTFIELD and W. SPRINGFIELD.					
Tanning	-	-	-	- - -	- -
SPRINGFIELD.					
Edge tools and hardware W. P. Ames, jr.	-	-	-	- - -	- -
Paper manufact'ry D. & I. Ames	3 mills 17 engines	-	-	1,560,167 pounds rags value $78,40[illegible] other articles nearly al. American, value 12,32[illegible]	- -

dings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
- -	Leather $30,000	Springfield	13 at $16 per mo.		
- -	Leather 40,000	- -	15 at 16 pr. month		
- -	Leather 13,600				
- -	Leather 20,000				
- -	Leather 12,000 Leather 12,000				
ns Russia & Swedes on n American iron on cast and blister- l steel)0 bush. of charcoal	3,000 polished carpenters' chisels 1,200 broad axes and hatchets 1,400 hammers 3,000 lbs. paper mill knives 200 adzes 400 drawing knives 5,000 smaller tools Value $10,000				
-	39,324 reams manufactured, worth 150,000	- -	54 men	6 boys	122 girls

WILLIAM H. FOSTER.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 110.—SPRINGFIELD, CHESTER, &c.—*Schedule of Manufactures,*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business.	Value of tools, machinery & apparatus, other than the fixtures.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States.	At what places, or in what States, such materials are principally produced.
Springfield Card Manufacturing Company, incorporated 1826	$3,000	Capital employed 16,000	-	-	-
Chester tannery, Mr. Hyle	-	do 8,000	-	Profit on capital 20 pr. ct.	-
Blanford tannery, Oliver Watson	-	do 15,000	-	Profit on capital 12 pr. ct.	-
Mr. Bates, in Blanford	-	do 3,000	-	Profit 20 per cent.	-
Cotton manufactory, Chester, Isaac Stevens & Co.	-	do 2,500	-	-	-
Woollen factory at Blanford Lyman Norton & Co.	800	2,200	-	Wool, 50 cents per pound Profit on capital 12 pr. ct.	-
Southwick powder manufactory	-	do 19,500	-	-	-
Westfield whip manufactory H. Hull	-	do 12,000	-	½ imported, ½ domestic	-
Others in same business	-	do 12,000	-	do do	-
Woollen manufactory in West Springfield Parmenter & Co.	-	do 8,000	-	-	-

Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
-	$24,000 per annum	- - -	9 at $1.20	-	4 at $3 pr. week
-	14,000 leather - -	- -	8 at 15 per month		
-	13,000 leather - -	½ at Hartford rest at home	4 at 16 per month		
-	2,500 - - -	- - -	3 at 16 per month		
-	9,000 lbs. yarn, 23cts. per lb.	At home	2 at 1 per day	-	4 at 3 pr. week
-	$10,000 of satinets -	At Hartford and N. York	7 at 12 per exclusive	month of board	6 at 1 per week
	15,000 powder -	N. York and Boston	14 at 25 per month		
-	50,000 whips - -	At home	26 at 18 per month		
-	50,000 whips - -	At home	do		
-	130 yards of satinet per day, at 60 cents per yard	Hartford and New York	8 at 21 per including	month board	10 at 2.50 pr. week

WILLIAM H. FOSTER.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
SOUTH HADLEY.					
Woodbridge Manufacturing Company, commenced in 1828	$7,000	$6,000	$2,500	40,000 lbs. cotton per annum $4,000	S. Carolina
Satinet manufactory -	4,000	2,000	5,000	- -	N. England
Paper mill, Howard & Lathrop, commenced 1825	13,500	5,000	12,000	3,000 tons rags 3,600 Bleaching powders 900 Vitriol 300 800 bushels lime 550 Pelting 800	United State
GRANBY.					
Santinet manufactory, by Asa Robbins	Ma'es about	$2000 worth	felting	per annum for paper	mills. Makin
Palm leaf hats and bonnets, by Eldad Smith	Ma'es about	25,000 palm	leaf ha	ts, by the aid of females,	residing i
BELCHERTOWN.					
Wagon manufactory	3,000	-	1,000	Iron 2,700 Timber 500 Paint 750	-
Fire engine manufactory, by M. Holland	2,000	800	600	Iron, copper, and block tin	-
Wire sieve manufactory, by Atwood	-	Capital 400	-	- -	-
GREENWICH.					
John Warner, scythe manufactory	3,000	1,000	1,000	- -	-

EXPLANATIONS, REMARK

SOUTH HADLEY.—Factory for making wooden button molds is also established. There a also three tanneries which turn off about $10,000 worth of leather per annum.

BELCHERTOWN.—The wagons are principally one horse pleasure wagons; and the var ous parts of the wagon are made in all parts of the town, some employed on the wheel some on the bodies, seats, &c.

linge, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
	130,000 yds. sheeting $13,000	Sold in Boston	5 at $1	-	15 at 33 cents
-	15,000 yds. satinet 8,000	Vicinity	4 at 75 cts	-	3 at 33 cts
tons Leghorn rags $1,200	Paper 60,000	Principally at the South	20 at 85	-	30 at 33
atinet discontinued.					
ilies in the adjacent towns.	Manufacture of bonnets just commenced				
glish iron 1,800	600 wagons 18,000	Principally in northern States	30 at $1		
-	50 engines at $200 10,000	Northern States	6 at 1		
-	3,000 seives at $4 50 per dozen		2 at 1		
-	5,000 scythes 4,500	Canada, New Hampshire, and Vermont	7 at 1		

ID ADDITIONAL FACTS.

PELHAM AND PRESCOTT.—The only articles manufactured in these towns, are included in the returns of palm leaf hats and straw bonnets made for Ware and Enfield, where the men who furnish the capital and employment reside.

GRANBY.—About 25,000 palm leaf hats, worth about $6,250, are annually manufactured in this place, and sent principally to New York.

JOSEPH LYMAN.

NORTHAMPTON, *May* 10, 1832.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 113.—CUMMINGTON, PLAINFIELD, NOR...

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery & apparatus, other than the fixtures.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States and other do-agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally ...ced.
CUMMINGTON.					
Darius Ford & Co. Satinet factory, commenced 1824	$10,000 Water	$6,000	$6,000	48,000 lbs. wool $24,000 8,000 cotton warp 3,360 500 gals. sperm. oil 400 250 cords of wood 250 90 barrels soap 270 1,500 lbs. blue vitriol 150 1,800 lbs. copperas 54 800 lbs. pot ash 33 50 barrels sig 25	In the ... S. Car... Massa...
Cotton manufac'ry	600 Water	10,000	4,000	54,000 lbs. 6,750 250 gallons of oil 200 2,000 lbs. of starch 120 150 cords wood 150 200 lbs. leather 60	Ver... Ma...
Tanneries; Wm. Hubbard, commenced in 1815	7,500 Water, for bark mill	700	25,000	6,500 hides 25,000 1,200 cords of bark 2,700 200 bushels of lime 100 200 gallons oil 8... 300 cords of wood 30	S. ... M... V...
Three shoe mak'rs	-	300	-	- -	
PLAINFIELD.					
Three satinet factories, (small)	5,700	590	7,000	35,000 lbs. wool 19,... 53,000 yds. cot. warp 2,...	
Warner, Whiting, & Co., A. & N. Streeter, Hamlin & Bates, commenced in 1829	Water				
Tannery; Durm & Parsons, commenced in 1830	1,000	200	1,200	70 cords of bark 200 hides	
Roland Shaw, manufa'r of tacks	100	300	100	7,000 lbs. iron	
J. Hamlin, hatter	Water				
Manufacturer of wooden ware,	150	50	100	-	
Benjamin Guyde, Broom handles	150		200	Boards and timb...	
One harness maker	100	50	100	-	
Wooden clocks	200	75	500	-	
NORWICH.	100	-	-	-	
Knight & Porter, tanners	1,000	150	2,000	-	
Caleb W. Hannum, axe maker	500	100	300	-	
El'a Tilden, scythe stone manufact'r	200	100	-	-	

...MINGTON.—The culture of silk in this town creates ... are now growing, from one to three years ... and raise twice as many more.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, & quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, & where.	Average No. of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of women and girls employed, and wages pr. day, they boarding themselves.
50 galls. olive oil $225 50 lbs. indigo 187 6 tons logwood 180 2 do fustic 50 100 lbs. madder 120	60,000 yds. satinet $35,000	Half in Mass Do. in Conn & New York	20 at $1	4 at 40 c.	16 at 33c.
- -	112,000 yds. shir'g 9,600 80,000 do sheet'g 8,000	½ Mas. ¼ Con. ½ in N. York	11 at 1	6 at 33	34 at 33
South America	241,000 lbs. sole 53,000 100 sides upper 2,500	New York	15 at 1		
- -	2,000	-	6 at 1		
- -	53,000 yds. satin't 29,150	Connecticut	15 at 67c.	-	12 at 33
- -	9,000 lbs. leather 2,070	Vicinity	3 at 75		
- -	12,000,000 cut ta'ks 1000	New York	1 at do	1 at 50	
- -	Annual value 800	½ N.Y. ½ Mass.	2 at do		
- -	8,000 cheese box's 1,000	Massachusetts			
	Measures, boxes, & dippers 12,000	do	6 at do		
- -	75,000 broom hand's 850	do	1 at do		
- -	90 harnesses 1,260	do	3 at do		
- -	200 clocks 1,000	Adjoi'g States	1 at $1		
300 hides, S. America	Value manufac'd 3,000	Mass. & Con.	3 at do		
- -	500 axes at 1 50 750 New lay 250	Massachusetts	2 at do		
- -	36,000 scythe stones 2,250	N. Y. & Mass.	4 at do		

mall quantity of silk of a superior quality. The town is rapidly improving in consequence f its manufacturing establishments. There are three shoemakers who do custom work only.

JOSEPH LYMAN.

Northampton, April 15th, 1832.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what
Amherst Cott. Manufacturing Company, incorporated 1814.	$8,000 Water pow.	$6,000	$9,600	48,000 lbs. cotton	$4,800	S. Ca
				120 bus. rye flour	100	Vicin
				150 cords wood	300	"
				300 bushels coal	18	"
				130 gallons lamp oil	130	Nant
				200 lbs. fish oil & tal.	20	Mass
				An. rep. leather, lum.	250	Vicin
				Sugar and rice	50	Louis
				6 hhds. molasses	240	"
				40 barrels flour	300	New
				2 tons codfish	160	Mass.
				200 bushels potatoes	60	"
				180 bu. rye for families	150	"
				100 bushels corn	65	"
				2 tons pork	220	"
				10 bar. shad & mack.	100	"
				7,000 lbs. beef	280	"
				60 bushels salt	54	"
				15 bu. peas and beans	19	"
Carriage manufactory, commenced in 1826. Lyman Knowles.	Private workshop.	Cap. 18,000	15,000	Plated ware	1,500	Conn
				American broadcloth	1,500	Mass
				Leather	2,000	"
				Woodwork	1,000	"
				Sashes, screws and hubs, nails, &c.	1,000	"
Pa. mill, com. 1810. E. & R. Roberts.	3,000 Water pow.	200	2,000	Rags	3,000	Mass
Hatters, com. 1829 Lyman & Thayer.	Private workshop.	Cap. 1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Three wagon makers.	Private workshop.	2,500 Joint capit'l	-	-	-	-
Five Shoemakers HADLEY.	-	500 Joint cap.	-	-	-	-
Satinet and narrow wool'n cloth fac. Gates & Pomroy.	800 Water pow.	400	500	3,000 lbs. wool	1,800	In the
Tannery, S. & E. Dickinson.	1,500	200	3,000	900 calf skins	1,100	Mass.
				250 hides, American	1,000	
Broom manufactory.	2,000	300	2,500	500,000 lbs. co. bru.	2,500	Withi
				800,000 tacks	100	Mass.
				8,000 lbs. wire	200	d
				3,500 lbs twine	87	d
				5,000 brass nails		Unite
				500,000 handles	500	With
Four shoemakers	-	Capital 500	-	-	-	-

EXPLANATIONS, RE

Amherst cotton factory commenced business under the charter in 1814, and h contend with serious losses and misfortune, having never made a dividend until w past year, and seventeen years after its foundation. Its only good fruits have been ir *and sustaining* an intelligent and moral population of sixty-six souls, who will not s *comparison* with any village where the pursuits are similar, or with the inhabitant *agricultural* sections of the country.

NORTHAMPTON, April 12, 1832.

ufacture Building &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, & quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, & where.	Average No. of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
and coffee $250	140,000 yds. cotton $14,000	½ Conn. and N. York, ½ Mass.	12 at 45c.	3 at 25c.	30 at 30c.
iron & steel 2,000 els and Eng. - pets 200	Coaches, chaises, sulkies, &c. 30,000	Prov. ½, Boston ½	30 at $1		
, Leghorn 1,000	Paper 6,000	½ New York, ½ vicinity	7 at $1	-	7 at 30 c.
- -	- 3,000	All within the town	4 at 60c.		
- -	- 3,000	Massachusetts	9 at 50c.		
- -	- 3,000	All in vicinity	8 at $1		
- -	4,000 yds. satinet 3,000 1,500 yds. narrow cloth 1,560	Boston and New York	3 at 60c.	-	4 at 50c.
pan. hides 1,000	- 6,000	½ Mass., ½ New York	7 at 65 c.		
-	- 50,000				
-	- 2,000	- -	4 at $1		

ADDITIONAL FACTS.

lley manufacture of brooms, estimated crop in 1831, 150 tons; average for the last ten 125 tons; the whole manufactured into brooms within the town. The labor of one our months, will cultivate about six acres, and harvest the same. The average produce : acre is 600 pounds; one pound *is allowed for a broom.* One man, if very expert, anufacture *five tons of brush in a year, if constantly* employed. Actual cost of a *1 lb. of brush 5 cents, tying 2½, handle 1¼, wire,* twine, &c. ¼—9 cents.

JOSEPH LYMAN.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 115.—WARE ENFIELD.—*Schedule of Manu*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what
WARE.					
Hampshire Manufacturing Company. Incorporated February 20, 1829 Woollen, & cotton, and machinery	$300,000 water pow.	$50,000	140000	120,000 lbs. wool, $60,000 367,000 lbs. cotton, 36,700 15,944 lbs. starch, 160 500 cords wood, 1,000 Soap, 1,200 1,200 gallons oil, 1,200 Belting, reeds, shuttles, &c. 2,500	Mas So. Vici Vici Vici Mas Mas
T. M. Snell, and Sprague & Swan, manufacturers of augers and bitts. —Commenced in 1829	3,500	-	2,000	- - -	-
Hiram Robinson, morocco factory. —Commenced in 1828	-	Cap. 3,000	1,000	American sheepskins, and sumac, 3,500	½ i ½ I
J. B. Fairbanks & Co., manufacturers of palm leaf hats, and straw bonnets	-	Cap. 20,000	-	Straw in the vicinity - -	Cul
ENFIELD.					
Swift River Manufacturing Company. Incorporated June, 1825. Satinet commenced in in that year	5,000 water pow.	10,000	5,000	50,000 lbs. wool, 30,000 45,000 lbs. cotton, 6,000 6,000 lbs. pot & pearl ashes, 360 6,000 lbs. tallow, 600 300 galls. sperm oil, 300 1,000 lbs. hard soap, 100 150 bbls. sig, 94 Wrapping paper, 12 400 cords wood, 800 50 bbls. flour, 350 Materials for packing, 25	Mas Mis In t In t Mas Ma Ma Ma Ma Ne
D. & A. Smith's cotton manufactory. Commenced *in 1820*	4,000	3,000	2,000	50,000 lbs. cotton, 7,000	So.

ildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
e stuffs, $3,000	156,500 yds. satinet, $120,000	Boston -	58 at 50 cents	11 at 25 cents	204 at 31 cents
	1,173,430 yds. sheetings & shirtings, 180,000	Boston -			
	Machinery, 20,000	Other manufacturing establishments in N. England			
	Castings, 3,000				
ons of Swedes n, 1,390 , 200	Augers and bitts, 6,500	Mass. & New York	11 at 60 cents		
- -	- - - 5,000	Boston & New York in about equal proportions	2 at $1		
- -	Hats, 31,000 15,000 straw bonnets, 18,500	⅔ in New York ⅓ in N. York, & South	-	-	500 at 37½ cents
0 lbs. madder, 220 0 lbs. logwood, 400) lbs. alum, 180) lbs. tartar, and ner drugs, 100 00 galls. olive , 1,270	60,000 yds. satinet, 45,000 100,000 yds. cotton warps, 5,100 75,000 sheetings, 750	All in Connecticut and N. York	20 at $1	-	30 at 50 cents
- -	300,000 yds. warp, at 52½ cents, 15,750	All sold to manufacturers in Mass.	4 at $1 33	-	18 at 42 cents

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the U. States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and
James Wood & Co. card manufactory. Commenced in 1818	$300	$12,000	16,000	10,000 sides leather, 35,000 1,500 lbs. tallow, 150 400 galls. neat's foot oil, 400	Mass. N Conn and P vania
Three tanneries, Carey, Walker, & others	2,000	300	2,900	1,500 hides, 5,250 140 cords bark, 560	Mass. S In the
Three shoemakers	-	Capital 300	-	- - -	-
Amory, Fish, and Co., sash manufactory. Commenced in 1831	-	Cap. 1,500	-	- - -	-

EXPLANATIONS, REM

Hampshire Manufacturing Company is the successor of the Ware Manufacturing pany, incorporated in 1822; the success of which is better understood in State stree ton, than in the country. It is generally understood to have been a disastrous co No profits have been made by the manufacture of cotton in the county of Ham The great benefit which has resulted from the establishment of cotton factories, h crued to the country, and in no instance to the capitalist, unless where he has purcha an immense sacrifice from those who founded them, and were crushed by their own tions. The great loss, however, was owing to the want of proper machinery; wa skill, and expense of transportation. The business is now well understood, and, in the h of the present owners of the stock, is believed to be in a healthy state. There are manufactured in Ware, carriages of the value of 1,900 dollars; carriage harness, and tru 1,000 dollars; sheet iron, and tin ware, 3,500 dollars; hats, 1,600 dollars; clocks and pieces, 700 dollars.

NFIELD.—*Continued.*

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, & where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, & rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average num. of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
Oil, $650 40,000lbs. wire, 15,200	50,000 ft. of cards, $62,500	½ in Mass., remainder N. Y. N.J., Pa. Ohio, Del., Md., Vir., and Mexico	11 at $1 17 cts.	-	10 at 41 cents.
- - -	3,000 sides of leather, 9,000	In Massachusetts	8 at 1$		
- - -	Shoes, 1,500	In the town	4 at $1		
Annual manufacture, 2,400	- - -	- -	4 at 54 cents		

AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

ENFIELD.—There are brought annually to three traders in this town, by the females in this and the adjoining towns, fifty thousand palm leaf hats, which manufacture, like that of covered buttons, has sprung up within about six years; in which time it has driven the foreign article from our market, and supplied us with a substitute of greater beauty and value for less than one-third of the price formerly paid. The hats are made in private families; the coarser kind by quite small children. It is impossible to estimate, with perfect accuracy, the extent of this manufacture. There are probably made in this county about two hundred and fifty thousand, requiring about eighty-five tons of the material which is imported from Cuba, and pays a duty of fifteen per cent. The manufacturers here furnish, for four dollars per dozen, an article superior to the foreign one, which commanded fifteen dollars per dozen in 1826. The number of females employed in this and the adjacent towns, amount to about two hundred.

NORTHAMPTON, *April* 13, 1832. JOSEPH LYMAN.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what
Woollen manufactory, Isaac & Fred. Gere commenced Oct. 1831	$12,000 water pow'r	$8,000	12,000 dollars	50,000 lbs. of American wool $30,000 3,000 lb copperas 75 1,500 lb glue 225 150 lb nails 11 600 lb crude tarter 8 500 lb blue vitriol 30 15 lb twine 8 100 gals. lamp oil 75 7,500 do sig 112 1,200 do soft soap 120 13 reams wrapping paper 37 250,000 teazles 250 25 bbls. flour 175 10 do pork 150 20 do beef 200 10 bushels beans 10 300 cords of wood 500 10 bushels salt 9 1,500 lb sugar 120 500 lb rice 25 150 bushels potatoes 36 750 lb butter 105 1,000 lb cheese 70	Ver't and Verm Massa New Y Louisi S. Car
Wells & Bodman's Satinet factory, commenced in 1824	Water power 2,000	2,000	2,000	9,000 lb Am. wool 3,690 4,000 lb cot'n warp 1,560 1,200 lb pot and pearl ashes 60 75 bbls. soft soap 225 100 cords of wood 200 Tape, thread, twine, nails, &c. 60 Stationery, brooms, &c. 15 Iron, steel, screws, wire, &c. 300 0 bbls. flour 70 72 bushels rye 72 20 do corn 15 1,350 lb pork 81 1,200 lb beef 60 12 bushels salt 12 60 pounds rice 3 1,200 do butter 168 300 do cheese 21 140 bushels potatoes 35 18 galls. lamp oil 18	New Y S. Car

ildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
00 lb logwood $300 0 lb fustic 60 lb nutgalls 60 0 lb Candia soap 240 galls. olive oil 810 ewing silk 16 lb tea 90 lb coffee 75 alls. molasses 37	Broad cloth $70,000	All sold in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia	10 at $1	6 at 0.50	20 at 4.00
lb of madder 70 00 lb logwood 150 lb alum, vitriol, c. 72 galls. olive oil 333 pounds sugar 42 do tea 20 do coffee 13 galls. molasses 18	Satinet 13,500	All sold in Boston	4 at 75cts.		3 at 0.33

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what States, such materials and
J. & J. Hayden, manufactory for door locks and casting buttons, and machinery; commenced in 1825	Water power $4,000	$3,000	$9,000	36 tons Amer. iron	$1,440	Penns
				150 bushels rye	150	
				12 tons Lehigh coal	156	d
				40 barrels of flour	280	
				25 bushels of corn	19	
				1,000 pounds pork	60	
				7,000 do beef	350	
				25 bushels of salt	25	
				200 pounds rice	10	S. Car
				3,000 do butter	420	
				100 do cheese	7	
				300 bushels potatoes	75	
				100 gallons lamp oil	100	
				120 cords of wood	210	
J. & S. Hannum, makers of carding machines; com'd in 1820	Water power 80	200	100	American materials	250	Massac
Ezra Thayer & Co. Clock manufac. comm in 1831	6,000	2,500	5,000	American materials, wood, screws, and movements,	18,000	Mass. nect
Josiah Hannum, axe manufac'ry comm. in 1804	200	150	200	One half American		Penn.
				7,000 bushels coal	280	and
				Iron. &c.	1,000	
Stephen Hyde's manufacture of axes; 1810	Water power	150	200	Iron American	300	Penns
				Coal	150	
Levi Hitchcock, edge tools and axes; 1829	Water power 1,56	500	400	American material wood and coal	300	Massac
Bodman & Hopkins' tannery; 1812	5,00	100	3,500	American hides	1,000	do
Hiram Cowls, latherbox manufacture; 1830	Water power 1,50	100	100	American material	100	do
Stephen Hopkins and others, manufacture of silk twist and casting buttons	-	-	Capital 500	Button moulds		Moulds
Four shoemakers	-	-	do 700	- - - - -	-	-
H. Hill & Co. broom handles & button moulds	Water power	-	do 700	- - - - -	-	-

EXPLANATIONS, RE

A great number of females are employed in this town covering button moulds wit

WILLIAMSBURGH—*Continued.*

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, & quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, & where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
English casting for buttons	Locks $10,000 Buttons 12,000	Door locks sold in N. York, buttons in	-	12 at 0.50 3 at 1.00	30 at 0.33
70 pounds tea $8.58	Castings 3,600	Mass. and N. York,		4 at 0.30	
100 do coffee 17		castings do			
312 gals. molasses 115					
2,184 pounds sugar 152					
Foreign materials 60	Machinery 2,000	½ out of the State, and the residue within	-	6 at 0.80	
Mahogany and glass 1,250	Clocks 24,000	½ sold in Mass. and the residue in the adjoining States	12 at 1.25	1 at 0.30	
- - -	Axes 5,000	Penn., N. York, and Ohio	4 at 1.00		
- - -	Axes 1,600	½ in adjoining States, residue in Mass.	2 at 1.25		
Russia & Eng. iron, &c. 2,000	- 5,000	½ in Mass. residue in adjoining States	5 at 1.17		
Grindstones, N. Sc'a 100					
Foreign hides 3,500	Leather sold 6,000	All in Boston	5 at 1.75		
Copal gum 40	- 1,000	All in Mass.	5 at 0.60	-	2 at 0.30
Silks and lastings	- 25,000	½ in Massachusetts ½ in New York	40 at 0.33		
- -	- -	- -	9 at 1.00	-	6 at 0.33
- -	- -	- -	3 at 0.60		

AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

and silk twist, for an establishment in East Hampton, and noted in the return from that town.

JOSEPH LYMAN.

April 11, 1832.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the U. S., and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per ann.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally
Northampton Woollen and Satinet Manufactory; incorporated Feb. 1831.	$50,000 water power	$20,000	35,000	Wool, 127,000 lbs. ½ foreign, ½ produced in the vicinity $82,550 5000 lbs woad 400 3200 lbs glue 448 1,000,000 teazles 1000 100 bbls soft soap 300 900 bbls sig 450 600 cds wood 1050 240 bus lime 144 Alum, vitriol, copperas 300 Transportat'n 1800 Wrapping paper, tapes, twine, sewing silk, wickyarn, tallow, nails, tow cloth, stationery, brooms, & brushes 600 Iron, steel, screws, wire, tacks, nails, lumber, casks, reeds, shuttles, leather, &c. materials used in repairs 900 Leather 300 1000 bu charc'l 500 37,560 yds cotton warp 2068 500 gls lamp oil, for mill 450	In the N. E with the e of Saxony ed in the column; wit lowing pro of the U. S 300bbls flou ed in the States 300 bu rye 300 bu corn 30 bbls pork 90 bbls beef 20 bu beans 90 bushels a 1000 lbs rice Carolina 9000 lb butt 9000 lb chee 1000 bushel potatoes 6000 lbs sug isiana 600 galls ha Mass. 400 cords o for familie
Woollen and satinet; J.S. Kingsley; 1829	Real estate 5,000 wat. power	5,000	1,000	22,500 lbs wool 11,500	In the imme cinity of th
Shuttle and bobbin manufactory; John Stedman; 1830	1,500 wat. power	1,000	150	Wire, screws, &c. 50	In New Eng
Bobbin factory; E. Jewett; 18.8	400 wat. power	100	-	Wood 30	Do
Paper mill; Daniel Butler; 1798	6,000	-	6,000	Rags, American	Hampshire Mass.
Morocco manufac'y; H. T. Hooker; 1820	1,000	250	2,500	Skins, sumac, and bark 3,000	Do
Book-binder; Elisha Turner; 1823		-	Capital 600	-	Nine-tenths

ldings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average No. of males over 16 years old employed, & rate of wages pr. day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
35lbs indigo $4552 00lbs madder 625 80lbs logwood & fustc 1403 00 gals olive oil 3130 00 lbs Castile soap 753 00 gals molasses 370 0 lbs coffee 136 00 lbs tea 1120	43,800 yds of broad cloth $153,370 37,560 yds satinet 22,536	All sent to the Boston market; the principal part of which is sold there, with the exception of about $8000 sold at the factory.	51 at .65	8 at .26	61 at .40
reign materials 1000	10,000 yds of broadcloth 25,000	½ sold at factory and ½ in New York	10 at 1.25	5 at .30	8 at .33
- -	8 shuttles and bobbins 1,500	In Massachusetts	5 at .75		4 at .33
- -	350				
- - -	9,000	1-6 in Boston, rem. in Conn. and N. Y.	6 at 1.00	-	11 at .32
leutta g't sk's 1000 00 Rus c'f sk's 600	5,000	All in Massachusetts	4 at 1.00		
- -	1,500	Do do			

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
Silver spoons&spectacles; Fowle & Kirkland; 1831	-	-	Capital 4,000	- -	- -
Hat manufactory; Dikeman & Shepherd; 1818	-	-	Capital 10,000	- -	- -
Hat manufactory; Plumb, Smith & Co. 1831	-	-	Capital 1,500	- -	- -
Linseed oil mill; Josiah White	5,000	-	1,000	- -	- -
Tannery; Moody & Wright	3,000	100	5,000	Two-thirds American	In the county Hampshire
Tin ware and stove pipe; Geo. Pierce	-	-	Capital 5,000	English tin, Russia iron, Amer. lead	Half of materials American
Tin and stove pipe; George Bennett	-	-	50	Do do do	Do do
Hardware; Asher Shepherd	1,000 wat. power	-	Capital 1,000	Swedes iron	- -
Saddler and harness maker; E. Hancock	-	-	Capital 1,500	One-eighth foreign seven-eighths Am.	In Massachusetts
Saddle, harness, and trunk maker; J. G. Eustis	-	-	Capital 1,000	Do do do	Do -
Harness and trunk maker; S. L. Payne	-	-	Capital 700	Do do do	Do -
Carriage makers; Davis, Parker & Herrick	-	-	Capital 3,000	One-half American	Do -
Cabinet makers; M. T. Moody; Crossett & Smith	-	-	Capital 2,000	Two-thirds do	Do -
Fifteen shoemakers	-	-	Capital 1,500	All American except Eng. thread	Do -

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS,

The Northampton Cotton and Woollen Manufacturing Company, incorporated in 1810, was never organized. Messrs. Thomas, James, and Charles Shepherd, carried on the business as a company at the time, and continued it during the war, at the close of which, and two years after, sold to James Shepherd, who first commenced the business in 1809. The business continued under his direction as sole owner partner until 1828. Until 1819 it struggled for existence. From that period to 1824–5, while carried on by James Shepherd and James M. Robbins, as partners, it was a fair business, and induced them to employ a larger capital, and extend their business; but from the last date such great losses were sustained as to sink the whole capital employed, and compel a suspension of its operations. In 1828, the

Northampton, April 10, 1832.

NORTHAMPTON—*Continued.*

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 yrs. of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
- -	Annual value $5000				
- -	Annual value 13,000	½ in Mass., residue in New York	9 at 1.00	-	2 at .33
- - -	Annual value 2,000	- -	-	-	1 at .33
- -	2,000	All in the vicinity	4 at 1.00		
One-third foreign	8,000	¼ here and ¾ in N.Y.	6 at .75		
- -	2,000	All in the vicinity	2 at 1 25		
- -	400				
- -	1,500	All in the vicinity	3 at .80		
- -	3,000	All in Massachusetts	4 at 1.00		
- - -	2,000	One-third N. Orleans	5 at 1.00		
- -	2,000	In the vicinity	3 at 1.00		
One-half foreign	11,500	½ New Orleans, residue in vicinity	24 at 1.12½	8 apprentices, .25	
One-third foreign	5,000	Half South Carolina	12 at 1.00	4 at .40	
- -	11,000	In the vicinity	30 at 1.00		

ND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

ablishment was owned at that time by a joint stock company, and incorporated as the epherd Woollen Manufactory. This company sacrificed their entire stock, and sold out he present owners, who commenced business in the spring of 1831 as the Northampton ollen Manufacturing Company, and have done a fair business; but, taking the concern n its foundation, in 1809, to this period, the business might be considered calamitous, but he number of people to whom it has given employment and livelihood.

he Northampton Leather Manufacturing Company, incorporated in 1809, closed business 15, and has never been resumed. The Northampton Manufacturing Company, cotton, and wool, incorporated February, 1823, was never organized or put in operation.

JOSEPH LYMAN.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 118.—MIDDLEFIELD, &c.—*Schedule of Manu*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and
MIDDLEFIELD.					
Woollen manufa'y, David Marks, proprietor	$7,000 Water.	$3,000	$7,000	20,000 lbs. wool 13,000	Town of M 30 bls. soap bar soap, cop'as fr and Verm 30,000 tea 200 cords do.
Tannery	1,000	150	1,500	400 half slaug'r 15,000 400 sheep skins 400 100 cords bark 225 100 gallons oil 50 30 bushels lime 13	Massach
EAST HAMPTON.					
S. Williston, button manufactory, silk, twist, and lasting	cap'l 15,000	-	10,000	Moulds 3,000	In the vi
Luther Clapp, button business	cap'l 7,000	-	4,000	- -	-
SOUTHAMPTON.	Nothing in this town, except shoe makers, & a small ta				nr'y of litt
WEST HAMPTON.	Do	Do	except	a tan'ry, which uses	320 cords
WORTHINGTON.					
James Wasson, tannery	3,000	200	8,000	1,000 Amer. hides 400 500 c'ds bark 1,125 100 bushels lime 33	Vicini
Spencer Clark, tannery	1,000	100	2,500	American hides 1,250 60 cords bark 363 33 bushels lime 11	Do
CHESTERFIELD.	There are no manufactories in this place. The pe				ople are all

EXPLANATIONS, REM

Middlefield.—In this town Middlefield Freestone Company incorporated March 5th The business abandoned fifteen years ago.

East Hampton.—Manufacture of lasting and silk twist buttons is entirely carrie private families by females, who are paid by the groce. Materials are furnished, a tracts made with some hundreds of females residing in several adjoining towns, by o son, who, in the above statement, has been considered the capitalist. They call up once a week, and procure moulds, silk, and lasting, &c., and, at the same time, br product of their labor of the previous week. A great deal of this labor is perfo vacant times, when they have nothing else to do; which, connected with the circu

Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.		What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
Indigo, dye woods, madder $600	7,800 yds. br'd cloth 300 pieces do	$21,500 2,100	Conn. Mass. and N. York	22 at 80c.	6 at 30 c.
	3 quart's upp'r leather 1 do sole do	3,000	Massachusetts	2 at 80	
Lasting, English 20,000 Silk from France 4,000	Annually manufact'd	40,000	N. Y., W. Ind's & S. America	Labor done in families, and employs abo't 400, for which is paid $9,600	
Lasting & silk twist 15,000	Annual manufacture	25,000	N. Y. & Phil'a		150 at 23c
Females employed by Wilston & Clapp of E. Hamp'n	Boots and shoes Coffee mill blocks Cabinet work	5,000 1,000 1,000	Connecticut		
Do Do					
1,000 foreign hides 4,000		1,500	Mass. & Conn.	10 at 80	
Foreign hides 1,250		500	Massachusetts	4 at 80	
turists and growers of wool.					

AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

of the operatives being so scattered, renders it difficult to obtain an accurate estimate of this business in the respective towns, and to apportion the time and wages by the day. Six years ago the market was entirely supplied by the foreign article, which has gradually been displaced, until it is now entirely excluded, by the manufacture of this county alone. In the mean time, the prices have fallen more than fifty per cent., while experience and skill have produced an article of double the intrinsic value of that formerly imported. The moulds are made by machinery carried by water power, tended by females.

JOSEPH LYMAN.

April 28th, 1832.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the U. S., and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per ann.		At what places, or in what States, such materials
Soap & candles	$22,000	$3,500	12,500	530,000 lbs. tallow	$42,400	Mass.
				200 tons Barilla	10,000	Roxb
				1,500 barrels rosin	3,750	Charl
				1,600 casks lime	2,000	Maine
				1,200 lbs. wicking	324	Provi
				200,000 feet boards for boxes	2,400	Maine
Cabinet work -	10,000	2,500	15,000	250,000 feet lumber	4,500	Maine
		6 horses 500		Hair cloth	3,000	New
				Curl'd hair	1,000	Mass.
				Sundry articles	2,000	
Tin-ware -	5,000	800	2,000	300 lbs. sheet iron	24	Philad
				Glass	50	Camb
Blacksmithing	5,000	3,000	4,000	10,000 lbs. iron	550	Philad
				25 chaldrons coal	300	Virgin
				Borax	20	Massa
Pump and block making.	2,000	300	1,000	1,200 feet timber	240	Massa
				300 feet plank	15	
				Iron sheaves and cogs	200	Bridg
Sail making -	2,000	130	2,000	2,000 iron thimbles	200	Bostor
				3 tons bo't rope	960	Boa. &
Cordage -	6,000	3,000	5,000	250 barrels tar	400	Nor.
		4 horses 300		1,500 lbs. soap	100	Charle
				5 tons hemp	1,000	Vermo
Stoneware -	2,400	230	1,000	130 cords wood	440	Mass.
		1 horse 70		Clay	420	N. Y. &
				Salt	18	Maine
				Sundry articles	120	Mass.

Buildings, &c.; Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
100 tons barilla $5,000 10,000 lbs. palm oil 700	1,000,000 lbs. soap $70,000 198,000 lbs. candles 21,780	One-fifth in Mass residue in Sou. Sta. & W. Ind. One-sixth in Mas residue in Sou. Sta. & W. Ind.	25 at $1	-	1 at 50c.
50,000 ft. mahog. 5,000 Hair cloth 1,500 Hardware 1,000 Sundry articles 1,000	Cab. furniture 30,000	Mass. principally	16 at $1 25 cents	22 at 75c.	6 at 33c.
130 bxs. tin plate 2,100 1,000 lbs. wire 125 7,000 lbs. sht. iron 490 300 lbs. pewter 50	Tin and sheet-iron ware 10,000	Massachusetts	8 at $1 25 cts.		
40,000 lbs. iron 2,000 50 chaldrons coal 600 1,000 lbs. steel 166	Common smith work 15,000	Massachusetts	30 at $1 25 cts.	15 at 50c.	
4 tons lignumvitæ 120	30 pumps 800 Blocks 600 Oth. wo. for ves. 250	Massachusetts	5 at $1.25		
400 pieces duck 6,400	Sails 9,000	Massachusetts	4 at $1.50		
75 tons Russia hemp 16,875	100 tons cord. 27,500	Boston princ.	16 at $1 17 cts	6 at 33c.	
-	Stoneware 3,700	Mass. princ.	5 at $1.25		

WILLIAM WINN.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 120.—CHARLESTOWN.—*Schedule of Manufac*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what States, such materials and
Carriage & harness manufactory	$24,000	$5,000	$12,000	Leather	$5,500	Massachus
				Br. cloth, 1,000 yds	4,000	do
				Plated ware	6,000	do
				Lumber	1,500	do
				Lace	1,500	do
				Carpeting	500	do
				Curled hair	1,000	do
				Iron, 10 tons	1,000	do
				Paints and oil	900	do
Morocco leather	15,000	1,000	20,000	40 tons sumach	1,600	N. Y. and
				100 casks of lime	125	Maine
				Dye stuffs	500	Massachus
				100 cords wood	350	Maine
				20 barrels of vinegar	80	Massachus
				1,000 lbs soap	90	do
				10,000 sheep skins	2,000	Mas., N. H
Brick making	400	800		1,800 cords wood	6,300	Mass. & Me
Tanning	3,000	1,000	140,000	2,500 cords bark	15,000	Maine
	water and horse	8 horses 600		270 casks lime	270	do
				15,000 raw hides	75,000	Mas., N. H.,
Brush making	2,500	2,500	11,000	3,500 lbs bristles	1,575	Ohio princi
				Lum. & brush woods	1,000	Maine
				Leather	75	Massachuse
				Other articles	75	do
Ship building	20,000	600	35,000	1,000 tons timber	12,000	do
				120,000 feet boards and plank	4,000	New Hamps do
				14,000 lbs copper	3,500	Massachusett
				35,000 lbs iron	2,100	Mass. & N. Y
				Paints and oil	1,000	Salem & Bo
Boots and shoes	1,000	500	3,000	Leather	4,000	Mass. & Phil
Coopers	15,600	180	500	40,000 staves	800	Maine & N.
				12,000 hoop poles	360	Mass. & N. E

Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day; they boarding themselves	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
Hardware $1,000 Carpetting 500 Iron, 20 tons 2,000 Paints and oil 300	125 chaise & harness $28,000 4 coaches & harn. 3,000 12 wagons 1,080 25 sleighs 875 45 carioles 12,600 Other work 10,000	Prin. in Mass. do do do do do do	65 at $1	6 at 50c	
40 tons sumac 2,800 Dye stuffs 500 50,000 goat sks. 10,000	Morocco leather 50,000	¾ in Mass., res. in N. E. States	40 at 150	10 at 50	10 at 37
140 hhds. salt 630 2,000 dry hides from S. Amer. 9,000 Russia bristles 8,000	45,000 M bricks 22,500 34,000 sides sole leather 136,000 Brushes 20,000	Prin. in Mass. In Boston prin. ¾ in Boston, residue Charl'n, S. C., & N. O.	50 at 1 21 at 1 20 at 125	3 at 50	10 at 50
65,000 lbs. iron 3,900	1,200 tons ship. 60,000 Repairing & other work 30,000	Boston	100at 150		
Russia sheeting & thread 600 Prunella 1,000 3 tons iron hoops 360	40,000 pa. shoes 24,000 2,000 do boots 8,000 600 hogsheads 1,950 3,000 barrels 2,100	Charleston principally Massachusetts do	80 at 1 2 at 50 10 at 125	2 at 50	40 at 25

WM. WINN.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 121.—CHARLESTOWN.—*Schedule of Ma*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings and fixtures occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery & apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural & other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what States, such materials and
Distillery of spirits	$38,000	$2,000 4 horses, 400	40,000 dolls.	800 cords wood,	$3,600	Mass.
Brewery - -	10,000	2,000	9,000	9,000 bush. barley,	6,750	Mass.
				Hops,	1,000	Mass
Turpentine distillery	5,000	-	6,500	5,000 bbls. turpentine,	10,000	North
				1,000 bbls. tar,	1,750	
Milk Row bleachery, 1820	13,000 steam pow'r	-	-	12 casks potash,	500	Maine
				50 " lime,	62	Maine
				Paper,	120	Massa
				18,000 lbs. starch,	1,260	Phila
				300 tons coal,	2,100	Penn
2 saw mills, saw 2,000 ft. mahogany per day	10,000					
2 grist mills, grind 350 bush. pr. day	20,000					
1 wind mill, grinds 50 bush. per day	1,500					

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 122.—CAMBRIDGE.—*Schedule of Ma*

Carriage and harness making	$2,000	$500	$4,000	Leather,	$2,000	Massach
				200 yds. brd. cloth,	600	do
				Plated ware,	1,200	do
				Lumber,	1,000	do
				Lace,	200	do
				Carpeting,	100	do
				Curled hair,	150	do
				4 tons iron,	400	do
				Paints and oil,	400	do
Boot and shoemaking	2,000	100	400	Leather,	1,200	Mass., & Ph
Blacksmithing -	1,200	1,000	1,200	50 chal. coal,	600	Virgini
				200 lbs. steel,	16	Massa
Cabinetmaking -	1,200	100	300	6,000 feet lumber,	120	Maine,
				Sundry articles,	150	Massa

ings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, & quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, & where.	Average No. of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of women and girls employed, and wages pr. day, they boarding themselves.
00 hhds. molasses, $175,000	7,000 hhds. N. rum, $203,000	½ in Mass., residue in sou'n States	22at$1 50		
- -	1,500 bls. st'g beer, 9,000 1,500 do. table do. 2,000	Boston, principally	6 at 1 25		
- -	20,000 galls. spts. turpentine, 6,600 3,000 do. do. tar, 500	¼ in Mass., residue to India Mass., principally	3 at 1 50		
	3,000 bbls. rosin, 3,750	¼ in Mass., residue toSouth Amer. prin.			
,000 lbs. bleaching owders, 2,100	Bleaching Amer. manufactures, 20,000	-	20 at 1 25	2 at 42c.	6 at 37c.

WILLIAM WINN.

ildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

rdware, $400 rpeting, 100 ons iron, 800 nts and oil, 125	65 chaises and harnesses, $13,000 8 carrioles 2,000 20 sleighs, 700 12 wagons, 900 Other work, 2,000	Mass., principally	30 at $1		
ad, 30	700 pair boots, 3,500 600 pair shoes, 750	Massachusetts	8 at $1	-	2 at 40cts
n iron, 2,000 l, 200	Carriage and common smith work, 9,000	Do	16 at $1		
ft. mahogany, 600 ery articles, 50	Cabinet furniture, 1,500	Do	4 at $1 25		

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DOCUMENT 3.—No. 123.—CAMBRIDGE PORT,—*Schedule of Ma*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per ann., which are produced in the U. States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per ann.		At what place
Soap & candles	$10,000	$3,000	12,000	36,000 bus. wood ashes	4,320	Ma
				3 tons potash	315	Ver
				187,200 lbs. grease	13,104	Ma
				1,040 casks lime	1,240	Ma
				728 barrels rosin	1,456	Ma
				260 cords wood	1,430	Ma
				Tallow	900	Ma
				Perfumes	100	Phi
Carriage & harness manufac'y	4,000	2,500	2,000	Leather	2,600	Ma
				Plated and hardware	1,000	
				300 yards broadcloth	1,200	
				Lumber	500	
				Paints and oil	200	
				Sundry articles	100	
Blacksmithing	1,800	400	700	2 tons iron	220	Phi
				32 chaldrons coal	320	Vir
				Sundry articles	50	Ma
Boots and shoes	2,500	200	1,000	Leather	3,000	Ma
				Cotton goods	25	
Tanning -	2,000	200	15,000	225 cords bark	1,575	Ma
		2 horses 200		40 casks lime	40	
				Raw hides	11,000	Ma
Cordage -	6,000	2,000	5,000	200 barrels tar	400	N.
	wat. & hor.	2 horses 200		14 tons hemp	2,800	Ver
				500 lbs. soap	35	Car
Guilding -	600	100	100	Gold leaf	150	Bos
				Lumber	150	Ma

factures, Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
8 tons barilla $400	988,000 lbs. soap 59,280	Mass. princi-	20 at $1		
2,000 lbs. palm oil 160	10,000 lbs. candles	pally			
4,000 lbs. Rus. tal. 340	1,000				
50 yds. broadcloth 200	25 chaises & har. 5,000	Mass.	16 at $1	4 at 50 ct.	
Carpeting 40	10 carioles 2,750	do			
12 tons iron 1,200	2 coaches 1,160	do			
Paints and oil 50	2 stages 800	do			
	12 wagons 1,200	do			
	Other work 3,000	do			
15 tons iron 1,500	Common smith work	Mass.	12 at $1		
8 chaldrons coal 96	7,000				
400 lbs. steel 30					
Russia sheeting 40	850 pairs boots 3,400	Mass	20 at $1	-	8 at 37
Thread & prunella 100	8,000 pairs shoes 8,000	do			cents.
Sundry articles 20					
Raw hides S. Am. 2,000	Leather 19,000	Mass.	6 at $1		
0 tons hemp 11,500	100 tons cordage 50,000	Boston princ.	30 at $1	8 at 33 ct.	18 at 50
Flax 12,000			17 cts.		cents.
Manilla 1,500					
000 L. gls. plates 400	1,000 looking-glasses	Mass.	3 at $1	1 at 50 ct.	
undry articles 100	2,000				

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DOCUMENT 3.—No. 124.—EAST CAMBRIDGE,—*Schedule of Manu-*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
Boot and shoe manufactory.	$2,000	$400	$1,000	Leather	$3,000	Mass. & Phila.
				Sundry articles	25	
Blacksmithing -	3,000	400	300	8,000 lb. iron	520	Massachusetts
				16 chal. coal	192	Virginia -
				300 lb. steel	37	Canton, Mass.
Brickmaking -	150	600	–	1,700 cords wood	6,800	Maine -
Cordage -	1,400	350	1,000	100 barrels tar	160	North Carolina
				3 tons flax	720	Connecticut -
				300 lb. soap	18	Cambridge.
Church organ manufactory.	2,000	800	3,000	3 tons lead	360	New Orleans
				Lumber	150	Maine -
				Leather	60	Massachusetts
Cambridge port. Tobacco and snuff manufactory.	2,500	400	2,500	25,000 lb. tobacco	1,250	Vir., Maryland, & Kentucky.
Brush manufactory.	2,000	500	5,200	1,500 lb. horse hair	225	N. Eng. States
				4,000 lb. bristles	1,800	Maine, N. Hampshire & Verm't
				Brush woods	2,000	Mass. & Maine -
				Sundry articles	5,000	Massachusetts

ures, *Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.*

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
Russia sheeting and thread $300	12,000 pr. shoes $10,800	Massachusetts	20 at $1 00	3 at 50c.	8 at 37c.
	500 pair boots 1,600	Do.			
Prunella 400	Carriage and common	Do.	11 at 1 25		
6,000 lb. iron 270	smith work 7,000				
Steel 80					
	4,000 m. bricks 20,000	Boston principally.	40 at 1 00		
24 tons hemp 5,400	Cordage 6,500	Massachusetts	6 at 1 25	3 at 33	5 at 50
Oil 15	Twine and lines 3,500	Do.			
Block tin 300					
Mahogany 200	Organs 4,000	Mass. principally.	5 at 1 50		
Sundry articles 100					
35,000 lb. tobacco from W. Indies 700	1,200 lb. chewing tobacco 300	Do.	2 at 1 50	1 at 50	15 at 42
	7,000 lb. smoking do. 560	Do.			
Perfumes 100	720,000 Am. cigars 1,260	Do.			
	100,000 Span. do. 1,300	Do.			
	200,000 half do. do. 1,000	Do.			
	6,000 lb. snuff 1,200	Do.			
13,000 lb. Russia bristles 6,000	Various kinds of brushes 17,000	Two-thirds in Mass. Residue in Southern and West'n States principally.	12 at 1 00	2 at 50	8 at 50
900 lb. wire 300					

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DOCUMENT 3.—No. 125.—EAST CAMBRIDGE.—*Schedule of Ma*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what
New England Glass Bottle Company, January, 1827	$25,000	$6,500 3 horses 350	$20000	1,200 chal. coal	$12,000	Vir
				20,000 bushels wood ashes	2,000	Ma
				150 tons clay	300	Ma
				75 do fire stone	550	Ne
				500 casks lime	600	Mai
				60 tons hay & straw	420	Ma
				4,000 crates	1,400	Mai
				1 ton iron	100	Phi
Flint glass making & cutting, 1817, corporation title, N. England Glass Company	56,000 Steam power in cutting shop	21,000 3 horses 300	115000	468,000 lbs. red lead	37,440	Mis
				263,000 " p'l ashes	18,410	Ma
				340 tons sand	1,360	Ne
				3,200 cords wood	16,000	Ma
				1,050 tons coal	8,400	Per
				Sundry articles	14,250	Mas pri
Crown glass, 1825, corporation title New England Crown Glass Company	30,000	8,000 2 horses 300	75,000	200,000 lbs. p'l ashes	12,000	N. &
				250 tons sand	1,250	Ne
				200 casks lime	220	Mai
				900 cords wood	4,950	
				2,600 tons coal	10,800	Vir
E. A. & W. Winchester's soap and candle manufactory and cooperage, 1818	25,000	5,000	20,000	1,000,000 lbs. rough tallow	65,000	Mas pa
				1,000 bbls. rosin	2,500	
				1,500 casks lime	1,500	Mai
				Soap & candle boxes	5,000	
				10,000 bushels wood ashes	1,000	Mas
				7,000 lbs. wicking	1,820	Rho
Cooperage	1,000	100	1,000	200,000 staves and heading	1,600	Mai
				50,000 hoop poles	1,000	Mas

EXPLANATIONS, RI

In case of interruption of commerce, the New England Glass Bottle Factory *cou* independent of foreign articles. Clay and salt they now find more convenient t

11. Cost in the United States of English bottles, the same. Dutch sell lower, I rior. Ours are considered equal or superior in quality to English.

13. From eight to twelve hours the whole year.

ildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
0 tons salt $7500 0 da foreign clay 1,500	Bottles, carboys, and demijohns $55,000	¾ in Massa'tts, residue in Maine, R. I., N.Y., Mar'd, Virg., Ohio, Ken'y, Lou'a, and a few in the W. Ind's	40 $1 30	12 at 50c.	11 at 60c
,200 lbs. salt pe- re 2,184 on 700 lay 1,200 oloring mat'r'ls 1,000	Plain and cut glass 200,000	⅔ in Massa'tts ⅓ in Conn., N. Y., Penn., & Maryland 1-10th in Europe and W. Indies; residue sold to merchants in the U. States south of M'd	150 1 33	30 at 50	
lay 3,760 da 2,500 000 lbs. borax 500	Crown glass 95,000	⅔ in N Eng'd States; residue in the other U. S.	55 1 25	10 at 50	
50 tons barilla 8,750 5,900 lbs. palm oil 5,250 000 gals. olive oil 4,250	1,500,000 lbs. soap 90,000 400,000 do. candles 40,000	⅔ in Mass. ⅓ in other States, ⅓ exported to E. & W. Ind. & S. Amer'a	40 1 00		
- -	9,000 beef bbls. 7,650	Foreign countries	1½ 1 00		

D ADDITIONAL FACTS.

6. Market at the factory at present. Generally two-thirds of manufactures are sent a ve, but a ready sale is found.

he article of starch has lately been manufactured to a large amount in this village, b establishment has lately been consumed by fire.

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Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		
Card manufactory, 1821; Wm. Whittemore	$4,500 steam pow.	$5,000	12,000 dolls.	Leather	$8,000	Mass
				Card boards	2,500	N. H
				Lumber	900	Main
				Nails and tacks	600	Mass
				100 cords wood	400	"
				Sundry articles	400	"
Card manufactory, A. Whittemore, jr. & Co.	1,000	1,000	600	Leather	1,000	Mass
				Card boards	400	N. H
				Lumber	50	Main
				Sundry articles	110	Mass
Boots and shoes	1,200	200	1,100	Leather	6,500	Mass.
				Sundry articles	85	
Hat manufactory J. M. Dexter, 1827	1,000	100	150	Furs	200	Rock
				Copperas	8	Verm
				Alcohol	50	New
				Wood and coal	75	Mass
				Sundry articles	15	"
Carriage trimming and harness making	400	15	500	1,000 lbs. leather	200	Mass
				Plated ware	100	"
				Sundry articles	100	"
Cabinet manufactory	600	400	250	Lumber	50	Maine
				Sundry articles	50	Massa
Blacksmithing	1,000	300	250	3 tons iron	300	N. Yo
				1,000 bush. charcoal	125	Massac
				20 chaldrons coal	260	Virgin
				Other articles	94	Massac
Wheelwrights' work	400	100	400	Timber	400	"
				Boards	100	Maine
Three grist mills	7,000					
Tanning and currying: 1830 A. Hill	1,000	200 1 horse 100	300	250 slaughter hides	1,000	Massac
				100 calf skins	120	"
				20 cords bark	160	Maine
				4 casks lime	5	do
				Neat's foot oil	25	Massac

tures, Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
15,600 lb wire $6,000	Various kinds of cards $40,000	⅛ in Mass., 1-16th exp. to coast of Africa, resid. in middle, south'n, and west'n Sta's	12 at $1.00	-	2 at 0.33
2,000 lbs. wire 800	Cards 5,000	Southern & western States	3 at 1-00		
Russia sheet'g, thread and prunella 315 Other articles 20	725 prs. boots 2,900 34,000 prs. shoes 22,100	Massachusetts ⅛ in Mass., residue in Rhode Island and New York	32 at 1.00	2 at 0.50	35 at 25c
Cambric and silk trimmings 50 250 lb Span. wool 155 Logwood 20	900 hats 3,150	½ in Mass., residue in Maine, N. Hampshire, and Vermont	3 at 1.33	-	1 at 45c.
- -	Carriage and wagon harness 500 Trimming carria. 500 Other work 200	Massachusetts do do	2 at 1.00		
3,000 ft. mahog'y 360 Hardware 35	Cabinet furniture 2,000	Boston, princip.	2 at 1.50		
16 tons iron 1,600 5 chald. coal 50 250 lbs. steel 38	Common smith work 6,500	Massachusetts	10 at 1.00		
- -	Cart and wagon bodies, wheels, &c. 2,500	Mass. principally	5 at 1 00	1 at 0.40	
100 horse hides from So. America 170 10 barrels Straights oil 160	500 sides chase and shoe leather 2,000 Shavings and roundings 300 100 horse hides 300 100 calf skins 225	Massachusetts do do do	3 at 1.00		

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DOCUMENT 3.—No. 127.—CONCORD.—*Schedule of Manu*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural & other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what
Concord cotton factory	$10,000	$5,000	$2,000	52,000 lbs. cotton, Sperm oil, 400 galls.,	$5,200 380	Geo Al
Lead pipe and sheet lead manufactory. Owned by David Loring. Pipe commenced in 1819: Sheet in 1831.	2,000	2,800	1,000	180,000 lbs. made into pipe, cost 60,000 lbs. made into sheet, cost Wood,	9,900 3,300 200	Miss
Lead pencils -	800	150	55	1750 lbs. lead,	1,500	Massa

EXPLANATIONS, REM

There are manufactured, besides the above, in Concord, about 53 chaises, and valued at $8,120: 26 harness, $788; 3 stage harness, $156; 12 wagon harness, stages, $300; 12 sleighs, $360; 10 wagons, $490; 2 carrioles, $400; 50 trunks, $15

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 128.—FARMINGHAM—*Schedule of Manu*

Cotton factory - Is. McLellen & Co.	$7,000	$2,500	$2,000	3,146 lbs. cotton, 12 bbls. flour, 900 lbs. starch, 80 cords wood, 160 baskets coal, 182 gallons oil, Band leather, pickers, &c.,	$346 60 54 00 58 50 300 00 36 80 145 60 115 00	New Philad N Ha Massa Massa Massa Massa
Carpet factory - Knights, 1830.	2,500 water pow'r	4,000	2,000	25,000 lbs. wool, Wood,	7,250 300	N. H.
Blacksmiths -	2,500	700	300	Charcoal, 1 ton iron,	30 120	Massa N. Y.
Bookbinding -	400	65	50	Lea. of different kinds, Pasteboard, Gold leaf,	275 75 25	Massa Massa Massa
Woollen factory Joint Stock Co'y 3 mills.—Gardner, Head & Co.	100,000 water pow'r	40,000	30,000	75,000 lbs. wool,	30,000	N. H.

EXPLANATIONS, REM

There are manufactured by different persons in this place, about $25,000 worth o bonnets, which are sold in New York, Philadelphia, and some in South America.

About a year and a half since, one of the woollen factories above named, was b

Buildings, &c, Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 y'rs old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
- - -	188,000 yds., worth $17,910	Mostly exported.	9 males at 90 cts. per day	3 boys, at 50 cts.	30 fema. at 38 cts. per day.
- - -	17,100 lbs. pipe, 12,820 57,000 lbs. sheet, 4,560	- -	6 men, per day, $1 17		
- - -	375 groce, 4,040	- -	8 men, pr. day $1 88		

AND ADDITIONAL FACTS,

net wrt, $1,500; boots and shoes, $7,600; guns, 1,200; 526 dozen bellows, $1,500; tacks, $8; 30,000 bricks, $1,800; 500 barrels, $350; bar soap, 20,000 lbs, $11,000; 5,000 nail kegs; $30.

E. COX.

Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

- - - -	Cotton cloth, 156,000 yds. averaging 8 cts. per yd., $12,480	Principally in Massachusetts	10 at 71 cents	2 at 25 cents	30 at 40 cents
6,000 lbs wool, $1,500 Buenos Ayres dye woods, 300 6 tons iron, ½ Russia, ½ Swedes, $600 Steel, principally English, $150 4 chaldrons New Castle coal, $60	11,800 yds. carpeting, $10,620	½ in Boston, ½ in Phila.	8 at 83 cents	4 at 25 cents	
- - -	Ironing chaise wagons, and job work, $5,000	Massachusetts	6 at 75 cents		
- - -	Bookbinding, $1.300	Massachusetts	2 at 75	-	2 at 40 cents
7,000 lbs. wool, at 50 cents, $37,500 Dye stuffs, 1,000	Flannels and cassimeres	- -	50 at 1$	25 at 30 cents	4 at 40 cents

AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

and the proprietors are not able to state what amount *of goods* they shall be able to manufacture after they shall *rebuild, which they are now doing.*

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Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural & other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places or in what
Paper mill; A. Shepard, Jr.	$12,000 Water	$1,200	$800	15 tons rags	$1,800	Mass. prin
				Wood	150	Mass
				Vitriol	45	
				Bleaching salts	450	N. Y.
				Alum	40	Mass
One mill; D. Bigelow, & Co,, 1818	8,000 Water	700	1,400	15 tons rags	1,350	N. E.
				Wood	75	Mass
				Vitriol	12	
				Bleaching salts	80	Phila
				Alum	12	Mass
Hat factory	350	400	400	Furs of different kinds	1,200	Ro'y & M
				Alcohol	116	Mass
				2,000 hat bodies	600	Rhod
				Copperas	9	Verm
				Verdigris	54	Mass
Chaise and harness	1,500	200	1,500	Leather	500	
				Cloth	100	
				Plated wire	150	
				Lace & other trimmings	50	
				Oil	36	
				Spirits	45	
				Lead and other paints	75	
Boots and shoes	1,500	500	1,000	Leather of different kinds	500	
Tannery	2,200 Water, for grin'g bark	175	2,500	Bark	550	½ Mas
				Oil and tallow	150	Massac
				Hides	1,800	D
				900 calf skins	1,125	D

Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.		The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.		What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
32 tons rags	$7,280	Printing paper	$14,000	Massachusetts	6 at $1 00	2 at 50 c.	10 at 42c.
Peking cloth	150						
Vellum	30						
10 tons rags	1,400	Printing paper	10,200	Massachusetts	4 at 1 00	-	4 at 37
Peking cloth	50						
Vellum wire	20						
Hat trimmings	325	1,800 hats	5,400	Massachusetts	5 at 1 25	-	1 at 37
Logwood	75						
Gum shellac	100						
Saddlery ware	50	8 chaises & harness	1,720	Massachusetts	7 at 1 00	1 at 33	
Gum copal	40	12 harnesses	240				
Thread	15	Other work	800				
Thread	150	Boots and shoes	10,000	Massachusetts	6 at 80 c.		
-	-	Belt & chaise leather	500	Massachusetts	5 at 75		
		Calf leather	2,500	Do			
		Hide leather	2,400	Do			

WM. WINN.

Doc. 3.—No. 130.—HOLLISTON AND BRIGHTON.—*Schedule of Man*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what states, such materials and
Woollen manufactory, 1814, Drury Fairbanks.	$20 000 Wa. power	$6,000	10,000	40,000 lbs. Amer. fleece wool	$16,000	N. E. York
Cotton thread, A. Cutter, jr. 1826.	2,000	2,000	1,000	5,000 lbs. Sea Island cotton at 25 cts. der lb.	1,250	
				Wood	30	Massacl
				Oil	30	
Shoes	-	-	12,000	Leather	99,000	½ Mass. and P
Carriage manufacturer	1,000 horse pow.	500	1,500	Timber of different kinds	1,200	
				Coal	100	Massacl
Tannery	1,500 wat. power, for grinding bark	400	3,200	Hides	2,000	do
				Bark, 60 cords	480	½ Maine
				Oil, sperm	220	
				Tallow and neat's foot oil	45	Massacl
				Lime	50	Maine
BRIGHTON.						
Tannery	5,500 horse pow. for grinding bark	265	8,000	Hides	7,600	Massach
				Bark	60	Maine
				Oil	100	Massacl
				Lime	15	Maine
Chaise and harness	500	25	200	Leather	36	Massacl
				Saddlery ware	25	do
				Cloth	30	do
Blacksmiths	600	400	200	6 chaldrons coal	84	Virginia
				¼ ton iron	60	New Yo

EXPLANATIONS, REI

In the town of Holliston there are manufactured 20,000 straw bonnets, which ar pally sold in New York and Philadelphia.

As the duties now are, the manufacturers of woollen consider their business "f if the duties should be reduced 12½ per cent., they think they should stop their

Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.		The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.		What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women & girls employed, & wages pr. day, they boarding themselves.
Logwood	$300	16,000 yds mixed		Principally Mas.,	20 at 75	2 at 40	3 at 33
Fustic	100	B. cloth, average		some New York			
Soap	100	$2 per yard	$32,000	& Philadelphia			
Olive oil	600						
- -		5,000 lbs. cotton thread, at 80 c.	4,009	½ Mass., ½ N. Y.	2 at 1	-	5 at 33
Thread	200	Shoes, 180,000 pairs	162,000	Principally in the S. & W. States.	120 at $1	35 at 50	50 at 45
English & Swedes		65 wagons	2,600	⅔ Mass., ⅓ Maine	8 at 83		
iron	600	2 large do	200				
N. Castle coal	40	3 carts	150				
		Other work	700				
Hides	500	Sole leather	5,000	Massachusetts	3 at 90	1 at 30	
		Curried leather	500				
- -		Leather	18,000	do	6 at 1		
Saddlery ware	50	Harness & chaise		do	2 at 87		
Cloth	30	work	1,600				
Thread	8						
5 tons iron	500	Different kinds of		do	4 at 75		
Steel	40	work	2,800				

AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

They pay, as insurance, about 1½ to 2 per cent. on the property at risk; commission for sales from 3½ to 4 per cent.

WM. WINN.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 131.—HOPKINTON.—*Schedule*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what States, such materials and
Cotton mill, Wm. B. & A. Woods; 1812.	$9,000 water	$8,000	$2,500	52,000 lbs. cotton,	$5,460	¾ Geo.,
				Oil,	249	
				Starch,	140	Philad
				Wood,	137	Massa
Cotton mill, Eldridge, & others.	20,000 water	20,000	2,000	52 tons cotton,	11,446	½ S. C.
						½ Ala
				24 bbls. starch,	312	Philad
				Wood,	150	Massa
				Oil,	240	
				Lea'r for bands, &c.	150	do
				Shettles & pickers,	150	do
Boots and shoes	3,500	750	15,000	Leather,	40,000	½ Mass.
Tannery	1,000	200	1,000	Hides,	1,000	Massach
				Bark,	280	½ Mass
				Oil,	20	
				Lime,	10	Maine
Harness manufactory	150	100	100	Leather,	400	Massach
				Plated ware,	50	do
				Cloth and lace,	150	do
Blacksmiths	800	400	500	Charcoal,	400	Massach

EXPLANATIONS, RE

The operatives labor about ten hours each day, and there is considerable consum
agricultural produce by the laborers. The insurance is about 2½ per cent. The

rea, *Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.*

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.		The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.		What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 yrs. of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
Iron and steel,	$105	Cotton cloth, 2,400 yds., average 7 cents per yd.,	$16,380	½ Massachu'ts, ½ S'n States	9 at .87	6 at .25	24 at .42
		Cotton shirting, 425,000 yds., averaging 10 cts.,	42,500	Massachusetts	8 at $1 00	3 at .37	40 at .42
Thread,	200	Shoes, 40,000 pr.	40,000	Part in Mass.,	75 at .83	35 at .50	12 at .40
		Boots, 7,000 pr.	15,750	pt. in S'n St.			
		Leather,	2,200	Massachusetts	2 at .75		
Saddlery ware,	50	25 harnesses,	550	Massachusetts	1 at .80		
Thread,	8	Other work,	400				
Sea coal,	60	Ironing carriages,	1,800	Massachusetts	8 at .80		
Pig iron,	1,150	Other work,	5,000				
Steel,	175						

AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

for a clerk is about 1,000 dollars; commission for agents, about 3½ per cent.; repairs, about 1,700 dollars.

WM. WINN.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural & other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what
Clocks. September, 1829. Jona. Burr.	$ 600	$150	$ 3,500	Clock movements	$8,000	Con
				Pine lumber	1,500	M
				Weights	1,800	Mass
				Face glass	500	
				Sundry articles	600	
Fur manufactory, 1803. Ambrose Morell.	1,800	300	12,000	Raw furs	500	East
						Weste
				Dying materials	200	Mass
				Pot ash	60	Ve
				Morocco and patent leather	1,200	Mass
				Cambric	300	
Do. Eli Robbins, 1809.	2,000 Horse power.	500 1 horse 50	10,000	Raw furs	1,000	E. W
				Dying materials	50	Mass
				Pot ash	100	Ve
				Morocco and patent leather	2,000	Mass
				Cambric	500	
Blacksmithing -	900	600	200	580 bush. charcoal	58	Mass
				3 chal. coal	42	Vi
Wheelwrights -	1,800	200	1,000	Timber of different kinds	1,600	Mass
				5,000 feet boards	100	M
Carriage trimming and harness making.	600	50	500	Leather of different kinds	300	Mass
				Plated ware	100	I
				Sundry articles	100	I
Two grist mills -	7,000					
Boots and shoes -	450	200	400	Sole leather	1,250	Mass., & Phi
				Up. do. & morocco	2,450	Mass
				Cotton goods	60	

factures, Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
Looking-glass plates $3,700 Mahogany 500 Sundry articles 400	Clocks $40,000	Seven-eighths in Mass. Residue in other N. Eng. States.	20 at $1 25	-	2at 60c.
ıw furs 9,500 ying materials 1,000	Various kinds of fur articles 20,000	One-half in Mass. Residue in all the other States.	10 at 1 00	-	6 at 50
ıw furs 15,000)ying mater. 1,900	Various kinds of fur articles 30,000	½ in Mass. ½ in other N Eng. States. Residue in South. States.	10 at 1 00	-	10 at 50
3 tons iron 1,170 18 chal. coal 270 teel 80 ıss 10	Common smith work 5,000	Massachusetts	10 at 1 75		
- -	Carts, wagons, wheels, &c. 6,000	in Mass. Residue in N. Eng. States.	1 at 1 25		
dware 100	Carriage & wagon harnesses 450	Massachusetts	2 at 1 00		
- -	Trim. carriages 550	Do			
- -	Other work 490	Do			
ia sheeting, ead & trim- ngs 340	1,300 pr. boots 6,500 9,000 do shoes 4,950	Do Do	16 at 1 00	2 at 25c.	5 at 25

WM. WINN.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 133.—LOWELL.—*Schedule of Manu*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what states such materials and
ard manufactory September, 1831, David Holmes & Jonathan White	Real estate & fixtures $4,000 Water	Machinery $5,000	Stock $4,000	Leather $4,000 Card boards 1,500 Card tacks 200	Mass.
hip manufac'ry, Oct. 1831, David Holmes & Tho's I. Barnes	On rent	Machinery 500	-	Mostly foreign; uncertain what quantity will be used in a year	

EXPLANATIONS, RE

LOWELL, *April* 11,

SIR: In answer to your inquiries respecting the machine shop, I annex an accoun rincipal outlays, &c.

Capital of the proprietors of the Lowell, Concord, and Merimack River Company, hey give employment to about 200 men, whose wages average, per week, $8.

About 600 persons derive immediate support from the hands they employ. Th me about 175 tons wt. iron per annum, more than one-half of which, nearly two- f American manufacture.

About 30 tons of steel.

Do 500 do cast iron, wholly of American manufacture.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 134.—LOWELL.—*Schedule of Manu*

arpet manufacture, 1829; Lowell Manufacturing Company	$87,808	$40,950	$50000 for six mont's stock	2,500 lbs. cot'n warps $500 1,250 " pot & p'l ashes 87 10,000 " dye woods 300 23,000 " chemicals 2,123 800 " drugs 160 1,600 gals. sperm oil 1,360 356 bbls. soap 1,095 950 " chamber-ley 570 150 r'ms wrap'g paper 300 50 casks lime 60 365 cords wood 1,277 50 50 tons mineral coal 350 Miscellaneous ,437	

EXPLANATIONS, RE

The wool used to make carpets is of coarse quality, and is imported princip Smyrna, from South America, and North of Europe.

About 50,000 lbs. of the above quantity of wool is manufactured into linsey cloth f rn markets.

The worsted yarn has been imported. Machinery is now made for this mill, a eady to work to make the same here.

buildings, &c., *Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.*

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
Wire $4,000	Machine boards $9,000 Hand cards 6,000	Mostly disposed of in this State and N. Hampshire	6 at 7*s* 6*d*	No boys	6 at 50 c.
Whalebone, ivory, and gut, quantity yet unknown	Yet unknown	N. Eng. States	6 at 6*s*.	No boys	4 at 50

AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

E. CASE.

About 3 tons composition of American manufacture.
Do 600,000 ash, birch, and pine lumber.
They buy paints and oil to the amount of $3,000 per annum.
Do sheet cards do do 11,520 do
Do soap stone do do 2,100 do
Do hard wire do do 15,000 do
Use about 200 tons of coal; and can build and finish about 15,000 spindles, with attendant machinery, per annum.

Your obedient servant,

KIRK BOOTT.

E. Case, Esq.

Buildings, &c. Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

180,000 lbs. wool $45,000 49,476 " worsted yarns 29,685 60 250 lbs. indigo 375 58,000 lbs. dye woods 1,200 " drugs 240 1,638 galls. olive oil 1,474 20	101,500 yds. ingrain carpeting $102,000 7,500 yds. Brussels do. & rugs 15,000 1,500 tufted rugs 6,730	Consumed in the different States	110 at $1	13 at 50c.	30 at 50c.

AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

A part of the dye woods are used for dying cotton for coarse cotton cloth.
The linsey cloth and colored cotton goods are made in a mill connected with this company.
This return was made out by G. W. Lyman, Esq. agent for the factory.

G. P. OSGOOD.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural & other domestic productions consumed per annum.	
Appleton Cotton Manufacturing Co. Feb. 8, 1828	$187,386	$166,169	$147,978	441 cords wood	$2,646
				60 tons coal	480
				2,195 gallons oil	1,712
				73,157 lbs. starch	4,389
				1,565,108lb cot'n	172,161.88
				Other materials	13,558
Lowell manufacturing Co. 1828	81,741	93,464	100,000	1,110,000 lb cotton	111,000
				31,800 lbs. starch	2,208
				200 tons coal	1,600
				Oil and oth'r mater'ls	9,095
Merrimack Cotton Manufacturing Co. 1822. Printing & bleaching included	706,009	628,837	462,037	1,471,312lb cot'n	176,248.20
				44,351 lbs. starch	2,317.55
				400 barrels flour	2,200.00
				600 cords wood	2,450.00
				416 tons coal	2,900.00
				5,860 galls. oil	4,669.61
				1,300 casks lime	1,820
				260,000 lb copperas	5,700
				150,000 lb potash	7,500
				1,500 lb pearlash	960
				Quercitron bark	300
				Pyro. acid, 20 000 g.	1,720
				Various other matr'ls	5,300
Hamilton Cotton Manufactr'g Co. including printing & bleaching, 1825	365,119	340,285	214,682	1,500,000 lb cot'n	180,000
				63,000 lbs. starch	3,700
				120 barrels flour	720
				3,050 cords wood	12,200
				300 tons coal	2,600
				3,400 gallons oil	2,720
				700 casks lime	1,050
				75,000 lbs. copperas	1,875
				45,000 lbs. potash	2,250
				Chlorine & oil vitriol and var. oth. materials	11,000
Shattuck & Fletcher, soap and candle manufacturers	7,000	1,000	1,500	8 tons tallow	1,440
				10,000 bush. ashes	1,250
				150 casks lime	225
				75 barrels rosin	350
				3 tons potash	300
				240,000 lbs. grease	12,000
				50 cords wood	200
Howe & Allen soap and candle manufacturers	3,500	800	750	8,500 lbs. tallow	850
				15,000 bush ashes	1,875
				20 barrels rosin	90
				80 casks lime	120
				40 cords wood	160
				120,000 lbs. grease	6,000

From information obtained from Mr. Case and partly from my own inquiries.

linge. &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets. Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
- - -	4,275,349 yards cotton cloth at 10 c. $427,584 90cts.	- -	50 at 1.16¾ $18,083.33	-	430 at $3 pr week $67,080
- - -	1,860,000 yards cotton cloth at 13 c. 241,800	- -	60 at 90cts. 16,740	-	230 at $3 pr week 35,880
852 lb madder 31,130 34 lbs. indigo 59,898 128 lb logwood 2,460 0 lbs gums 1,650 2 lbs. sumac 420 es 1,379 keing 5,100 0 lbs. copper 3,200 ,000 lb. sulphur 5,800	6,460,000 yards cloth, valued at 660,600	½ in Mass. rem N. York, Penn. and Maryland	312 at 1.25	106 at 36c	1,025 at 44cts.
dder go } 5,230 wood	3,650,000 yards cloth, valued at 474,500	½ in Mass. rem. N. York, Phil. and Baltimore	154 at 1.25	-	672 at .92
barrilla 1,000 shels salt 85 s. palm oil 30	Soap and candles annually manufactured 21,600	Massachusetts	5 at 1.34		
s. palm oil 25 shels salt 34	Soap and candles annually manufactured 12,000	Massachusetts	4 at 1.00		

GAYTON P. OSGOOD.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate; buildings and fixtures occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	
Jno. Mixer's chaise, carriage, & harness manufactory	$8,000	$500	$4,000	Lumber, leather, hardware, cloth, iron, &c. &c., valued at $6,000	N. an
Oliver Whipple, powder manufacturer	50,000	10,000	25,000	Wood and coal, 2,400 25,000 casks, 3,500	
Middlesex Woollen Company,* 1830. Cassimeres and cassinets	145,000 which includes real estate not used in the business	30,000	50,000	50,000 lbs. wool, 30,000 Cotton warp, 4,000 2,000 lbs. woad, 120 7,000 lbs. dye woods, 285 Alum, vitriol, copperas, &c &c., 334 6,000 lbs. glue, 900 1,000 galls. sperm oil, 750 350 bbls. soft soap, 1,050 600 bbls. sig 400 360,000 teazles, 540 20 reams wrap. paper, 60 Lime, 25 Wood for fuel, 1,500 Tow cloth, &c. &c. 350 Stationery, brooms, &c. 150 Leather, 300 200 bushels charcoal, 20 Iron, steel, screws, nails, tacks, reeds, &c. 1,200	Ve Ma Co Ne Ma Ma Ma Ma Ma Ma Ma Ma Ma Ma Ma Ma Ma Ma
Bent & Bush, hat manufacturers	2,000	1,000	10,000	1,303 beaver, 8,500 3,300 muskrat skins, 1,050 Wool, 1,200 Wood, 400 Other materials, 500	N. W Rock N. E D I
Atkinson's hat manufactory	2,500	800	10,000	Beaver & muskrat, 6,296 Otter, 850 Wool hat bodies, 400 Dye stuffs, 135 Wood and other materials 500	-

* This company is erecting another mill, which, when finished, will increase i
ness about one half. They do not calculate hereafter, to use any but American w

Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

Kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
- -	18 chaises & harness, $4,500	Massachusetts	20 at 75c. $4,650		
	4 carrioles, 1,200	Massachusetts			
	8 pleas. wagons, 560	Massachusetts			
	Harnesses, (of all kinds,) 4,500	Massachusetts			
	Other work, 1,000	Massachusetts			
s. sal- $1,850	627,000 lbs. powder annually manufactured, valued at $78,385	543,000 lbs. exported to S. America: remainder dif't States	25 at $1 16 cts. $8,990		
s. salt- 40,000					
s. wool, $75,000	135,000 yards cassimere, valued at $185,625	½ in Massachusetts: remainder in N. York Philadelphia, & Baltimore	57	5	125
indigo, 3,750					
s. mad- 1,320	30,000 yards cassinet, valued at 18,750				
d, lustic, er dyes,					
0 lbs, 1,465					
ls, 30					
ic, 540					
10					
ls. olive 2,400					
and wap, 1,325					
1,000	Hats annually manufactured, say 35,000	Disposed of in Massachusetts and N. Orleans	25 at $1 50 cts. 11,525	-	15 at 50c.
ffs, 370					
skins and 2,950					
materials, 500					
1,000	Hats annually manufactured, about 20,000	N. E. States	10 at $1 50 cts. 4,650	3-2 at 50 310	6 at 50 c.
stuffs, 775				1 at $1	930
us kinds ies, 2,500					

E. CASE, by SAMUEL WARD.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 137.—MALDEN.—*Schedule of Manufactures.*

Branch of business. When begun Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
G. & T. Odiorne's nail manufactory	$20,000 water pow.	$9,000	$8,000	225 tons of charcoal $950	Massachusetts
Brick making -	150	50	-	300 cords of wood 1,200	do
Tin manufactory	2,450	1,100	3,500	2,970 lbs. wire 325 4,600 lbs. sheet iron 353 200 lb. Amer. copper 48 7,000 lbs. cast iron 310 1,000 lbs. Amer. lead 60 Glass 500	Philadelphia do Massachusetts Boston Louisiana Massachusetts
William Barrett's silk, cotton, and woollen dying establishment, & manufactory of dye stuffs and medicines	20,000 water pow.	5,000	1,000	3,000 lbs. alum 105 1,000 lbs. copperas 35 4,000 lbs. acids 240 1,500 lbs. potashes 75 1,000 lbs. pearlashes 60 4,000 lbs. sumach 40 100 lbs. bar soap 300	New York Massachusetts do Vermont do Massachusetts do
Shoemaking -	8,000	2,500	30,000	Leather 20,000	New Eng. and middle States

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS,

The manufacture of nails commenced in the year 1806, by G. & T. Odiorne.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 138.—MARLBOROUGH & TEWKSBURY.—*Schedule of Manu-*

Tannery, Marlborough, owned by Stephen Pope & Son, built in 1727	$2,000	- -	$2,000	200 hides $600 1,500 skins 1,875 40 cords bark 280 12 casks lime 22 20 14 barrels oil 196 300 lbs. tallow 27 Neatsfoot oil 30 Various 20	Massachusetts do do Maine Massachusetts do do
Tewksbury tannery of D. Cummings	Capit'l with amount of goods on hand 1,800	- -	-	3 bbls. neatsfoot oil 10 galls. sperm oil 25 bbls. train oil 20 casks lime 200 cords bark 20 cords wood	- -
Belvidere flannel factory	10,000 water pow.	$7,000	5,000	70,000 lbs. wool 6,000 lbs. glue 12,000 galls sperm oil	- -

ings, &c., *Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.*

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
00 tons of iron $52,000	600 tons nails $70,000	New Eng and South States	23 at $1 33	3 at 50cts	
- - -	624,000 bricks 6,100	⅔ in Mass. residue in W. Ind.	15 at 1 00		
boxes tin plate 7,500	25,000	⅓ in Mass. residue in New England	28 at 0 75		
0 lbs. Eng. sheet iron 525					
lbs. Russia do 100					
lbs. Eng. cop. 72					
lbs. logwood 60	Dying 30,000	All in Mass.	30 at 1 50	-	5 at 37½
" redwood 100	100 tons dyewood 2,500				
0 lbs. fustic 100	Medicines 500				
bs. indigo 750					
lb. camwood 75					
n sheeting and 3,000	350,000 pairs shoes 210,000	Principally in the N. Eng'd States	275 at 1 00	25 at 50c	200 at .25
7,000					

D ADDITIONAL FACTS.

WM. WINN.

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s, *Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.*

l and South ican skins valued at $720	About $5,300	Massachusetts	4 at 50 cts.		
- -	About 14,000	- -	6 men		
- -	5,000 pieces flannel	- -	8 at 1 60	2 at 60c.	28

44

E. CASE.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural & other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what
Ship building; Thacher Magoun; 1826.	$20,000	$1,000	50,000	2000 tns timber	$20,000	Mass.
				400,000 feet boards and plank	12,000	N.H. p
				140,000lbs copper	36,400	Mass.
				30 tons iron	3,000	Mass. a
				Paints and oil	1,000	Boston
Distillery of spirits; Daniel Lawrence.	3,000	100 2 horses 150	3,000	175 cords wood	700	Mass. &
Blacksmithing	2,000	400	700	1 ton of iron	100	New Y
				18 chaldrons coal	216	Virgini
Hat manufactory; J. M. Peck; 1825.	5,000	300	10,000	Furs	20,000	Rocky
				100 lbs copperas	100	& W
				Sundry articles	200	Vermor
Hat manufactory; Stackpole & Lamson; 1831.	1,500	350	1,500	Furs	6,000	Rocky
				Copperas	15	Vermon
				Sundry articles	200	Mass.
Hat bodies; R. Bacon; 1824.	5,000 water	1,500	2,000	- -	-	-
Tanning	4,000	350 2 horses 150	8,000	250 cords bark	1,500	Maine
				35 casks lime	35	Maine
				500 raw hides	2 300	Mass.
				300 dry do	700	New Or
Boots and shoes	500	100	1,000	Leather	1,500	Mass.
				Sundry articles	50	Mass.
Brick making	400	100	-	160 cords wood	640	Mass. &
Wheelwrights	1,000	200	800	Timber	1,000	Mass.
				Boards	100	Mass.

Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
70 tons iron $6,300 10,000 lbs copper 2 600 Paints and oil 1,000	300 tons shipping $150,000	Boston, principally	160 at $1 25		
1500 hhds molasses 39,000	1500 hhds N. E. rum 43,500	¼ Mass. ¾ N.H. residue Vt.	3 at 1.25		
14 tons iron 1,260 800 lbs steel 104	Common smith work 7,000	Massachusetts	10 at 1,50		
900 lbs Spanish and Saxony wool 900 Sundry articles 800	6100 hats $0,500	Massachusetts	15 at 1.25	-	3 at .66
Gum shellac 100 Sundry articles 400	3000 hats 12,000	Massachusetts	5 at 1.50	1 at .75	6 at .50
20,000 lbs Spanish and Saxony wool 16,000	60,000 hat bodies 22,800	½ Mass. resi. in N.E. princ.	9 at 1.00	2 at .50	2 at .33
400 Russia hides 2,400 400 So. Am. do. 1,200 300 Calcutta do. 300	1000 sides sole leather 3,600 1800 hides of upper leather 9,000	Massachusetts do do	5 at 1.00		
Russia sheeting, thread, and prunella 160 Sundry articles 10	450 pair boots 1,800 7000 do shoes 5,250	Massachusetts do	15 at 1.00	-	4 at .33
- - -	400,000 bricks 2,000	Massachusetts	4 at 1.00		
- - -	Carts, wagons, wheels, and other work 4,100	Massachusetts principally	10 at .75		

WILLIAM WINN.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 140.—NEWTON.—*Schedule of Manufactures*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery & apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural & other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and
Paper factory; commenced in 1824, and extended in '27, '28, '29, '30,'31, by adding valuable and expensive machinery; owned by Crehore, Hurd, & Curtises.	$68,000 water; st'm power for drying paper	$30,000	$4,000	345 tons rags and bagging $51,000 250 tons coal 2,000 Bleaching salts 1,000	½ Sout ½ N. E
Paper mill; Lyons; commenced 1828.	3,000 water	1,000	1,000	14 tons rags 1,400 20 tns cotton waste 600 3 tons coal 21 Wood 50	Massacl do Pennsyl Massacl
Paper mill; James Foster; 1817.	7,000 water	200	3,500	100 tons junk 5,000 Bagging, canvass 3,750 Wood 125; soap 25; oil 45	Massacl (
Iron and nail works -	40,000 water	10,000	10,000	Coal 1,000	Pennsy
Blacksmiths -	1,500	550	500	1 ton iron 120 6 chaldrons coal 78	½ N.Y. Virgini
Boots and shoes -	250	60	200	Leather 900	Mass.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 141.—NEWTON.—*Schedule of Manufactures.*

Soap & candle works; Wm. Jackson, Esq.; 1822.	$1,500	$2,300	$2,500	210,000lbs tallow 16,800 4000 bushes ashes 480 100 bbls rosin 200 5000 lbs grease 250 1900 boxes 312 6000 ½ boxes 600 1079 lbs wickyarn 323 Paper 27; wood 200	Massacl (d d d d (
Chaise and harness -	600	75	800	Leather 800; plate work 400; cloth, lace, &c.300; paint, oil, &c. 200	Massac
Elliot Cotton Manufacturing Co.	75,000	40,000	-	400 bales of cotton	Louisi

EXPLANATIONS, REM

There are carried on in this town, by Lowel & Gardner, extensive chemical works. *capital is $60,000.* These works are not affected by the tariff, excepting by the in *price paid by* the company for lead, foreign coal, saltpetre, and salt. The princip *manufactured* is oil vitriol, of which the raw materials are sulphur and saltpetre. *is used by* printers of calico, bleachers, &c., and, so far as the reduction of duties

&c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of women and girls employ'd, & wages per day, they boarding themselves.
45 tons rags $42,500 Wire facing and felting 1,200	Paper of different kinds $135,000	One-third Western and Southern States; Two-thirds Massachusetts.	40 at 1.00	8 at .50	36 at .50
tons rags 4,200 dings 40	3744 reams printing paper 13,104 800 reams wrapping paper 480	Massachusetts	3 at 1.00		2 at .50
ting cloth 114	100 tons pasteboard 10,000	½ Mass. ½ RI., NY.	8 at 1.25		
	30 tons sand sheeting paper 1,200 800gr press paper 5,600	Massachusetts ½ Mass., ½ R. I.			
00 tons Russia and Sweden iron 81,000	450 tons rods, hoops, &c. 50,000 450 tons cut nails 55,000	½ Mass. ½ in other parts U. S. ½ Mass. ⅔ in other parts U.S., ⅓ out of U. S. mostly in W. Indies.	22 at 1.25		
5 chaldrons coal 210 2 tons iron 1200 eel 50	Ironing carriages 850 Other work 4,500	Massachusetts do	8 at .87		
read and sheeting 45	500 pair shoes 665 250 pair boots 750 Other work 1000	Massachusetts do do	8 at .87		

&c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

00 barills $1,300 lbs palm oil 240 : olive oil 103	134,548 lbs candles $14,800 13,500 lbs No. 1 soap 877 105,306 lbs No. 2 soap 4,738 2000 lbs white soap 220	One-third W. I.; One-third S.St.; One-third Mass.	4 at .87		
lery ware 300 50	16 chaise and harnesses 3200; 20 harnesses600; other work 500	Massachusetts do	4 at .83		
- -	Shirting and sheetings, 800,000 yds. at 12½ cts. 100,000				

ADDITIONAL FACTS.

ntinuance of these *branches of business, the company might* be injured by such re-n. *They employ 20 men, at $1 each per day. No* further information than is here *ould be obtained from them. The Elliot Manufacturing* Company have lately chang-*agent, and on that account, no further information* can be obtained at present.

WM. WINN.

ures, Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, & quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, & where.	Average No. of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of boys under 16 years of age, & rate of wages pr. day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of women and girls employed, and wages pr. day, they boarding themselves.
6 casks bleaching powders valued at $200	- -	All in Mass.	5 at 80cts.	-	4 at 22½c.
- - -	- -	Boston, New York, Phila. Balti. Mobile, and New Orleans	8 at 75cts.	-	2 at 33c.

E. CASE.

Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

- - -	260,000 yards, 82,500 pounds cloth	All in Boston	12 at 83cts.	-	33 at 38c.
- - -	170,000 yards, 54,000 pounds	- -	5 at $1 18	-	19 at 40c.

E. CASE.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings and fixtures occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what
Shoes - -	$3,000	$1,000	$20000	Leather of different kinds	$50,000	Mass., Penn.
				Cotton goods	1,000	Massach
				Linen do	2,000	R. Islan
Blacksmithing -	450	100	100	100 bus. charcoal	9	Massach
				Steel	5	do
				4 chaldrons coal	50	Virginia
Currying -	1,000	300	1,000	16 ton split leather from the tan	6,000	Massach
				2,500 sides up'r do	7,500	do
				500 horse hides	1,250	do
				700 calf skins	1,050	do
				Tallow	75	do
				Sundry articles	50	do
Razor straps -	200	30	30	Leather	600	Massach
				Sundry articles	300	do
South Reading.						
Shoes, - -	4,000	3,000	8,000	Sole leather	30,000	Mass. R
				Upper do & morocco	10,000	Massach
				Cotton goods	2,000	do
				Sundry articles	1,000	do
Razor straps -	200	200	300	Leather	3,000	Massach
				Sundry articles	1,800	do
Currying -	500	200	800	1,000 sides leather from tan	2,500	N. H. &
				3,000 horse hides	7,500	Massach
				3 bbls. neatsfoot oil	100	Philadel
				Tallow	75	Massach
				Sundry articles	100	do
Blacksmithing -	1,000	500	600	2 tons iron	200	New Yo
				300 bus. charcoal	30	Massach
Wheelwrights -	100	60	200	Oak timber	300	Massach
				Boards	50	Mass. &
3 grist mills valued at 1 ,000 3 saw mills valued at 800						

facture, Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

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Russia sheeting, thread, and trimmings $1,000	300,000 pairs shoes $135,000	⅞ in Mass. residue in So. States	200at 75c	50 at .33	120 at .33
,000 lbs. iron 135 chaldrons coal 50 teel 5	Common smith work 900	Massachusetts	1 at 1 00	1 at .50	
3 bbls Straights oil 584 5 do whale oil 250	16 tons split leather 10,560 2,500 sides upper leather 8,750 500 horse hides 1,500 700 calf skins 1,225	Massachusetts do do do do	6 at 1 00		
Mahogany 900 Sundry articles 200	12,000 razor straps 3,960	½ in Mass., residue in other N. E. States and N York	6 at 1 00	-	3 at .50
Russia sheeting 3,000 Punch 17,000 Thread & trim'gs 4,000	300,000 pr shoes 225,000	⅞ in Mass. residue in N. Eng. States	350 at .75	50 at .30	100 at .25
ogany 600 dry articles 250	36,000 razor straps 9,000	½ in Mass. residue in New York			
bls. Straights oil 750	1,000 sides upper leather 3,000 Shavings 900 3,000 horse hides 9,990	Mass. principall do do	5 at 1 00		
ons iron 950 chaldrons coal 270 l and borax 205	Common smith work 4,000	Massachusetts	6 at 1 00		
ts and oil 25	Carts, wagons, wheels, and other work 1,400	Massachusetts	3 at 1 00		

WM. WINN.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 145.—SOUTH READING.—*Schedule of Manufacture*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings and fixtures occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal.	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what
Tin-plate working, begun in 1805, also com. working block tin in 1831. Burrage Yale, proprietor, S. Reading, Middlesex County, Mass.	$8,000 Power: tin plate by h'd with mach., block tin by animal.	$2,000 Thirty five horses used in transport ing ware to a market, $75 each.	-	7,500 lbs. iron wire, at 11 cts. per lb. 3,000 lbs. sheet iron, at 8 cents for thin qualities.	Manu in N Penns Mary

EXPLANATIONS, RE

Being a manufacturer of tin and block-tin wares, I use the quantity of stock s nually, and mostly of foreign manufacture, to wit, 15,000 boxes of tin plates, from 7,500 lbs. wire, from England; and, in my business, 7,000 lbs. of sheet iron, from The block-tin from the mines of Banca; also 7,500 lbs. iron wire, of American ture, and 3,000 lbs. sheet iron, of ditto. In respect of iron wire and sheet iron, t

South Reading, Middlesex Co., Mass., April 27, 1832.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 146.—TOWNS OF READING, AND WILMINGTON.—S

Shoes, - -	3,400	1,100	16,600	Sole leather	25,000	{ Mas { Phil
				Up. lea. & mor.	23,000	Mass.
				Cotton goods	3,000	Massac
				Sundry articles	700	D
Cabinet making, -	1,400	230	1,300	200,000 ft. p. lum.	2,400	Mass.
				Sundry articles	350	Massac
Blacksmithing, -	1,000	450	350	- -		-
Wheelwrights, -	1,000	200	400	Oak tim. & plank	800	Readi
				Boards	100	D
				Paints and oil	75	Massac
Tanning, - -	600	25	1,000	200 slaughter hides	800	Massac
F. F. Root. 1829.	Water.			100 calf skins	100	Do
				40 cords bark	280	Mass. &
				6 casks lime	7	Maine
Two grist mills, -	2,100					
Three saw mills, -	1,800					
TOWN OF WILMINGTON.						
Boots and shoes, -	300	60	100	Sole leather	300	Mass.
				Upper leather	500	Massac
				Sundry articles	100	D
Two grist mills, -	400					
Three saw mills, -	800					

No manufac tories of importance in the town.

ings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average No. of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of women and girls employed, and wages pr. day, they boarding themselves.
1500 bxs tin-plate 1,500 7,500 lbs iron wire, at 11 cts per lb. 40,000 lbs. block tin, at 15½ cts. per lb. 7,000 lbs sheet iron, at 7 cts. thin qual.	All kinds of ware for household and ships' use, made of tin plates and block tin	¾ in Mass. 1-6 N. H. 1-6 R. I.	Males 55 av. wages per day, in board, $1 08		

AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

American manufacture, the former is not esteemed, and would not be used if that of foreign could be had at all times, even at an advanced price. The latter is a good article, so far as I am acquainted. It is my opinion, if the duty on sheet iron and iron wire could be reduced fifty per cent., especially on the latter, it would promote the public interest.

BURRAGE YALE.

WM. WINN.

Manufactures, Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

Russia sheeting	2,000	180,000 pr. shoes		¾ in Mass. resi-due in Middle and Sou. States	238 at 65 cents.	72 at 25c.	150 at 25 cents
Thread & trim.	3,500		122,400				
Mahogany	2,500	Cabinet furniture		Boston princip.	23 at 75c.	9 at 50c.	
Hardware	500		14,000				
13 tons iron	1,170	Com. smith work		Massachusetts	5 at $1		
20 chal coal	320		3,200				
Steel	20						
-	-	Carts, wagons, wheels, &c.	4,000	Massachusetts	8 at $1		
250 foreign hides	750	900 sides up. lea.	2,325	Massachusetts	2 at 75c.		
		100 calf skins	150				
Thread and other articles	15	150 pr. boots	600	Massachusetts	3 at $1	-	2 at 25c.
		1,400 pr. shoes	1,400				

WM. WINN.

, Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

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un locks $ 271 iles 20	100 rifles $1,500 100 muskets 700 Other work 500	⅔ Maine ⅓ Massachusetts ⅓ Mas. ⅓ Maine	3 at $1		
200 lbs cast steel 418 ms Swedes' and Russia iron.	150 axes 900 50 doz. hay forks 375 Manure forks 300 Other work 1,800	Massachusetts Do Do Do	5 at 1		
re hides 1,100	Whip lashes 4,200 Leather of different kinds 4,000	Do Do	2 at 83c. 2 at 70	-	9 at 2s.
ns calf skins 250	Hide leather 4,600 Calf leather 5,200 Horse do 50	Do Do Do	5 at 92		
hread 30	2100 pair boots 6,300 1,000 pair shoes 1,000	Do	12 at 75	-	3 at 40c.
ons Russia, Swedes nd English iron 400 l 75 l 50	20 wagons 800 Other work 1,000	Do Do	31 at 67		
- -	Boots and shoes 3,600	- -	4 at 67		

WM. WINN.

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ials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

gallons olive $1,350 ns logwood, wood, fustic, sumach, and l at 605	30,000 yds. 6-4 cloth	Principally in Boston.	20 at 86c.	2 at 33c.	29 at 40c.

E. CASE, by
SAMUEL WARD.

ns, Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

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tton rags	$2,400	10,400 reams news-paper	$41,600	½ Mass., remd'r S. & W. States, $3,500 to Havana	10 at 1	8 at 33 c.
ily wire, rellum						
ings, and felting						
h	150					
hing salts	175					
id	110	750 boots	2,337½	Massachusetts	9 at 75	
		2,300 prs. shoes	2,300			
and Swedes		Axes, hay forks and		do	3 at 80	
	500	knives	1,000			
	50	Other work	1,000			
tle coal	50					
h wool	450	860 hats	2,405	do	2 at 117	½ at 42 c.
oods	35					
hellac	50					
id	25	1,600 pair shoes	870	do	4 at 87	
		500 pair boots	1,375	do		
s iron	500	Iron work of differ-			3 at 87	
l	25	ent kinds	2,000	do		

ADDITIONAL FACTS.

year, introduced "Foundrinier's" steam drier machine, which is a valuable improve-

WM. WINN.

uildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

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Saxon wool	$400	1,800 hats	$6,300	½ N.C. ½ Mass.	2 at $1 33	-	3 at 50 c.
Spanish do.	300						
Dye woods	100						
Saddlery ware	50	10 chaise & harn's	2,000	Massachusetts	4 at 1 00		
Cloth	75	Harnesses and other work	1,560				
270 hhds molas's	9,620	370 hds. N.E. rum	11,000	½ Mas. ½ S.&W.'s	2 at 75 c		
145 tons barrilla	7,250	1,350,000 lbs soap	67,500	W. I. & S. Am.	15 at 92c.	3 at 50 c.	1 at 50 c.
15,000 lbs. palm oil	4,500	9,000 boxes candles	45,000	do			
30 tons rags	4,200	Wrapping and printing paper	27,500	⅓ N.Y. & Phi'a ⅔ Mass.	15 at 1 25	2 at 50 c.	6at 50 c.
Peking cloth	220						
Vellum	250						
-	-	Leather of different kinds	56,000	Massachusetts	12 at 1 00		
7 tons iron	700	Ironing carriages and job work	5,000	do	5 at 75 c.		
Coal, N. Castle	100						
Steel	75						

WM. WINN.

...ildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

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Dye woods ndigo live oil erm oil	$500 500 500 200	12,000 yds broadcloth $36,000	New York, principally	14 at 1.00	4 at .25	18 at .40
s d 0 lbs wool digo adder live oil	300 100 3000 5850 780 700	170,000 yds satinet 147,900 1560 bolts cotton duck 19,500	Philad., N.York, Baltimore Massachusetts	37 at 1.17	11 at .37	85 at .42
-	-	Bookbinding 3,000	Massachusetts	2 at .50	-	1 at .50

ADDITIONAL FACTS.

...ition. These factories were put in operation in 1822 by a joint stock company, but ...ave since 1830 been in the hands of three proprietors.

WM. WINN.

Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, & where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, & rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves	Average num. of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
800 raw hone hides from South America $1,200 61 barrels Straights oil 915	9,800 sides chaise & shoe leather $38,600 5,400 shavings 6,600 Roundings 1,700 2,000 calf skins 6,250 1,900 horse hides 6,300 3 tons split leather 1,800	Massachusetts principally do do do do do	33 at 80c.		
Russia sheeting 2,500 Prussia 6,000	1,975 pair boots 8,394	Mass. principl'y	31 at 280	30 at 40	150 at 25
Thread & trimmings 5,100	250,000 pair shoes 187,500	Seven-eighths in Mass. residue in N. Hamp. R. Island and New York			
5 tons iron 1,460 chal. coal 350 0 lb. steel 90 nax 20 ted ware 65 d ware 80 dry articles 15 ils, oil, &c. 50	Ironing carriages and common smith work 7,300	Massachusetts	12 at $100		
	Harnesses 680 Trimming carriages & other work 725 Carts, wagons, wheels, and other work 8,000	Massachusetts do do Mass. principl'y	2 1 00 13 1 00		
00 lb. mahog'ny 900 d ware 150 lb. wire 15 oxes tin plate 220 lb. block tin 6 0 lb. sheet iron 75	Cabinet furniture 3,500 Tin ware 700 Sheet iron, stoves, and funnels 125 Other work 50	Boston Woburn do do	4 1 00 1 1 00	1 50	

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DOCUMENT 3.—No. 153.—CHELMSFORD.—*Schedule of Manu*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what
Chelmsford Glass Company. Commenced in 1828.	$ 5,000 tools,	including &c. &c.	-	120 tons sand	$ 600	-
				35 tons potash	4,0?0	
				1,000 bush. ashes	150	
				1,500 cords wood	5,500	
				Clay, stone, &c.	200	
				7,540 boxes	754	
Gen. Learhe's iron foundry, Chelmsford. 1824.	30,000	to 40,000	-	About 600 tons iron ore, about	20,00?	Mass. &
				135,000 bu. charcoal	27,000	Massac
				Various	500	

DOC. 3.—No. 154.—BEDFORD AND BURLINGTON.—*Schedule of*

Manufac'y of window blind fasts. 1824. T. Bacon, Esq.	100	10	10	500 lbs. hoop iron	30	Massac
				300 lbs. composition, ketches and nails	90	Boston
				400 lbs. iron hooks	66	Do
Blacksmithing, -	800	200	200	Charcoal	195	Massac
				Other articles	15	Do
Boots and shoes, -	1,300	600	3,000	17 tons sole leather	7,400	Ma. Me
				Upper leather	5,500	Massach
				Cotton goods	900	Do
				Other articles	450	Do
Harness making, -	700	50	75	Leather	100	Massach
				Plated ware	40	Do
				Cloth	25	Do
				Sundry articles	25	Do
Two grist mills, -	3,000					
Two saw mills, -	2,500	-	-	- - - - -	-	-
BURLINGTON.						
Boots and shoes, -	500	125	570	Sole leather	1,450	Mass. Phil
				Up. lea. & moroc.	1,060	Massach
				Cotton goods	100	Do
Tanning, -	400	20	300	100 slaughter hides	400	Massach
				8 cords bark	64	Do
				Sundry articles	30	Do
One grist mill, -	400					
Three saw mills,	800					

ildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
Antimony, &c. $10	376,000 ft. window glass $30,000	Massachusetts	28 men at $1 25	5 boys at 17 cts.	
0 tons pig iron 15,000	Principally machinery castings	- -	100 men at 75 cts.		

E. CASE.

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s, Buildings, &c. Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

0 lbs. Eng. hoop iron 24	2,500 sets window blind fasts 700	Massachusetts	1 at $1		
ons iron 600 chal. coal 39 0 lb steel 75	Com. smith work 2,500	Massachusetts	5 at 70cts		
sheeting, thread, nd trimmings 550	600 pr. boots 1,800 70,000 pr. shoes 31,500	¼ Mass., ¼ R. I. ¼ Virginia	70 at 75c.	-	60 at 25c
-	3 chaise harnesses 90 15 wagon do 225 Other work 200	Massachusetts do do	1 at 75cts		
-	Saw 100,000 ft. lumber 1,000	Bedford princ.			
lbs 400 ia sheeting 50 ad and trim. 100	150 pr. boots 600 13,800 pr. shoes 10,350	Massachusetts do	21 at 65c	3 at 25cts	18 at 25c
-	200 sides chaise and shoe leather 60 Shaving and roundings 250	Massachusetts	1 at 75cts		

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uildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

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Dye stuffs $600	2,000 pieces flannel $26,000	½ in Mass. resid. N. York, Phila. Balt. & Charleston, S. C.	20 at $1 00	-	4 at .42
10 tons iron 1,600 Sundry articles 500	Various kinds of edge tools, axletree, bar moulds, plough shares, &c 10,000	New England States, principally	7 at .75		
3 tons iron 300 500 lbs. steel 72 5 chal. coal 90	Common smith work 4,000	Massachusetts	8 at 1 00		
Thread and other articles 100	600 pairs boots 2,100 3,000 prs. shoes 3,000	Massachusetts do	15 at .75	-	3 at .25
1 ton barilla 50 300 lbs palm oil 20 [illegible] bus salt 66	25,000 lbs. bar soap 1,500 200 bbls soft soap 700 10,000 lbs. candles 1,000	Massachusetts do do	1 at 1 00	1 at .50	
- - -	300 sides sole leather 1,200 500 sides harness and shoe leather 1,500 600 calf skins 1,050	Massachusetts and N. Hamp. Massachusetts do	2 at 1 00	1 at .50	
- - -	Saw. 750,000 ft. lumber 9,000	Lowell, principally			

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Cloth	$5	Chaise and harnesses	$1,250	Massachusetts	5 at 1 00		
Saddlery ware	100						
Gum copal	15	10 harnesses	350	do			
Thread	12	52 wagon harnesses	832	½ Mass. ½ Maine			
		120 horse collars	300	do do			
		200 doz. whips	400	Massachusetts			
		Trunks	50	do			
		Job work	2,000	do			
Calcutta cow hides	600	Sole leather	5,750	Massachusetts	5 at 1 00		
Russia calf skins	175	Belt leather	4,800	do			
Goat skins	500	Shoe leather	1,400	do			
		Calf leather	2,800	do			
		Sheep leather	400	do			
		Goat leather	1,000	do			
- - -		Pottery ware	1,700	Massachusetts	3 at .75		
Thread	200	15,375 pairs boots	46,133	Mass. & Maine	58 at .75	10 at .40	12 at .40
		12,480 pairs shoes	12,480	do do			
7 tons Russia, Swedes, and English iron	700	225 ploughs	1,800	½ Mass. ½ Maine	4 at .80		
Steel	100	Ironing wagons and job work	1,600	Massachusetts			

AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

principally sold in New York and Philadelphia.

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Buildings, &c. Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, & quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, & where.	Average No. of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of women and girls employed, and wages pr. day, they boarding themselves.
- - - -	1,900,000 yards of cotton goods, averaging 11½ cents per yard $218,500	¼ Mass., rem. in the Middle and Western States.	96 at 1.17	-	331 at .50
Picking cloth $70	4000 reams brown wrapping paper 2,200	Massachusetts	2 at 1.00	-	1 at .50
Logwood 150 Gum shellac 250	6000 hats 22,000	Massachusetts	16 at 1.50	2 at .75	8 at .75
Cloth 200; saddlery ware 275; thread 25.	20 chaises & harness 3,100 20 do & wagon do 440 Other work 350	Massachusetts	4 at 1.75		
Thread 60; Russia sheeting 6. Hides 2000	2700 pairs boots 8,100 Shoes 5,000 Leather 3,300	Massachusetts Massachusetts	13 at 1.00 1 at 1.00	-	2 at .42
Iron 1600; coal 345; steel 200 Mahogany 600; hardware 300.	Iron work of different kinds 7,300 Furniture 2,800	$500 Maine, rem. Mass. Massachusetts	8 at 1.00 6 at .83	2 at .42	

AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

1817; the raw materials about three-fifths. Wages have not fallen, but, from increase of skill and improvements in machinery, the same labor will turn out much more work. The fine description of sheetings which brought 25 cents in 1817, was sold as low as 8 cents in 1829. The prices now are about 11½ cents It is believed that no goods are imported that come in competition with theirs. The goods are all sold on the usual credit, say six months. If the duties were reduced on cotton goods, the capital and machinery now employed on fine goods would be turned to the making of coarse goods, and produce a serious competition. Were it not for this cause, they do not think that the manufactories of coarse cottons would have any thing to fear from an alteration of the tariff. A profit of six per cent. would not be adequate to remunerate the proprietors in a business so liable to fluctuations and accidents as the cotton manufacture. No frauds have ever been alleged to have been committed in the importation of cotton goods. The establishment of a single minimum is not believed to be liable to that objection.

WM. WINN.

Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

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- -	270,000 yds. shirtings $21,600	Boston	10 at 80c.	3 at 50	20 at 50c.
- -	Manufactures 12,000	Boston.	7 at 80	2 at 80	12 at 50
- -	Manufactures 12,500	Massachusetts			
- -	Shoes 75,000	Massachusetts	175 at 1	25 at 50	50 at 50

AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.
Norfolk county.

JOSIAH J. FISKE.

Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

	-	-	-	All sold in Bost.	4 at $1		
	-	-	-	Do	3 at 1		
	-	-	-	Do	2 at 1		
-	-	-	-	Boston & South	4 at 1 50		
English iron	$300	-	-	Brookline	2 at 1		
Swedish do	300						
-	-	-	-	Massachusetts	2 at 1 25		
-	-	-	-	Do	4 at 1 50		
English iron	150	-	-	Do	2 at 1 25		
Swedish do	150						

AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.
fore, there are no materials for the arts and manufactures produced in this town, other than is herein mentioned.

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Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

-	-	8,000 bu. salt 46c.	$3,680	All in Mass.	5 at $1 25		
Eng. & Rus. iron	$800	Vessels	10,000	Do	14 at 1 75		
Copper	160						
Russia hemp	1,000						
Russia duck	700						
14,544 bus. foreign salt	7,272	19,392 bar. fish	75,000	-	320 at $1		
-	-	4,000 bar. at 3s.	2,000	All in Mass.	3 at 1		

AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.
ple $\frac{3}{4}$; value of wool 50 cts. pe lb. The inhabitants of Cohasset own, also, about 70,000 superficial) feet of salt works in the town of Hull. The foregoing facts furnished by ames C. Downe, Esq., of Cohasset.

JOSIAH J. FISKE.

&c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
yrna wool, 00,000 lbs. $90,000 60 gallons ve oil 1,800 stuffs 3,500	From 150 to 200,000 yds. negro cloth. 50,000 yards satinet. 120 to 150,000 yds. kersey.	About one-third in New England, remainder in southern and middle States.	90 at 3*s.* to 9*s.* per day.	10 at 1*s.* to 3*s.* per day.	125 at 2*s.* 3*d.* to 3*s.* 7*d.* per day.
-	156,000 yards printing cloths.	- -	80 at from 75 cts. to 1.50.	-	12 from 33 to 50 cents.
-	14,300 lbs. wicking.	- -	2	-	4
-	Thread 4,000	East'n and south'n	2 at 1.00	-	5 at 50
-	Steel 6,400 Iron sheaves, &c. 5,000	Ab't ½ in Albany, N. Y. ⅓ in Maine, N. H. and Mass.	6 or 7 at 1.00.		
-	Looms, cards, &c. 6,000	Eastern	8 at 1.00		
-	Surg'l instruments 3,000 Fine cutlery 4,000 Coarse do. 1,000	- - -	12 at 1.33	2 at 50	
r 313 tons, 60 112,680 900 ch 8. Amer.	Bolts and sheathing, 300 tons, at $500 150,000 10 tons bells at 600, 6,000	Northern, middle, and east'n States.	20 at 75		
-	304,800 yards sheeting 22,760	Boston.	8 at 1.17	4 at 37½	32 at 46

ADDITIONAL FACTS.

r quite exhausted. Not many of them have been revived by the original proprietors-'s woollen works are small; also Leavitt's candlestick factory, and Mansfield's ma *hop*. These are not returned.

cipally by the assistance of Thomas Tolman, Esq. and Nathaniel May, Canton.

JOSIAH J. FISKE.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 162.—DEDHAM.—*Schedule of Manufactures, Build-*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings and fixtures occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what States such materials and products are principally produced.
Bird's paper mill. Not recently	$20,000 wa. power	$3,000	20,000	Junk & waste	$12,500	Junk fr. seaports, waste fr. factories
Howard & Guild's worsted mill.—Recently	12,000 wa. power	1,000	800	3,000 lbs. wool	1,350	Va., Me., N. H. and N. Y.
Smith's tannery	8,650 wa. power	250	10,000	50 cords oak bark	400	Maine and Mass.
				250 do hemlock	2,500	
				600 hides	2,880	
				3,000 calf skins	4,250	
				75 casks lime	150	
				16 casks oil	250	
				4,000 lbs. tallow	400	
				50 m. sheep skins	12,000	
				4,000 seal do	5,000	
				3,000 goat do	750	
Thompson's tannery	1,500 hor. & wat.	175	3,000	Raw materials	3,900	Boston and Maine
Cobb's silk mill. Recently.	1,500 horse pow'r	1,000 1 horse	2,000	25 lbs. American raw silk	100	
Golding's machine shop. Recently	4,000 s. pow. 4 h.	1,000	700	Wt. & cast iron, American	1,200	Mass. and Maine
				Lumber	1,500	
				Wood	450	
Norfolk cotton manufacty, incor. 1824, Taft and others	10,000 wat. power	10,000	3,000	75,000 lbs. cotton	8,250	½ Geo., ½ N. O.
				18 tons coal	635	Lehi, Lackawana
				8 cords wood	28	
				Oil	300	Dedham
Taft's paper mill	5,000 wat. power	1,500	7,000	100 tons junk and waste	3,500	Junk fr. seaports, waste fr. factories
				6 tons coal	45	Lehi & Lackawas
				6 cords wood	30	
* Dedham cotton man. inco. Feb. 4, 1814, J. Richardson & others	22,000 wat. power	18,000	5,000	114,000 lbs. cotton	12,540	½ Geo. ½ N. O.
				60 cords wood	300	
				Oil	350	
Bussey's woollen fact'y. Not very remotely	90,000 wat. power and steam	40,000	75,000	375,000 lbs. American wool	243,000	Eastern, middle and west'n States
Gay's coach factory. Recently	7,000	1,000	3,000	American iron	800	N. York and N.
				Plank, &c.	600	Massachusetts
				Leather	750	do
				Lace	200	do
				Coal, Virginia	120	Mass. & Virg
				Charcoal	150	Massachuset
				Paints and oil	250	do
Leather dressing	1,000	100	1,500	4,000 sh. skins	4,000	Norfolk co
				1,000 deer skins	450	New Orlea
				15 casks lime	22	Massachuse
				100 galls. oil	56	do

* This company never yielded in the worst of times. Its stock, however, real

Etc., *Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.*

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...s. linen rags $1,000 ...rom Legion, &c.	Printing & coarse paper $25,000	½ Mas., ½ N. Y., Phi., Bal., N.O.	10 at 83c.		
- -	1,600 lbs. worsted yarn 2,320	Boston	2 at 1.25	-	2 at 42 cents.
- -	19,200 lbs leather 5,114 9,000 calf skins 7,300 4,000 seal do 10,000 50,000 sheep do 18,000 3,000 goat	U. S. America	6 at 1		
- -	Manufactures 8,000	do	2 at 1		
...000 lbs china silk 5,000	Thrown silk 10,000	do	8 at 64	2 at 42	
...Fire, screws, files and tin 300	Woollen machine 8,000 Cotton do 4,000	New England	15 at 1.33		
...m and steel for repairs	400,000 yds. print cloths 28,000	N. E. pr. works	9 at 1.17	4 at 37½	32 at 45
- -	100 tons p. boards 7,000 4,000 rs. paper 6,000	Boston, N. Y., Phil., & Balt.	6 at 1	1 at 37½	1 at 37½
...nd steel for ...rs	400,000 yds. shirting & sheeting 35,800	Boston, N. Y., Phil. & N. O.	12 at 80	6 at 26	40 at 47
...00; indigo 4,500 ...d 500; fustic 60 ...camwood 60 ...er 2,500 3,000	150,000 yds cloth 410,000	1-5 Mass., 4-5 middle southern and western States	100 at 90	12 at 45	150 at 60
...a sheeting 75 ...burg 83 ...lett 50 ...broad cloth 250 100	Steel, spring, and braced stage coaches 4,500	½ Mass. ½ Balt.	25 at 1.17		
- -	4 m. dres'd skins 1,333 1 m. deer do 1,250 8 m. lbs pl'd wool 4,240	New York Boston do	3 at 75		

from its commencement, is not worth more than principal and interest.

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Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

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Iron, steel and coal	500	Balances & scales	5,000	Boston	4 at $1 30		
-	-	Bricks	6,500	Bos. & vicinity	18 at $1		
Mahogany	12,000	Furniture	33,950	United States	47 at $1		
Hard wood	2,000						
-	-	Playing and visiting cards	35,000	United States	12 at $1	-	16 at 50c
Cocoa	12,000	Chocolate	26,000	United States	8 at $1	-	1 at 50cts
		Shells	1,200				
Indigo	5,000	Cotton goods	120,000	United States	26 at $1	12 at 50c.	184 at 44
Dying drugs	50	Dressed leather	45,000	New England	15 at 1	1 at 50cts	
Furs	3,500	Fur caps, &c.	10,000	New England	4 at $1	-	5 at 50c,
Dying drugs	500						
Rags	10,000	Paper	37,000	United States	17 at $1	-	14 at 47c
Felting, &c.	600						
-	-	Starch and British gum	17,500	United States	5 at 75c.		
Hides	18,000	Leather	60,000	United States	27 at $1 10 cts.	3 at 50cts	
-	-	Candles	15,000	United States	3 at $1		
		Soap	4,000				
Sheet and block tin and iron ware	33,000	Tin ware	52,000	New England and N. Orleans	34 at $1 25 cts.	5 at 50cts	

AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

All the foregoing facts furnished by Edward Titeston and Enoch Baldwin, esquires, of Dorchester.

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Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

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-	131,040 yds. printing goods $10,811	All in Mass. to printers	4 *a* 1 12½	5 *a* 25	9 *a* 42
-	563,400 yds. sheeting 59,157	All in Boston on commiss'n	8 *a* 1 25	10 *a* 25	40 *a* 50
-	Thread 3,900	Boston	1 *a* 1 25	1 *a* 25	2 *a* 50
-	Hats 50,000	Southern	1 *a* 1 25	-	Say 1,333 females in various pla-
	Boats 2,500	Boston	6 *a* 1 25		places.
-	Leather 900	All in Mass.	2 *a* 75	1 *a* 25	

AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

money and sold establishment, (without making a dividend of profits) at a large discount, on long credit, to Thomas S. Mann, who is now continuing the business on borrowed capital.
The above furnished by Thomas Stanley Mann and William Makepeace, jr., of Franklin.

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- -	1,500 pair boots $3,500	The whole -	4 at 83 c.		
- -	80 wagons 3,200	do			
Dye stuffs $750	10,500 yards broad cloth 22,900	¼ Bost'n, ¼ at home and Providence	12 at $1	3 at 33 c.	9 at 48 c.
- -	156,000 yds. shirtings 11,700	Philadelphia -	8 at 67 c.	8 at 21 c.	9 at 50 c.
- -	225,000 yds. 20,25	Sold on commiss'n	1 at 1 00	1 at 46 c.	28 at 49c.
- -	Machinery 7,958	Rhode Island	7 at 1 33		
- -	Leather 1,200	Massachusetts	2 at 75 c.	1 at 25 c.	
- -	104,000 yds. cloths 8,000	Providence			

AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

These establishments were commenced early, but their operations continued without any dividend of profits until their capitals were exhausted, and the works abandoned. They have since been purchased of creditors by private individuals, and are probably now operated upon borrowed capital.

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&c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

750 tons Gotten'g & Russia iron $63,750	33 tons hoops $33,500	Principally in Mas.	25 at $1		
	33 do horse nail rods 33,500	Partly N York & partly Connecti't			
cwt. steel 285	33 tons plates for nails 33,5000	Southern States			

D ADDITIONAL FACTS.

aniah Newell, esq. of Dover.

JOSIAH J. FISKE.

uildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
- -	215,000 yds sheetings $19,350	Boston	6 at 1.15	9 at .25	25 at .50
- -	175,000 yds print cloths 12,562	Providence	8 at .57	4 at .21	14 at .42
Mahogany $1500 Dye stuffs 300	Furniture 10,000 12,000 yds floor carpets 7,200 30,000 yds striped do 10,000	Boston, Provid'e New York	15 at 1.00 13 at 1.00	2 at .50	12 at .42
- -	Thread 8,000 Fire engines 5,000	U. S. A. - -	4 at 1.00 4 at 1.25	-	10 at .33
- -	Thread 8,000	U. S. A.	4 at 1.00	-	10 at .33
- -	Shirtings 6,300	U. S. A.	4 at .57	2 at .25	7 at .50
- -	Cotton yarns	Providence			
- -	Machinery 8,000	New England	8 at 1.33		
- -	Hats 150,000	N. Y., Philada., and Baltimore	3 at 1.25	4000 females in various	in various places.
- -	Boats 3,000	Boston, Provid'e	8 at 1.25		
- -	Wagons, &c. 5,000	Mass. and R I.			
- -	Boots and shoes 60,000	Massachusetts	150 at 1.00	30 to .40	40 at .50

ADDITIONAL FACTS.

and operated without a dividend till it was wholly lost. The Dexter Manufacturing Company was instituted about 1813 or 1814, and operated without a dividend until its capital was wholly extinguished. Williams's Cotton Factory run at a loss until it was burnt. Myles's thread mill ran until the real estate, machinery, and capital was lost. Cobb's operated until he failed. The Wrentham Manufacturing Company, and the Shepards, held on to their establishment, *but at a loss*, calculating from the commencement of business.

JOSIAH J. FISKE.

Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

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- -	Shoes $148,800 Boots 14,100	½ disp'd of first in Boston; principal part finally sold in S. Sts.	300 at $1	60 at 50c.	100 at 50 cents.
- -	Leather 3,000	Massachusetts.	3 at 1		
- -	Leather 33,000	All in Mass.	7 at 1	1 at 50c.	
Mahogany $300	Clock cases, bureaus and secretaries 2,000	Massachusetts	3 at 1		
Shingles 2,000	Shingles 2,000	Massachusetts	2 at 1		

JOSIAH J. FISKE.

Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

English thread	984	41,027 pr. boots and shoes 92,653 67		Mass. & S. Sts.	140 at 75 cents.	12 at 40c. 53 at 25c.
Iron, Russia	1,000	- -		All in Mass.	50at 1.67	
Iron, Eng. & Rus.	3,000	- -		All in Mass.	15 at $1	3 at 50c.
- -		100,000 lbs. at	12,400	Boston	4 at $1	
- -		156,000 lbs. at	10,660	Boston	2 at $1	
Em. leam, Hav. sugar	2,760	94 gross at	4,260	Boston	1 at $1	
Silk and dye stuffs	1,00	Value	4,000	½ Mass. ½ S. Sts.	3 at 75cts	- 5 at 33c.
Dye stuffs	40	900 hats	2,000	Massachusetts	2 at $1.50	
Eng. cast & Ger. steel		Rough and hammered granite	91,200	In Gosp. 12,000 Bedford 5,000 rest Bos. & Ch	173 at $1	
Swe. iron	1,740 51					
Manila rope	645					
- -		5,240 bu. at 45c.		-	1 at 85c.	
- -		Value	700	-	3 at 85c.	
- -		24,104 lbs. wool and pelts	15,806	Massachusetts	3 at 83c.	
in Boston. These		sheep are of the mixed		breed, kept for	the meat.	

ADDITIONAL FACTS.

The slate is not of a quality fit for the roofs of houses.

Large and extensive establishment for a tannery has just got into operation.

Facts obtained through the agency of Lemuel Brocket and John M. Gourgas, esquires, Secretary.

JOSIAH J. FISKE.

ture, Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves,
Gum for dressing 120 Materials for making varnish 350 Sk. thread, Eng. 1,700 Silk cord and galloons for bind'g 900	Whole am't of goods manufactured about $508,000	½ Mass. ⅜ Mid States, ⅛ Sou States, ⅜ West States.	470 at 8 cents.	200 at 40 cents.	300 at 40 cents.
- -	Trunks 1,500	New Orleans	2 at $1		

JOSIAH J. FISKE.

&c., *Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.*

Hides f. S. America, Europe & Ind. 25,000 Seal skins 20,000 Seal skins & Russia calf skins 169,000	Leather, different kinds $132,000	Princip. Mass.	32 at 120		
- -	Manufactured ann.	- -	58at1.37½		
- -	38 to 30,000	- -	20at 1.25		
Small amount	Manufactures 70,000	N. Y. & Mass.	12 at 2	-	30 at 3.00 pr. week.
White glass plotters' red, and the various other prep. lead casting, and shot lead	- -	- -	45 at 92	-	2 at 7.00 pr. mon.
- -	N. E. Rum 60,000	5-10 Mass; 4-10 S. Sta. 1-10 Eur.	4at 1.50		
- -	48,009 br. beer 33,000	Massachusetts	14 at 1		
- -	Manufactures 24,000	½ exported to Europe	4 at 1		
- -	Cordage 120,000	Massachusetts	56 at 1.25	17 at 38	7 at .50
- -	Manufact's 100,000	do	10 at 1		

ntinued.

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- -	Andirons, kettles, pumps, and fire engines 26,000	New England	24at137½		
- -	Painted floor cloths 18,000	Massachusetts	9 at 1		
- -	St. eng., hydraulion, presses and machinery	U. S. America	80 at 1.25		
- -	Ann. amount 30,000	Thro' U. S. A.	50 at 175		
Europe and India	Acids, bl. vitriol, barilla,& bleaching salts 40,000	U. S. America	20 at 92		
Prin. imp., say q. silver, cr. tartar, soda, &c.	Pharmacutical preparations in calomel, cor. sublimate cons'd U. S. 40,000	do	lab.& fuel 5,000		
- -	Frames 8,000 Rugs 35,000	Massachusetts	11 at 150		
6,000 palm oil 2,700 from Africa	75,000 bar and soft soap	½ in America & ½ to Europe	15 at 1		
ign 2,000	oap and candles 23,000	Greatest proportion exported	labor	1,500	
tons Swedes ussia iron, at 16?,00	1,100 tns. nails 132,000 700 do hp. rods 73,500	New England	15 at 133 30 at 75		

ADDITIONAL FACTS.

the special assistance of John Lernist and John J. Clark, Esquires, Roxbury.

JOSIAH J. FISKE.

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The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, & rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
- -	70,000 yds. bedtick $17,500	East. & Sou. markets	2 at $1 00	1 at 42 c.	16 at 50c.
- -	Machinery 5,000	Massachusetts	10 at 1 00	for 2-3	year
- -	105,168 yds. shirtings 8,414	Boston	3 at 1 00	2 at 37½c	8 at 50 c.
- -	10 tons batting 1,500	do	1 at 1 00	-	2 at 50 c.
- -	Shoes 36,000	Massachusetts	50 at 83c.	20 at 37½	35 at 40c.

AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

Shara Cotton Manufacturing Company incorporated in 1811; operated at a loss and ended in a entire failure.

JOSIAH J. FISKE.

dings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

for dressing	$40	Manufactures	$190,000	East. Mid. & Sou. States	160 at83c	65 at $1	100 at40c
sh	120						
h thread	500						
ord, &c.	100						
	-	Manufactures	30,000	Boston -	9 at 1.17	3 at 37½c.	32 at 50c.
	-	Thread	4,000	do	2 at $1 00	-	5 at 50 c.

ADDITIONAL FACTS.

return and the Braintree return are not made with so much accuracy as the others in the county of Norfolk.

JOSIAH J. FISKE.

Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

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- - -	270,000 yards shirting, $21,000	All in Mass.	10 at 80 cents	3 at 53 cents	20 at 50 cents
Dye stuffs, 2,000	62,600 yds. satinets, 47,500	Boston and S. States.	11 at 96 cents	1 at 46 cents	12 at 46 cents
- - -	312,000 yds. shirtings, 24,900	Boston -	9 at $1	3 at 37½ cents	30 at 50 cents.
- - -	52,500 yds. bedticks, 13,400	Boston -	2 at 1$	1 at 37½ cents	12 at 50 cents
- - -	Broadcloths and satinets, 40,000	Boston -	9 at $1	-	10 at 50 cents
- - -	45,000 lbs. yarn, 10,800	Massachusetts			
12 tons Swedes iron, $1,080 2 tons German & blistered steel, 520	1,200 doz. hoes, 3,600	Albany & Boston	5 at $1		
Iron and steel, 2,000	1,800 doz. hoes, 4,800	Albany & Boston	6 at $1		
- - -	Machinery, 20,000	Massachusetts	20 at $1 17 cts.		
- - -	Sewing twine, 1,872 Wrapping twine, 3,328	Massachusetts	3 at $1	-	5 at 37½ cents

tinued business without any dividends of profits. Capital wholly exhausted 1817. Webb's works were commenced early. Business continued for awhile, and then abandoned to mortgages.

‡ These works were commenced by Walpole Manufacturing Company. Incorporated February 24, 1814. Business continued, without *dividends*, until capital nearly exhausted.

JOSIAH J. FISKE.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what States, such materials and
,binet making -	$5,600	$1,350	$2,000	Boards	$2,000	Maine
.king -	1,100	600	200	Flour	7,500	Roche
;per making; not ecently	37,000	18,000	10,000	Rags and ropes	24,500	N. Eng
orocco dressing	1,000	-	14,000	34,000 pelts	8,500	N. Eng
				180 gallons oil	144	
				44 barrels soap	132	
				5 do vinegar	25	
				75 casks lime	75	
				12,000 barberry root at ¾	92	
				1 ton oil vitriol	80	
inning -	200	-	500	Hides and bark		N. En
one quarrying -	500	200	-	Powder	50	N. En
'ool pulling -	1,700	400 Animal	50,000	- -	-	

EXPLANATIONS, REM

In addition to the above manufactures, there is a drug mill for the rasping of dye
id grinding drugs, of which the following is a history: Building and water power $
achinery and animal power $300; 2,600 tons of dye woods are rasped and grou

Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

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Mahog'd lid.ware $3,000	Furniture $14,300	United States	20 at $1 12½		
- -	Hard bread 16,000	Bost'n & at sea	16 at 1 12½	2 at 75 c.	
250,000 lbs. rags 15,000	Paper 61,000	Principal cities U. S.	21 at 1 12½	-	14 at 50c.
1,000 goat skins 500	Morocco 27,957	Principal cities U. S. & S. America	11 at 1 12½	-	1 at 50c.
33½ tons Sicily sumach 2,475					
6,000 lbs dye wood 300					
12 lbs Bengal Indigo 30					
- -	Leather 800	Boston -	1 at 1 12½	-	
- -	Dimension stone 4,000	Do. & the Sou.	16 at 1 25	Nine months	
- -	Sales 80,000	-	16 at 1 25		

AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

64,000 pounds of drugs in general are ground per annum; rasping averaging 20 per ton, grinding $1 50 per hundred; five hands, at $1 per day.

Obtained through the special agency of Edmund J. Baker, esq., Milton.

JOSIAH J. FISKE.

Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

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56,340lbs. linen rags $2,817	2,817 reams super-royal paper $11,268	First sold at Boston and then sent to Southern States.	4 at $1 17	-	2 at 50c.
57,000lbs. linen rags 3,000	2,800 reams super-royal paper 12,000	All in Boston, to be sent to S. States.	4 at 1 17	-	2 at 50
- -	9,390 reams wrapping paper 4,695	All in Boston, to be sent to S. States.	4 at 1 17	-	1 at 50
- -	300 reams wrapping paper 4,650	Boston, to be sent to Southern States.	4 at 1 17		
- -	120 tons paste board paper 12,000	Boston	17 at 1 17	-	6 at 50
Spanish wool and other materials 10,000	21,600 hats	Do	30 at 1	-	9 at 55
- -	25,370 pair shoes	Do	17 at 1 37	-	6 at 50
Iron and steel for repairs.	400,000 yds. shirting &c. 35,800	Do	12 at 83c.	6 at 25c.	40 at 50

Assisted by Charles Rice, esq., and others.

JOSIAH J. FISKE.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what
Cotton manufacturing.* Recently. Elisha Shearman, proprietor..	$6,000 water pow.	$6,000	$800	28,800 lbs. cotton, at 11 cts. 3,16 1,200 lbs. starch, at 6c. 72 Fuel, 100 Leath card tacks. &c., 100	Ne
Cotton thread.† Daniels Carpenter, and others. Recently.	5,500 water pow.	5,000	800	11,000 lbs. Sea Island cotton, at 25 cts. 750 B. Leather, 100 Fuel, 100	Sout
Straw hats -	600 for pressing	200	15,000	Boxes, 1,500 Paper, 200 Thread, 1,200	Mas
Palm leaf hats -	-	-	500	- - - -	-
Iron foundery. Not recently. Shepherd Leach, proprietor.	10,000 water pow.	1,000	5,000	109,000 bush. charcoal, at 11 cts. 11,990 500 tons iron ore, 3,500	Mas
Hoe factory. Not recently.	400	-	1,500	3,000 bush. charcoal, 330	-
Wagon manufactory	300	300	300	- - -	-
Tannery -	4,000	-	8,000	1,850 hides, 7,200 80 cords bark, 800	-
Stratton Cotton Manufacturing Com'y.‡ Incor. March 1, 1815	Capital investment from 10 to $15,000. Defunct. Water power.				

EXPLANATIONS, RE

These facts were furnished by Elisha Shearman and Daniels Carpenter. As to t and palm leaf hats, they say that a large proportion of the braid is collected from n ing towns, and probably 8,000 females are employed in the business: That Foxboro duces annually 100,000 hoops, worth $2,500; 50,000 bushels charcoal, worth $600; they have an inexhaustible quantity of granite.

* Brayton Cotton Manufacturing Company. Begun very early. Incorporated borough Cotton Manufacturing Company, February 7, 1815. Operated without dend of profits till whole capital was expended, and then abandoned. Works pied for several years. Real estate repurchased of creditors, and manufacturing menced by Elisha Shearman, &c. recently.

Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

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- - -	90,000 yds. 4-4 shirtings, at 10½c., 9,450	Sold at Boston on commission.	5 at 87½ c.	6 at 50	8 at 42 cts.
- - -	10,000 lbs. sewing thread, 8,600	N. York, Phila. & Baltimore	3 at $1	-	12 at 42 cts.
- - -	164,000 hats, at 1 87½ cents, $307,500	N. Y., Phil., and Baltimore, on commission.	$6 at 1 25	-	8,000 females in different towns.
- - -	35,000 hats, 10,500	Ditto	-		
- - -	205 tons machinery, at $120, 24,600	Mass. & R. Island	20 at $1		
14,000 lb. Swedes iron, 840 3000 Russia iron, 140 2,00 English and German steel, 300 - - -	1,200 dozen hoes, 3,500 40 horse wagons, 1,200	Boston -	6 at 87½ c. ¾ year		
- - -	Belt leather, 12,000	Mass. & R. Island	4 at 1$	2 at 50 c.	

AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

† Potter's thread mill. Begun early. Operated at a loss, without any dividends, till capital was exhausted. Repurchased of creditors by "Bradshaw," on long credit, who operated for a while successfully. Proceeds went to creditors; at length *he* failed. His mill and dam were swept away by a freshet, and he abandoned. Rights of redemption, &c., have since passed to Daniels Carpenter, and others.

‡ This establishment operated, without any dividend of profits, till its capital was exhausted. The works have been abandoned, and the premises are wholly unoccupied, and at present useless.

JOSIAH J. FISKE.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 178.—MEDFIELD.—*Schedule of Manu*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural & other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what
Tannery - -	$1,000	-	-	2,000 calf skins 100 sheep skins 150 hides	-	Massa
Tannery - -	400	-	-	400 calf skins 50 sheep skins 50 hides	-	Massac
Straw hats -	300	$200	$1,000	Boxes Paper Thread	$200 30 75	Massacl

EXPLANATIONS, REM

95 sheep—wool manufactured in families.
Furnished by Charles Onion and Wesley P. Balch, Medfield.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 179.—MEDWAY.—*Schedule of Manuf*

Cotton manufac'ry very early, 1806. Incorporated March 4, 1809, Luther Metcalf and others	$34,500	$17,000	11,000 dollars	163,000 lbs. cotton	19,560	N. Orl
				450 galls. sperm oil	360	S. C
				4,800 lbs. starch	320	Philad
				Leather	150	Massac
				Pickers	30	do
				Shuttles	44	do
				Reeds	80	do
				Bobbins	50	do
				Twine	25	do
				Wood	300	do
Woollen manufactory. Incorporated June 16, 1827	12,000 water pow.	10,000	5,500	85,000 lbs. wool	43,000	New Eng
				250 galls. sperm oil	200	
				Soap	700	
				Reeds, harnesses, pickers, &c.	500	
				Leather	50	
Coach and chaise lace manufacture. Recently	500 water pow.	650	500	Linen thread	500	New En
				Cotton yarn	500	

EXPLANATIONS, REM

Besides the above, there is one small establishment where coarse woollen negro clot manufactured from the waste collected from cards and other machinery in woollen m also, a printing establishment about to commence its operations, and will work one h pieces per day—also, two shops for building cotton and other machinery, employing

ldings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

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- - -	Leather - -	All in Mass.			
- - -	Leather - -	All in Mass.			
- - -	Hats $ 20,000	In Mass. and southern places	1 at 75c.	-	500

AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

There is very little water power in this town, and few mechanics, except for the custom work of the place.

JOSIAH J. FISKE.

Buildings, &c, Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

- - -	415,500 yards shirting $36,500 34,000 lbs. thread, stocking yarn, and satinet warps 53,500	¾ in Mass, ¼ in middle and South'n States	70 to 80	persons employed.	
ewood and indigo 1,500 e oil 900	9,000 yards broad cloth 18,000 75,000 " satinet 50,000	Boston and N. York	35 persons employed.		
rsted Yarn 3,000	Coach lace 8,000	Boston and N. York	8 or 10 persons employed.		

ADDITIONAL FACTS.

:en, men at $1 40 per day—annual amount of manufacture may be about $12,000—ive grist mills, four saw mills, and seven stores for the sale of English, West India, and stic goods. Obtained through the special agency of Luther Metcalf, Medway.

JOSIAH J. FISKE.

Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

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Old & new cable iron, rolled into plates 130 tons $17,000 Cast steel 400 2 tons bar iron and shapes 225	577,084,000 tacks 46,526,000 sprigs 29,100,000 sparables Total value $42,425	United States and W. Indies, but principally Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, SC. New Orleans.	43 at 1.25	15 at .50	8 at .33
6 tons in sheets 3,200	Tacks and sparables 5,000	Mostly in Massachusetts	5 at 1.25		
	15,000 boxes 3,750	Boston and other towns in Massachusetts	10 at 1.25		
Foreign $50 do 500	300,000 pairs of shoes and boots $243,750	¾ in the Middle, Southern, and West'n States, and ¼ in the W. Indies.	300 at .75	200 at .33	150 at .25

AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

Specific duty has proved beneficial to commerce, inasmuch as we are the carriers of this amount of stock from Europe, and again coastwise, whereas, without the duty, British vessels would have been the carriers, and foreign commerce and manufactures would also have been increased.

Tacks were made in Abington 40 years ago, in small quantities, by hand, cut and headed separately.

P. S. It is to be presumed that in the business of making copper tacks, and in that of making boxes, and probably other branches, the laborers do not work the whole year; since it appears the labor and materials amount to more than the manufactured articles.

The above account taken by Benjamin and Elihu Hobart, esqs.)

March 30, 1831. NAHUM MITCHELL.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 181.—BRIDGEWATER.—*Schedule of Man*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate; buildings and fixtures occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places or in what
Paper making; established 1823, by Hooker and Warren.	$5,000 water pow.	2,250	$3,500	40 tons cotton waste	$1600	Mass
				6 tons rags	600	
				8 tons old junk	3,200	
				12 tons white rope and sacking	450	
Cotton-gins; established 1819, by Carver, Washburn & Co.	14,000 water pow.	1,000	7,000	80,500 feet lumber, hard wood, joists, plank, and boards	400	in M
				6000 ft pine boards, at 30	180	d
				20,000 do at 13	260	Mass
				12 tns round timber, at 4.50	50	d
				6 tons iron	720	d
				1000 lbs steel	80	d
				1000 lbs nails	100	d
				120 lbs glue	24	Phila
				2000 lbs iron castings	100	Mass
				460 lbs composition do	138	d
				60 loads ch rcoals	240	d
				3 chaldrons sea coals	54	Virgi
Iron manufactory; establish'd 1784, but much increased 1813, by Lazell, Perkins, & Co.	30,000	10,000	30,000	250 tons pig iron and old castings	8,750	N. Y.
				100 tons scrap iron	4,000	Diff.
				250 tons anthracite coals	2,500	Penns
				150 chalds sea coals	1,500	Virgin
				50 tons bar and working iron	3000	Mass.
				600 loads charcoals.	2700	Massa
Straw bonnets	-	-	-	- -	-	-

EXPLANATIONS, REM

Cotton Gins. In this branch of business, the sales have been effected principally Orleans and the Natchez, but are carried to other States and places for use. Son been sold and sent to Manilla; some to different places in Mexico and South America establishment was incorporated January 26, 1826, by the name of the Bridgewater Gin Manufacturing Company.

Iron Manufactory. This business was established in 1784, and carried on upon a scale till 1813, when it was considerably increased, and has been gradually enlarged It was incorporated June 18, 1825, by the name of the Bridgewater Iron Manufa Company.

Straw Bonnets. This business is principally done in private families. The value

ngs, &c., *Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.*

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.		What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.		Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
ings $720	300	rms writing paper	$750	In Massachusetts	$7,000	7 at 1.00, 8 at .42
	700	royal do	2,450	Rhode Island	2,459	
	1022	hanging do	2,041			
	500	sheathing do	1,500			
	5000	wrapping do	1,865			
	8000	lb blue candle do	860			
iron 695	80	cotton gins	16,000	Louisiana, Mississippi principally in these 2 States;		16 at 1.50
ast steel 60						
e wood 75				Alabama, Tennessee,		
75				Virginia, N. Carolina.		
butt hinges 20						
ome hair, 96						
n plates 30						
ing 20						
bar iron 27,000	300	tons nails	36,000	Massachusetts	$30,000	
	60	tons anchors and mill work	9,600	Rhode Island	8,000	
eel 750				Connecticut	1,850	
g iron 2,500	75	forged shapes	9,000	New York	20,000	
files 300	240	tons iron castings, finished and unfinished		Pennsylvania	4,000	
				Maryland	2,000	
			36,000	Virginia	15,000	
	9000	lbs composition	2,250	W. Indies (fo. co.)	1,200	
	Value		20,000	New York		

DITIONAL FACTS.

(straw) is trifling. Nor can it be easily ascertained what number of persons are d. Most of the bonnets are sold in New York, but many of them are doubtless carmore southern market.

s the above, there are some branches of manufacture carried on upon a smaller ch as the making of shoes, hats, wheels, wagons, &c. but chiefly for domestic use umption, and not for the general market. There is about 300 tons of ship timber sent from this town to Plymouth, Kingston, and Duxbury; and about 350 sheep in their wool used for household purposes.

Dove was supplied and furnished *by Artemas Hale* and Nathan Lazell, jr. esqrs.)

0, 1832. NAHUM MITCHELL.

tures, Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportions in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
150 tons Russia iron $13,500	150 tons cut tacks from 1 to 24 oz. Value $40,000	1-20th in this State, remainder principally in N. Y., Pa., Md., & Southern & Western States.	50 at $1 25	30 at 75c.	25 at 25c.
400 tons iron 36,000	500 tons cut nails 60,000	¼ in this State, remainder in N. York and South. States.	90 at 1 25		
- -	75 tons iron forged principally into ship knees & other shapes for various uses, per orders 7,500	Principally in Massachusetts.	3 at 1 25		
- -	100 tons castings, fire frames, pumps, and machinery 6,000	Principally in Massachusetts.	6 at 1 25		
- - Ireland -	150,000 pr. 140,000	Chiefly in the Southern and Western States.	75 at 75	50 at 50	75 at 25
English iron 1,125 Thread 40	75 chaises and harnesses 11,250	¾ in Massachusetts, ¼ in Rhode Island.	24 at 1 25	5 at 50	
- -	Shirting at 7 cents, 160,000 yds. cloth 11,200	½ in Massachusetts ½ in New York and other States.	3 at 1 25	2 at 50	25 at 50
000lb. cast steel 800 000lb. bar iron 200	200 doz. steel shovels 3,000 100 doz. forks 1,200 200 doz. hoes 1,200	¼ Massachusetts, remainder in New York, for South. and West. market.	6 at 1 25	3 at 50	
- -	Value 5,000	Boston and N. York			
Irish iron 200	Wagons 1,200	Massachusetts	2 at 1		

ontinued.

	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women & girls employed, & wages pr. day, they boarding themselves.
	5,000 boxes for shoes, &c. $2,500 5,000 boxes for candles, &c. 1,000	Massachusetts	3 at $1		

ADDITIONAL FACTS.

ufactures do not much exceed the demands of their respective neighborhoods and e customers, and therefore no account is taken of them.
Most of the above branches of business have been enlarged and much extended within a w years, and are still increasing.
(The above was furnished by Silvanus L. Mitchell, esq.,) March 31, 1832.

NAHUM MITCHELL.

Building, &c., *Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.*

30 tons rail plates Russia iron, at $5 per ton $3,000	Nails and tacks $4,000	½ in Mass., ½ in Pennsylvania.	4 at 75c.	3 at 37½c.
	Fire frames oven doors, window weights, &c. 1,500	Boston	3 for ½ time at $1	
	Leather 600	This State	1 at 1	

AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

The shovel making is also carried on here, but the manufacturer himself, Mr. Ames, lives t Easton, and has given the account of it in the return from that town: so, also, there is nother furnace situated just within the limits of this town, but the manufacturers and own- all live in East Bridgewater, and have included it in the return from that place.
Austin Packard, esq., furnished the most of the above.)

NAHUM MITCHELL.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 184.—CARVER.—*Schedule of Manufactur*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the U. S., and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per ann.		At what places, or in what
Cast iron manufactory; and an old establishment; by Benj. Ellis, esq.	$12,000 water power, equal to 3 horse power.	$1,000	17,295	1,060 tons ore	$6,360	New Mas
				1,350 bush. shells	135	Mas
				2,650 loads charc'l	10,60	
				45 tons sand	160	
				9 do clay	40	
Cast iron factory, from pigs, old iron, &c.; by Benj. Ellis, esq.	$1,500 water power, equal to 1 horse power.	50	3,785	300 loads charcoal, at $3 50	1,050	
				100 tons iron	2,700	
				Sand and clay	40	
Bar iron manufactory; by Benj. Ellis, esq.	$1,500 water, equal to 6 horse power.	25	1,515	90 loads charcoal	315	
				Scrap and native iron, 40 tons	1,200	

EXPLANATIONS, RE

The furnaces that cast from ore are three in number; one has been in operation in the year 1831; another 13 weeks; the third has not been in operation for three

The furnaces that cast from iron are two in number; one runs about 140 days i and the other about 90 days.

The forge for making bar iron is in operation about 15 weeks in a year.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 185.—DUXBURY.—*Schedule of Manu*

Woollen factory; begun in 1813; incorp. 1813, by the name of The Duxbury Manufacturing Co.	$6,000 wat. power	$1,500	$5,000	4,000 lbs. wool and cotton warp	$7,000	Mass and E. St
				80 cords wood	25	
				50 gals. sperm oil	120	
				Dye stuffs	100	
Cotton factory; carried on by the above company; incorp. 1815.	$7,000 wat. power	500	-	33,000 lbs. cotton	3,960	South na, & ern St
Ship building; an ancient business, and carried on by various persons.	-	-	10,000	1,500 tons oak timber, 40,000 ft. oak plank, 20,000 feet pine plank, 20 tons iron, 20,000 feet pine boards, valued at $20,000		Princi Mass
Coopering	-	-	500	Staves, principally from N. Carolina.		

EXPLANATIONS, RE

Ship building employs many artists and mechanics besides ship carpenters, such a *blockmakers*, caulkers, blacksmiths, painters, riggers, besides the common labo *teamers*, ropemakers, &c. Ships cost about $70 per ton when completed; small v so much; about three-fourths of which is labor performed in the United States.

ge, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
36 tons hollow ware $23,200	1-3 this State. 1-3 New York. 1-6 Maine. 1-6 New Hampshire.	36 at $1 00		
) tons hollow ware 6,000	This State.	12 at 1 00		
iron 2,550	This State.	4 at 1 50		

D ADDITIONAL FACTS.

The sand is used for moulding. The hollow ware consists of all kinds of articles used cooking in open fire places.

The workmen employed pay about 25 cents per day for board.

The vials are made principally from pitch pine wood, in this and the adjacent towns.

[The above statement furnished by Benjamin Ellis, esq.]

April 12, 1832. NAHUM MITCHELL.

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ildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

00 yds. stinet $11,050	½ in this State. ½ in Baltimore.	4 at $1 25	-	15 at 33 cts.
) yds. shirting.) yds. sheeting.) yds. warp.	- - -	3 at 1 25	-	27 at 83
tons of vessels; cost n rigged, &c., $70 ton; small vessels	- - -	100 at 1 50		
bbls. and 50 hhds., 1 $1,000.	This State.	6 at 1 25		

ADDITIONAL FACTS.

[The above principally furnished by Seth Sprague, Jr., esq.]

ril 12, 1832.

NAHUM MITCHELL.

c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and whore.	Average No. of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of women and girls employed, and wages pr. day, they boarding themselves.
532lbs wool, at 55cts $6,950 stile soap 115 re oil 200 e stuffs 675	60,000 yards satinets, at 60 cts. $36,000	½ Boston ½ Sou. market	12 at .93	-	23 at .42

D ADDITIONAL FACTS.

, hides, skins, &c., but not more than an equal proportion with the other towns in the nty. (The above statement was furnished by Capt. Henry Pope.)

pril 11, 1832. NAHUM MITCHELL.

nufactures, Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

terials $4,500	Tacks $7,500	- -	2 at 1.00	3 at .50	3 at .25
- - -	117,600 lbs castings for machinery	Pawtucket & Providence	22 for 3 months		
- - -	Hollow ware 12,000	- -	4 at 1.00		
- - -	300 pairs shoes; 100 do. boots 800	- -	1 at 1.00		
ns Russia iron, 360,000	Nails 375,000 Hoops 125,000	- -	200 at 1.00	50 at 62½	
225,000	Nails and hoops 312,500	- -	125 at 1.00	31 at 62½	

...g, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
...mp 75 tons at $235 ...er ton 17,625	Cordage 90 tons 22,950	All in Mass.	12 at $1	3 at 35c.	
-	29,524 pairs boots and shoes 38,151	7,960 prs. shoes for S. America, others Mass.	50 at $1	-	35 at 33c.
...nd copper, ¾ ...n, $7 per ton ...sel	600 tons 21,000	All Mass.	50 at $1 50 cents		
...duck 4,000	- -	All Mass.	6 at $1 50 cents		
...gum 200 ...ls 60 ...lar 2,500 ...ings 1,000	250 doz. hats 8,250	25 dozen sent to Valparaiso, oth. Massachusetts	7 at $1 25 cents		
-	45,000 lbs. lea. 10,000 1,200 calf skins 1,800	Massachusetts	6 at $1		
...silk 13,570 ...linen 9,360 ...gingham ...read 250 ...silk 1,200 ...mbric 5,600 ...00	16,000 umbrellas and parasols 40,000	Boston	10 at $1	-	15 at 50c.
	- -	Boston	5 at $1		
	Steelyards 5,000 Hammers and hatchets 5,444 Other iron work 5,500	United States	19 at $1		
-	Machinery 845 Hollow ware 1,610 Weights 221 Stoves and grates 334 Ploughs 976	All in Mass.	1 at $1.83 3 at $1.67 1 at 75 ct.		

NGHAM—*Continued.*

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day; they boarding themselves.
460 sheep skins 24 Thread and twine 35 Cambric 30 89	90,000 volumes books at 6 cents $5,400	- -	5 at $1	3 at 37½ cents	8 at 30c.

MATERIALS PRODUCED IN THE TOWN OF HINGHAM.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Kind.	Number.	Value per head.	Average fleece.	Value per lb. in Dec. 1831.	Where wool is sold.	Remarks on sheep and wool.
Full-blood Saxony,	1					
Full-blood Merino,	262	-	4¼	60 cts.	Boston and Hingham	Whole value of wool $2,988.
Grade ¾, -	158	-	3½	50		
Do. ½, -	390	-	3½	50		
Do. ¼ -	282	-	3	50		
Native, - -	467	-	2½	50		

ings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of [illegible]
- -	180,000 yds. shirting $12,600 15,000 lbs. warp 3,450	Sold in Boston, on commission	8 at $1 25	
50 tons old nable iron $6,250	Tacks and sprigs 9,000	In all parts of the United States	6 at 1 25	4 at
60 tons iron 7,500	Ditto 10,000	Ditto	7 at 1 25	6
- -	100 tons bar iron 9,500 30 tons shapes 350	Boston, Hingham, and other parts of the U.S.	3 at 2 00	
- -	100 tons iron 9,500 56 tons anchors 9,520 30 tons ship knees 2,420	Massachusetts Ditto Ditto	6 at 2 00	
- -	4,500 pair shoes 5,000 100 pair boots 250	Boston, principally, for southern market	6 at 90 1 at 1 00	

AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

make upwards of 200,000 tacks and sprigs annually. There is also a cardin carding wool, and a shingle mill.

Separate from the above account of shoes, there are 30 persons in town ma the manufacturers in Bridgewater, Abington, Stoughton, &c., making 21,000 p

The above statement furnished by Theodore Cobb, of Hanson.

April 13, 1832. NAHUM M

Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

-	-	100 tons anchors at $175 per ton $17,000	Boston	5 at $1 25	
-	-	Do do 17,000	Do	Do	
-	-	60,000 lbs. warp at 25 cts per pound 15,000	Do	2 at 1 00	1 at

Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of women and girls employ'd, & wages per day, they boarding themselves.
s indigo $600	9,550 lbs yarn, at 26cts $2,485 75,000 yds shirting, at 9 6,750 25,000 yds bed tick, at 23 cts 5,750	Sold in Boston, Mass.	7 at .96	-	25 at .23

va household consumption. (Jonathan Stetson furnished the above account.)
'9, 1832.

NAHUM MITCHELL.

gs. &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

-	313,000 yds shirtings, at from 6 to 9 cents per yard, say $23,475	Principally sold at Boston; some at New York.	8 at 1.3.	6 at .33	[illegible]
-	270,000 yds shirtings, at from 5½ to 8½ cts per yard 19,235	Do do	10 at 1.25	6 at .33	32 at .33
-	30 tons bar iron, at $85 per ton 2,550	Worked into nails in this town.	4 in wintr at .90 pr cwt.		
-	30 tons bar iron, at $85 per ton 2,550	Do do	do		
-	Leather 4,000	In Massachusetts	3 at 1.33		
Russia iron $6,615	2200 doz shovels, at $8 per doz 2,935				
Russia iron, 2,150	1050 doz shovels, at $8 per doz 1,400				
-	700 tons, at $25 per ton 17,500	Boston, N. York, and Albany.	40 about 22 weeks, at 1.08		

nail factory has six or eight nail machines, but I have not ascertained any particulars e business done there; and the Nemasket Manufacturing Company have two or three nines in constant operation. In setting down the number of workmen employed, I down only those employed in the manufactories, but not those who are employed rting the materials, goods manufactured, or in the manufacture of coals, &c.

bove furnished by Isaac Stevens, esq.)
1832.

NAHUM MITCHELL.

Doc. 3.—No. 193.—NORTH BRIDGEWATER.—*Schedule of Manu*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural & other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places or in what
Chaises & harness, begun 1824, by N. H. Cross	$1,000	$300	$1,200	Leather, planks, &c.	$2,225	Prin M in
Boots and shoes, 20 years ago	5,000	850	10,000	Leather, &c.	61,150	All in last th
Cabinet furniture	2,500	1,800	5,000	Boards, &c.	2,000	Mass.

EXPLANATIONS, RE

Chaises is a small cotton factory carried on and owned wholly or principally by A Andrew Ritchie, incorporated 1813. The cotton mill employs about ten looms and laborers.

I have not been able to procure an accurate estimate of the cotton business, not an application to the owner and agent himself, or any of the workmen.

There is considerable straw braided in this town, say to the amount of $15,000, done by women and young girls; and it is very difficult to obtain any very accurate of it, or of the number of persons constantly employed in it. This is not a constan

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 194.—PEMBROKE.—*Schedule of Manufactur*

Satinet manufac'y, by Isaac Hatch, jr., incorporated 1814	$1,500 Water	$1,000	$1,500	7,500 lbs. wool at 50c,	$3,750	Mass N. I
				Oil	75	
				Potash	80	
				2,400 lbs. cotton warp	720	
Cotton factory by Calvin Shepherd & Co., incorpor'd 1814; it was begun as early as 1812	6,000 Water	4,000	400	20,800 lbs. cotton at 12c.	2,495	South
				Wood, oil, starch, and leather	350	Mass
Ship building, by Alden Briggs, esq. and Luther Briggs	-	-	-	tons timber		Mass

EXPLANATIONS, RE

The account of ship building from this town is very imperfect, as it omits the q timber and the number of men employed; but I thought it not very important, and fects may be supplied with sufficient exactness by comparing it with other returns

There are two small cupola furnaces in this town, in which are cast machiner ware, weights, plough irons, &c., but not to a great amount, and I cannot ascertain ticulars with regard to them without trouble and delay. There are, also, boots, s

[illegible], Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

[illegible] quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 y'rs old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
[illegible] Ire- [illegible] $25	40 chaises at $1 50 $6,000	In this State and R. Island	5 at $1 25		
[illegible], ay 335	Boots and shoes, equivalent to 126,425 p'rs 118,000	For the Southern & Western markets	70 at 75c.	50 at 50c.	50 at 25c.
[illegible] 3,000	Furniture of all kinds 15,000	Massachusetts	27 at 87½		

DITIONAL FACTS.

[illegible]ess, in which the laborers are constantly employed, but more or less of it is done every family, occasionally, and by part only of the day, week, month, or year, occupied in household and family cares.

[illegible]t and shoe business is carried on by a great number of persons—too many to [illegible]lso is it with the cabinet work as well as the straw.

[illegible]een assisted by Eliab Whitman, esq. in collecting the above facts.

NAHUM MITCHELL.

[illegible], 1832.

Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

[illegible]ntity of [illegible]0 lbs. $10 65	12,440 yds. satinet, at 60 cts. $7,465	Sent to Bost'n	2 at 75 c.	-	4 at 33 c.
-	83,200 yds. bro. sheetings 28 inch, No. 16, at 7 to 9 cts. 6,655	Sold in Boston	2 at $1 00	-	13 at 33c.
[illegible]iairon 1,000 [illegible]er 1,000 [illegible]nd wood	300 tons of vessels 14,100	Sold in Mass. principally			

DITIONAL FACTS.

[illegible] braid manufactured in this town, but the returns I have had furnish no account [illegible]ly that about fifty girls are employed in the latter a part of the year at least, and [illegible]er about 3,000 pairs are made, amounting, in value, to about $7,500.

Collamore supplied me with most of the above facts.

NAHUM MITCHELL.

1832.

Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
2000 tons Russia & Swedish iron, &c. $170,000	1588 tons nails 174,850 350 " plates 35,000 30 " iron 2,550	About ⅔ sold in Mass., the residue shipped to the south & west.	51 a 1.50	10 a 40 cents	
10 tons iron 850	80 tons anchors, and shapes, &c. 12,800	All sold in N. Eng.	7 a 1.50		
-	600 yds. cloth 45,000 Lines, wicking, and warp 6,250	⅞ in Mass. ⅛ at the south	21 a 1.20	5 a 33	75 a 33
30 tn. hemp 133,400	710 tons rigging 170,400	In Massachusetts	100 a 1.08	10 a 50	
-	40,000 sheets 4,800	¾ N. Eng. ¼ N. Y.	2 a 1.25		

ADDITIONAL FACTS.

about 30 tons annually, which will amount to about $32,000: and from ¼ to ½ in value of the materials is of foreign production, and the remainder the production of the United States.

There are also about 22,500 nail casks made in town, of the vaue of $4,450, all used in the abovementioned nail works.

In laying the cables in the rope walks, water power is applied.

(The above facts and statements furnished by Thomas Russell.)

April 4, 1832. NAHUM MITCHELL.

Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

-	150,000 coarse shirting, at 9 cts $13,500	Boston & N. York	4 a 1.06	4 a 26	22 a 32
90 tons Russia iron at 90 $72,000	Spike & nail rods 33,000 300 tons nails 60,000	Boston	35 a 1.08		
Olive oil 955 Indigo 730 Madder 25 Oldbar & sp. oaks 45 Logwood & fustic 82	35,426 yds. satinet, at $1 01½ 35,480	Small part in this State; remainder in about equal proportions in N. York, Philad. and Baltimore.	8 a 1.10	6 a 28	9 a 36

D ADDITIONAL FACTS.

large *quantities of corn and rye, which are imported* from the middle States.

April 10, 1832.

NAHUM MITCHELL.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 yr's of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
Bass iron, 40 tons, $5,200	Tacks & brads, $11,500	½ Mass.; ¼ N. Y. and Phila.; ¼ Baltimore	8 at $1	4 at $12 pr. month	4 at $12 pr. month
- - -	2,500 casks, 1,875	All mackerel casks, and used in town	2 at 75c.	2 at $8 pr. month.	
- - -	20,000 pairs, 20,000	¾ Mass., ¼ N.Y.	33 at 67c.		
- - -	Trunks, 1,500	Mass., Boston	2 at $1	2 at 50	
- - -	Hats, 1,000	½ Scituate, ¼ Boston, ¼ N. Y.	1 at $1	1 at 50	
Mahogany, 1,000 Lead, 288 45 tons iron, 5,400 6 tons copper, 3,120 Mahogany, lead, and paints, 3,280	Amount of sales, 52,500	¾ Mass., ¼ N.Y.	40 at $1 50cts.		
Spanish hides, 1,400	Leather, 8,500	Mass., Boston, and Scituate	6 at $1		

ID ADDITIONAL FACTS.

t and manufactured into vessels within the town. There have been also, for forty years
, considerable iron ore dug here, but the quantity not readily ascertained.
P. S.—Under the heads of hat making and trunk making, the value of boards, skins,
, in the one case, and wool, fur, &c., in the other, was not given, and was, therefore,
ed by me.
he above facts were collected from Samuel A. Turner, esq., Josiah Cushing, and
er Jones.

NAHUM MITCHELL.

s, &c. Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, & quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, & where.	Average No. of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of women and girls employed, and wages pr. day, they boarding themselves.
s sugar, 10 ,500 gallons 30 cents, $2,550	Soft bread, crackers, and cakes, quantity estimated at about 1,200,000 lbs., and value about $400,000.	All in Massachusetts.	91 persons, at about $1 each, pr. day.	21 boys, at about 50 cents each, pr. day.	14 girls, at about 50 cents each, pr. day.
- -	Ship bread, about 1,400,000 lbs., at 3½ cts. $49,000	Nearly all sold by the manufacturers for ships' use.	22 men, at $1 25 per day.		
- -	8,000 barrels beer, $5, 2,000 barrels porter and ale, at $6 per bbl. is $52,000	Sold in Massachusetts and Maine.	20 men, at $1 pr. day.		
n shellac, s. cts. each, England, $551	Paste blacking 15,000 Liquid do 1,500 Sponge do 1,500 Total 18,000	½ Massachusetts. ¼ W. Indies. ¼ N. Orleans and western States.	4 men, at $1 per day.		5 girls, at 33 cents per day.
ign iron, , tin, lead, ass, say, $18,000	Balances 55,000 Tin ware, stoves, scales, &c. 10,000 Total 65,000	½ Mass. ½ southern & west'n States. ¼ West Indies and other foreign countries.	40 men, at about $1 50 per day.	3 boys, at 50 cents per day.	
1,000 300	Patent bedsteads 1,200 at $15 $18,000	Principally sold in Massachusetts.	5 men, each at $1 25 per day.		

JOHN S. TYLER.

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Bar and sheet iron ab't 30 tons each, at about $90 per ton, N. Scotia and Liverpool coal, say $162,000	Ship's work, about 1,500 tons, $200, iron fences, house work, horse shoeing, machinery, &c. about 900 tons, at ab't $200 per ton, say $4,180,000	¾ in Mass., ¼ in Ma'e & other N. E. States ¾ in Mass ¼ in other N. E. States	7 each, at $1 25 420 men $16,275	1 at 50 c. 9,300	
	1,000,000 bricks, at $6 per M. 6,000	Massachusetts	12 men 9 mo. of the yr. at $1 2,790		
Foreign copper, tin, zinc, iron, lead, block tin, sal-amoniac, average ab't $6,750 each, 101,250	Kettles, stills, pumps, boilers, grates, measures, &c. &c., average amount about $11,500 each, per annum, 162,500	¾ in Mass., ¼ in other of the U. S., ¼ in foreign countries	5 at $1 50 34,875	2 at 50 c. 4,650	
Tin plate 4,000 Tin'd wire 4,000 Plated metal 3,000 Pewter 1,000	Brass and tin plated goods, value about 30,000	Mass. & other of the U. S.	25 at 1 50 11,625	2 at 67 c. 415 40	12 at 50 c 1,860
	8,000 rum hhds. . 3 50 12,000 mola's casks 2 00 30,000 fish hhds. 1 50 80,000 drums 1 00 20,000 barrels 0 60 189,000	½ in Mass. ½ in W. Indies & S. America, many of the coopers bei'g fish dealers & exporters	20 each at 1 40 86,800	2 each at 58 c. 3,596	

JOHN S. TYLER.

lings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

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l cambrics, 0 pieces, 25 ach, value $4,000 ather, Eng. calf 4,000	Binding of books, average per year 4,000 each, is $60,000	All disposed of in Massachusetts	4 each, at $1 25 cts. 23,220	2 each, at 50 cts. 4,650	6 each, at 50 cts. 13,950
er, 10,000 ther, 8,000	Blank books—say 10,000 each, is $100,000	9-10ths Mass.; 1-10th exported to West Indies & S. America	4 ea. at $1 25 cts. 15,480	2 each, at 50 cts. 3,100	Average 2 each, at 50 cts. 3,100
quantity of d ink and used—say, $8,000	Books, pamphlets, &c. estimated on the average, at $40,000 each, is 800,000	Sold in all parts of the United States; but a very small portion exported	20 each, on average, at $1 50 186,000	4 each on average at about 50 cts. 12,100	200 at about 40 cts. on the average 24,800
	Newspapers and magazines, in value about $168,000	Circulated thro'-out the United States	4 ea. at $1 50 cts. 22,120	3 each, at 50 cts. 5,580	

with each other, that the result of the whole should be taken into one view, as rinting, binding, and blank book making. Some of the newspaper establishs for vending their manufactures on their own accounts; and others are wholly inery, and apparatus, included in the average of ten thousand dollars each, conf persons who are booksellers merely; and, in some instances, the plates belong ng.

pper nails, ts, $1,500	Boats of various kinds, 15,000	¾ in Massachu'tts, ¼ in S. States & South America	7 each, at $1 75 11,392½	2 each, at 50 cts. 930	

JOHN S. TYLER.

nage, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

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50 tons Brimstone $1,500 6 tons crude saltpetre 900 Salt, 100 bush. 50	Oil vitriol, 100,000 lbs. at 3½c. $3,500 Aquafortis 12,000 lbs. at 14c. 1,680 Spirits of salt 6,000 lbs. 6c. 360	½ in Massachusetts ½ exported. ½ in South. States.	4 at $1 25 $1,530	1 at 50c. $155	
Foreign cork 6,000	Corks of various sizes 25,000	In Massachusetts	20 at 1 40 8,680	6 at 50 930	3 at 50c 465
Crude saltpetre, Do borax, Do camphor 50,000	Oil vitriol, Refined saltpetre, Do borax, Do camphor, Rosin, value per year 100,000	Disposed of in all the different States of the Union principally. Some rosin exported to West Indies and S America.	7 at 1 25 2,712½		
200 boxes Havana white sugar $20,000 15,000 lbs. currents 1,500 Citron and other spices 1,500 Iron, 12 tons 1,200	Cakes, candy, sugar plums, preserves, & other articles of confectionery 60,000 Coach & chaise work & rep's 5,000	Mostly sold at retail in the city and vicinity, perhaps ¼ exported. Massachusetts	4 at 1 20 8,928 4 at 1 50 1,860	3 at 67 3,900 60	
300 tons herilla at 40 dls. 12,000 30,000 lbs. palm oil at 7 cts 2,100	1,000,000 lbs. candles, at 12½ cts. 112,500 2,000,000 lbs. soap at 6c. 120,000	¼ Massachusetts 2-8 Louisiana and other South. States ⅜ exported principally to the West Indies and South America.	14 at 1 4,340	3 at 50 465	6 at 50 930

JOHN S. TYLER.

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Horns $3,000 Tortoise shell 15,000	Horn combs $8,000 Shell combs 25,000	½ Massachusetts ½ Southern States ¼ exported	6 at $1 67 $3,106	2 at 50 cs. $930	5 at 50 cs. $775
40,000 horns 8,000 Tortoise shell 20,000	Horn combs 12,000 Shell combs 30,000	½ Massachusetts ¼ other of the U States	10 at 1 25 3,875	3 at 50 cs. 465	12 at 75 cents. 2,790
000 lbs. shell 40,000 rns 6,000	Horn and shell combs about 65,000	¼ Massachusetts ¼ New York ¼ various States ¼ exported, mostly to S. America	13 at 2 00 8,060	6 at 1 00 1,860	5 at 60 cs. 930
rns and shell, say 10,000	Horn and shell combs about 20,000	Principally Mass.	2 at 1 25 775	None	2 at 50 cs. 310
rdware 200 each, on 300 each ints 50 each bstead 20 each 8,550	Harness 1,000 each. Coaches 2,000 each Chaises 5,000 each Much of the time and part of the stock employed in repairing 120,000	Nearly all sold in Mass, perhaps ⅛ of the new work may be exported by the manufacturers	Average about 8 each, at 1 25 46,500	Average 3 each, at 62½ cents 8,683	
nts 100 each 300	Chairs, about 5,000 each 15,000	Massachusetts	3 each, at 1 25 3,487	2 each, at 50 cents. 930	
any 100 each are & gs 200 each 24,000	Cabinet furniture about 6,000 Much of the labor is devoted to repairs of old furniture 120,000	Ditto	8 each, at 1 25 62,000	1 each, at 50 cents. 3,100	

JOHN S. TYLER.

Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

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300 t's hemp $60,000	375 tons cordage, at $260 per ton	Mass. 19-20 New York, 1-20	15 men at 1.12 per day $5,208	4 boys, 75 c. pr day $930	
20 t's hemp 4,000	Twine, deep sea lines, bed cords, &c. &c. $10,000	All in Mass.	4 men, at 1.17 per day	3 boys, 50 cents per day	
64,000	107,500		19 men 1,450 80 6,658 80	7 boys 465 1,395	
150 t's hemp 30,000	190 tons cordage, at 260 per ton	Mass. and Maine	8 men, at 1.25 per day 3,100	3 boys, 50 cents per day 465	
Steel pinions, and wire, value 600	1200 time pieces 20,000	½ Massachusetts ¼ New York ⅛ in other of the United States ⅛ in S. America	7 men, ea. at $1 per day 14 men 4,340	3 boys, 50 cents per day 6 boys 930	
200,000 gls. molas's, each is 4,000,000 g's at 25 cts. 1,000,000	Casks (at foot) 4,000,000 gals. rum, at 30 cts. 1,200,000 1000 bls. saleratus, at $21 per bl. 21,000 30,000 hhds. at 3.50 ea. 30,000 bls. at 1.50 each 1,371,000	½ Massachusetts ⅛ New York ⅛ Pennsylvania ¼ in Virginia and Southern States	3 men, ea. at $1 per day 60 men 18,600	1 boy, ea. at 50 c. per day 20 boys 3,100	
tons iron 400 00 lbs. steel 300	Various kinds of edge tools 7,200	All in Mass.	7 men, at $1 pr day 7 men 2,170		

) ADDITIONAL FACTS.

The price of whiskey having advanced within a few years, little (except damaged par- s now purchased, to be converted into rum.

JOHN S. TYLER.

Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

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Hardware $300 each; Looking glass plates 2,000 each; gold size 500 each 22,400	Gilt frames and looking glasses, average about $9,000 each, 72,000	½ Mass., ¼ N. Y., & other north'n States, ⅛ S. and W. States	3 men ea. on an av. at 1 20 per day, 30 men, 11,160	3 boys ea. at 50 c. p. day, 30 boys 4,650	1 girl at one of the estab. at 50 c. per day, 1 girl $155
7 tons clay 350	Flint glass about 18,000	⅞ in the U. States, ⅛ exported	10 men at $2 p. day, 6,200	5 boys at 88 c. per day 1,364	
Gold 40,000, silver 5,000, 45,000	Gold leaf, do. bronze, do. foil 55,000; silver leaf, do. foil 8,000 63,000	½ Mass., ½ other States, none exported	8 men at 1 25 per day 3,100	4 boys at 50 c. per day 620	10 girls at 50 cts. per day, 1,530
Wool 1,000 each; trimmings 500 each; foreign furs 1,500 each 18,000	Hats of various kinds about 15,000 each 90,000	Principally sold in Massachusetts	8 men at 1½ p. day 48 men 19,800	2 boys at 62 c. per day 12b's 2,306	4 girls at 62½ cents per day 8,370
Skivers, silks, and binding, 2,350 ea. 70,500	- -	- -	-	-	12 each is 360, at 50 55,800
Foreign coins, pearls, and precious stones, 1,000 each 4,000	Jewelry and trinkets 12,000 each 48,000	Mostly made up for sale by the dealers in Boston	6 men ea. at 1 50 p. day, 24 men 11,160	2 boys ea. at 75 c. p. day, 12 boys 2,790	Few girls em. at 75 per day, 6 girls 1,395

AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

† Most of the working jewellers in Boston are only employed in repairing, each dealer having one or more persons employed for that purpose. The dealers themselves are not manufacturers.

JOHN S. TYLER.

Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

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Cotton yarn from England $25,000	Silk, cotton, and woollen hoisery $25,000	All in Mass.	30 at $1 $9,300	2 at 50 c. $310	
Coal $20,000	Steam engines and machinery for various purposes, kettles, shot, grates, stoves, &c. 1,100,000	Mostly in N.E. all in the U. States	300 at 125 116,250	20 at 50c. 3,100	
Linseed oil and other foreign articles 20,000	Printers' ink 70,000 Writing ink 5,000	Mostly sold in Mass., say 4-5ths, the rest in other of the U. S.	8 at 1 25 3,100	4 at 50 c. 620	
30,000 lbs. brass wire 9,000	Hooks and eyes 30,000	Sold in the U. S., mostly in Mass.	2 at 3 50 2,170	2 at 50 c. 310	16 at 50c. 2,480
Rifles, muskets, and fowling piece locks and trimmings 300	Gun locks and trim'ings, rifles, muskets, & fowling pieces 4,000	For ret'l trade in Mass.	8 at 1 00 2,450		
10 tons iron 900 1 " steel 270 25 chal. coal 335 300 lbs. emery 50 400 " glue 80	1,000 doz. shoe hammers 4,000 500 doz. nail do 2,500	½ Massachu'ts ½ N. York & Penn.	6 at 1 25 3,225		
Bar iron 300 Sheet iron 1,800 Sheet brass 900	Grates and fenders 21,000	Massachusetts	15 at 1 25 5,812 50	6 at 75 c. 1,395	

AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

JOHN S. TYLER.

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...on, 100 tons, at $90 $9,000 ...pper, spelter, ...t steel, ...gany, ..., &c., } $13,000	Printing presses and machinery of various kinds steam engines, &c; average $6,500 each, is $195,000	Principally in Massachusetts	8 each, at $1 37½ 102,300		
...d, 60	Dressed leather of various kinds, say 8 500 each, is $50,000	Massachusetts	2 each, at $1 33½ 4,960		
...iron, 1,000 100 ...astle coal, 150	Nail hammers, 5,000 Shoe hammers, 4,000 Forging hammers, 3,000	Mostly sold in Massachusetts	6 at $1 50 cts. 2,790		
...l, } $700	Fringes and tassels, say 2,000	Massachusetts	1 at $1 50 cts.		
English iron, 30,000	320 tons chain cables, at 8 to 12 cents per pound; say 10 cts. on the aveage, is $71,680	Massachusetts Rhode Island Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire	30 at $1 25 cts. 11,625		

...s east iron, but are intended as that part of the materials of a machinist which are ...d and delivered to him by the iron founder.

...s return of the cable factory is an estimate founded on the best information to be ..., the proprietors refusing to make a return.

JOHN S. TYLER.

Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

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- - - -	Masts, spars, caps, tops, &c., for vessels, 7,000 each, is 70,000	The whole for the supply of new, and repairs of old vessels, at Boston.	5 men ea. is 50 men at $1 50 per day, 23,250	2 boys ea. is 20 boys at 50 cts. per day. 3,100	
ns, steel, boxwood, &c. $500	Mariners' compasses, guaging rods, rules, &c. 3,000	For retail trade in Boston.	1 man ea. is 4 men at 1 25.	1 boy ea. is 4 boys at 50 cts.	
ion, &c. 400	650 reams marble and colored paper 6,850	In all the States.	4 men, at 1 20 per day.	2 boys, at 60 cts. ea. per day.	3 girls, at 50cts. ea. per day.
ks & muslins, 3,000 ach, is 180,000	Bonnets, and other articles of female apparel; average 5,000 each, is 300,000	Massachusetts & the neighboring Sts.	-	-	7 women and girls ea. is 420 at 75 cts. per day.
ffee, pepper, and other spices for grinding, 2,000 each, is 6,000	Prepared mustard, ground coffee, and spices, 4,500 each, is 13,500	Massachusetts	3 men, at $1 each, per day.		

† This class of manufacturers it has been found difficult to estimate, as women are not generally accountants, and therefore it is not easy for them to answer the questions proposed. Many of them decline giving any answers, apparently from the apprehension that their statements may be considered absurd; others refuse, for the usual woman's reason, "*because.*" The estimate here given is believed to be rather within the actual amount, than to exceed it.

JOHN S. TYLER.

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Foreign coin, tortoise shell, pebbles, and glasses $3,000	Spectacles, eye glasses, &c., say 10,000	All sold in Mass.	6 men at $1.50 per day, $2,790	2 boys at 62½ cts., $387 50	
Mahogany and other fine wood, say 3,000 Brass and ivory trimmings 1,000	Church and parlor organs, say 15,000	Mostly sold in Mass., some part in neighboring States	15 men at 1.50 per day, 6,975	3 boys at 50 cents per day, 465	
Leather, paper, brass, and steel, trimmings 3,000	Pocket books, wallets card cases, boxes, &c say 18,000	Mass., half Rhode Island, N. York, Pennsylvania, and Louisiana, half	10 men at 1.50 per day, 4,650	4 boys at 50 cents per day, 620	5 girls at 50 cents pr. day each. 775
100 tons rigging 88,000 Old and new canvas 4,000	Rigging vessels, average 25 each, is 125 vessels, at 2,825 each, is 353,125	Three-fourths Massachusetts One-fourth Maine	30 men at 1 55 per day, 14,415		
1,000 tons chalk at $6 per ton 1,200	150 tons whiting at $15 per ton, is 2,250 Casks 400	Massachusetts,	2 men at 1.50 per day, 930		

ADDITIONAL FACTS.

Note the cordage is considered as supplied by the rigger, and he is allowed for the same compensation of articles manufactured.

JOHN S. TYLER.

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Plane irons 2,400 Files and borwood 600	Planes and tools for carpenters, joiners, and cabinet makers, about $10,000	Massachusetts	3 each, at $1 25 3,487 50	1 at 50 cs. $155	
5 tons of iron at $85, 20,000 lbs. cast steel, at 18 cts. per lb. 4,025	Plane irons about 30,000	Different parts of the U. States	10 at 1 33 4,123	2 at 62½ cents 386	
Steel & brass wire 2,000 Castors, locks, and hinges 3,000 Mahogany 3,000 Ivory 3,000 Sandalwood, deal 1,500 Arabic, gum shellac, gum copal 500	500 piano fortes, worth from $225 to 400 each, principally of the sq'r form, but many grand cabinet form, say 140,000	½ Massachusetts ½ in other of the United States, principally the southern and western	20 each, at 1 75 32,550		
Rolled metal, tin, lead, brass, &c, say 2,000	Coach, chaise, and harness trimmings, say 9,000	Nearly all in Massachusetts	2 each, at 1 50 2,790	1 each, at 50 cents 465	
Lead 600 Arabic 450	Ships work 10,000 Pumps, &c. 5,000	⅞ Massachusetts ⅛ Maine	10 at 1 25 3,875	6 at 50 cs. 930	
Blue and colors 2,500	Paper hangings, say 20,000	¾ Massachusetts ¼ in other New England States	3 each, at 1 00 4,650	1 each, at 37 cents. 573 53	2 at 50 cs 310

JOHN S. TYLER.

Building, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
Copper, $3,000 Steel, 3,000 Lampblack, oil, &c. 600	Prints, maps, vignettes, plates, cards, doorplates, &c. &c. say about $50,000	¾ Massachusetts ¼ in other of the United States. Exportation to South America is anticipated	16 men, most of them pupils who receive little compensation except the art	10 who receive board and clothing, say 50 cts. per day	30, principally employed coloring maps at about 62c per day
Paper, Black, 500	Plates, cards, and the ornamental portions of the book manufacture, say 80,000	Principally in this State. Some portion in Maine	40 men at $1 25 per day	10 boys at 50 cts. per day	
Pearl shell, being subject to duty, is considered a foreign production. 40,000 lbs. used, at 15 cts. per lb. 1,500	Buckles, combs, paper folders, handles for knives, buttons, &c. &c. in value say 13,000	Half in Mass. Half in other parts of the Union	10 men at $1 per day		7 girls at 50 cts. per day
- -	Shoemaker's lasts, 20,000 per annum	¾ in Massachusetts, ¼ in other States of the Union	26 men at $1 per day		

JOHN S. TYLER.

, &c. Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
	Stoves, fire places, rollers for cot'n factories, &c. 43,000	Massachusetts and adjoining States.	33 men at 1 50 p. day, 15,345		
5,000	Hewn granite 180,000	Half in Massachusetts, half in N. York, Pennsylvania, and Louisiana.	190 men at 1.30 p. day, 69,730		
	Slate and marble 20,000				
	$200,000				
metal 500	Coach, chaise, and and harness furniture 10,000	Massachusetts.	10 men at 1.25 p. day, 3,875	3 boys at 75 cts. pr. day 666 90	
eel and wrought 1,000	Brick trowels, plastering trowels, ship scrapers, knives, 7,000	Principally in Massachusetts.	5 men at 1.50 p. day, 2,325		
e of lemon, es-	1,000,000 American	Principally in	8 men at $1	-	35 girls
e of bergamot,	cigars 3,000	Massachusetts.	per day		at 50 cts.
of roes, Cuba	1,000,000 do. from		2,480		per day,
St. Domingo to-	Spanish tobacco				5,275
) 2,800	9,000				
	30,000 lbs. snuff at				
	20 c. lb. 6,000				
	$18,000				
-	8 engines per year, at $600, 4,800	Massachusetts.	5 men at 1.50 p. day, 2,325		
	Repairs, &c. 3,000				

JOHN S. TYLER

Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 yrs of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
$8,000	Stocks, suspenders, gloves, hosiery 40,000	½ in Mass. ½ New York ½ Penn.	2 at 1.25 per day $775	1 at 50c. $155	About 90 at 37½c. 10,462.50
40	Trusses, brands, stamps and surgical instruments 2,000	All sold in Massachusetts	1 at 2.00 620		
ne, forc. 12,000	Silver spoons and forks, silver plate of various kinds 115,000	⅔ in Mass. ⅓ in Maine and other N. E States	10 at 1.50 each 4,650	2 at 50c each 1,240	4 at 50c. each 620
locks, buckles, 000 each 10,000	Saddles, briddles, harness, & trunks 7,000 each, is 70,000 Engine hose, and fire caps, 500 each, is 5,000 Military equipments 200 each, is 2,000	⅔ in Mass. ⅓ Louisiana and other States ⅓ exported	4 at 1.33 each 16,492	2 at 62½c 3,875	
a duck 1,200 nd duck 1,900 ish duck 300 sia bolt 400 s 264,000	Sails 25,700 each, is 385,500	4-5 Mass. 1-5 Maine and New York	6 at 1.50 each 41,850	2 at 75c. each 6,975	

TIONAL FACTS.

lmakers complain that the high duties imposed on duck, by the tariff in 1828. has ictice of having sails fitted to vessels abroad, whereby, they say, their business has prejudiced. Many of the sailmakers in this city have discontinued the business some other cause; but others have commenced the trade.

JOHN S. TYLER.

&c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

Kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves	Average number of boys under 16 yrs. of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
$15,000 each, is 1,500,000	Garments of every description, aver. abou. $26,000 each, is $2,600,000	Mostly for home consumption. & slop clothing for navy and merchant ships.	3 each is 300, at $2 $186,000	1 each is 100 at .50 $15,500	Av. 13 ea. is 1,300 at .50 $201,500
lock tin 3,000	80,000 lbs type, 35,000 50,000,000 ems stereotype plates, say 36,500 71,500	⅔ in N. E., ¼ in other parts U.S. residue exported to W. I. and S. A.	68 at 1.50 is 31,620	23 at .45 3,208 50	46 at .42 5,989 20
$2,000 each, is 50,000	Stoves, cambooses, tin ware of various kinds, say $6000 each, is 150,000	½ Mass, ½ other States, ¼ exptd principally to S. America.	4 each is 100, at 1.50 46,500	1 each is 25 at .50 3,875	10 or 12, say 11, at .50 1,705
-	24,000 lbs twine, at 33⅓ cts per lb 8,000	Massachusetts	2 at 1.67 each 1,035 40	1 at .50 155	5 at .45 697 50
lock tin 1,000	50,000 lbs types, 21,800	⅔ Mass., ¼ other States, residue in foreign countries.	15 at 1.50 6,975	6 at .45 837	9 at .50 1,395

TIONAL FACTS.

es. It has not been practicable to get a more particular return than is here

etors of the last mentioned type foundry declined making a particular return, number of work people they employ, from which this estimate is made by a ith the stereotype business.

JOHN S. TYLER.

Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
Ivory not used to so much extent as formerly; silks and buckhorns, linens & cottons, or India mats, ebony, and boxwood, say $80,000	Umbrellas, parasols, canes, musical instruments, about 150,000 dolls.; by each establishment on the average, say 150,000	½ in Mass.; ¼ in other parts of the U S.; ¼ exported to South America, Africa, the West Indies, &c.	3 each, on the aver. at $1 50 13,950	2 each, at 50 cts. $3,100	5 each, at 50 cts. $7,750
s, ivory, deers' ns, &c., 10,000	Umbrellas, about 31,000	Mostly sold in Massachusetts	6 at $1 50 2,790	4 at 70 cts. 868	10 at 50 cts. 1,550
ut, ivory, &c., 600	Whips, 3,000	Massachusetts	4 at 1 25 1,550	-	2 at 50 cts. 340
thers, 4,000 each, 24 000 se hair, 2,400 ea. 14,400	Beds and mattresses, 20,000 dolls. each, 120,000	½ in Mass.; ½ in other New Eng. States	4 each, at 1 25 9,300	-	8 each, at 50 cts. 7,440
, say 300 each, 7,500 ts, 100 each, 1,500	Carts, trucks, sleds, wheelbarrows, wagons, &c. &c., say 5,000 dolls. each, is 75,000	All in Massachusetts	6 each, at 1 10 30,690	1 each, at 50 cts. 2,325	
ns iron wire, 6,000 n brass wire, 1,400	Wire sieves and fenders, bird cages, &c., 15,000	¾ in the U. S. ¼ exported	4 each, at 1 25 4,650	2 each, at 50 cts. 930	

JOHN S. TYLER.

le., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

kind, or foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages pr. day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
layed bout l, 4 a	850,000 lbs. lump sugar at 12 cts. $102,000 42,500 gals. molasses, at 36 cents 15,300 200,000 lbs. facings at 10 cents 20,000 25,000 lbs. B. sugar at 8 cents 2,000 $139,300	All sold in Massachusetts	20 men at $1 20 per day 1,564		
ther say , is)00	Boots and shoes, and repairing the same, average about $2,500 each, is 500,000	19-20 for the consumption of the city and vicinity, 1-20 exported	Average 2 men each is 400 men at 1 10 p. day 136,400	Say 50 boys at 50 cts. each	Say 50 women & girls at 50 c. per day 7,750
pper)00)00	Building and repairing ships & vessels, average about $25,000 each, is 250,000	All for merchants and others in Massachusetts, excepting the occasional repairs of foreign vessels.	Average 10 men each, at $3 per day 62,000	Average 4 boys each at 60 cts. per day 7,480	

DITIONAL FACTS.

boy from 12 to 20 constantly. The above estimate of the whole business is conbe as nearly correct as it is practicable to make it. Though large quantities of hoes are exported from Boston, very few are of the city manufacture.
w few vessels built within the limits of the city, perhaps on the average, four or hases per annum: the labor, &c. returned above is chiefly laid out on repairs. s here returned as shipwrights, include caulkers and gravers, who are uniformly tere, and some of them have smiths' shops, and do their own iron work.

JOHN S. TYLER.

s to render my opinion of any practical utility, owing to the great variety of under which the different kinds of business are carried on.

ere is no particular branch of manufacturing, more than another, carried on rable extent with borrowed capital, in this county. There are, without rsons in each considerable trade who are in the constant habit of availing bank accommodations to a considerable extent; but, as a general rule, I am k that few manufacturers rely upon permanent loans from banks or individu- invested being their own property.

ne common practice is for operatives to work from sunrise to sunset, and la- se hours is considered and paid for as extra work; nevertheless, there are s to this rule, and there has been recently some instances in which the jour- rent trades have "turned out," with a view to limit their working hours, or " to ten hours.

ere are few agricultural laborers in this county; the rate of wages is about the laborer being boarded.

is question embraces so wide a field of inquiry, that I have not attempted to rmation necessary to answer it in detail. I have submitted in my exhibits an ark on particular branches of business, which remarks may be deemed in pertinent. As a general rule, all the branches of manufactures have found prosperous during the last three years, from which it may be reasonably in- ir rate of profit is increasing.

is question is too broad to be answered in any other way than by estimation. those who employ capital in manufactures realize, on the average, 10 per nount, clear of expenses. And, it is obvious, that there are many artisans, ital is in their individual skill, and whose business is carried on with a trifling ney, but whose annual gain is greater by far than the money invested: and ferent pursuits which come under the general designation of manufactures, every shade and variety, from the establishment which employs $40,000 capi- s $4,000 per annum, to the artist, whose stock in trade is $200, and his in- or $1,500: hence it is impossible to reply to this question directly, by stating s as the inquiry, in that form, pre-supposes the investment of a given capital. ligent manufacturers with whom I have conversed, admit that all branches d on under favorable circumstances, and yield a reasonable profit. Even the o complained much of the effect produced by the high rate of duty on duck, last two years have been very good ones, notwithstanding the disposition of ers to get their sails abroad.

he cost of manufactured articles to the manufacturer has not increased in has come to my knowledge; but there has been a gradual decrease, which esult of greater skill in production, and the diminished cost of many of the ar- material. Wages have not varied materially for many years, except in this, rkmen are now obtained for the customary rates than formerly; and this is pe- se in respect to mechanists, and persons engaged in pursuits recently intro- country.

he manufacture of silk and cotton hosiery is of very recent introduction; that stereotype plates was commenced about ten years ago. Steam engines have here till within five or six years. Cork cutting, hook and eye making, chain suspender making, pocket book making, and lithographic engraving, have duced within the same period of time. The iron foundry, and various other ne work done in iron, for machinery of various kinds, has been much extend- last six or eight years. I am unable to state the quantity of any kind of ma- retofore produced in the county, nor can I estimate very accurately the ratio but I have not been able to learn that any description of manufacturing, of e, which has been carried on in this county, is on the wane, except perhaps r dressing, which has been removed almost wholly to the neighboring towns. oubt, in my mind, that each considerable branch of manufactures within this ually increasing.

These two questions I have not prepared myself to answer particularly. en, in no case, an increase in the price of any article manufactured since the nt of the manufacture, within my knowledge. The agricultural productions d states consumed by the manufacturers in this county, are of almost every antities I cannot state.

There has never been any important household manufactures in this county.

I am not prepared to answer this question.

Foreign manufactured books, ready made clothing, hosiery, chain cables, sus- ks and eyes pocket books, canes, umbrellas, and glass ware, come in compe- imilar articles made in the county.

hands are occupied in mercantile and commercial avocations, which those pursuits and.

o. 33. I am not sufficiently well acquainted with the iron business to answer this ques-
I should think the duty might be taken off from English and Russian iron, and from articles of the iron manufacture, without injury to the manufacturers in that line; but s the duty is taken off of both, the present protection is barely sufficient.

). 33, 34. These two questions can be best answered by intelligent manufacturers, I do eel qualified to reply to them.

). 35. If any *one* branch of manufactures should be discontinued, I suppose the capi- ight be transferred to another; but if many branches were broken up, I am not aware y manner in which the capital thus thrown out of employment, could be invested to ntage.

o. 36. I cannot answer this question.

o. 37, 38. Could we be assured of honest and fair dealing, I should consider it expe- it to abandon the system of *minimums* altogether; but, while there is so much ingenuity dited in evading the law, I am inclined to think that no other method would offer the e degree of security. The rate of ad valorem duty which would be equivalent to the pre- t minimum system, depends, of course, on the value or cost of goods which may be intro- ed under it If it is intended to ask what rate of ad valorem duties would afford *equal minimum* security to the revenue, I should answer none short of absolute prohibition.

o. 39. This question is already answered

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. TYLER.

ers. WILLARD PHILLIPS,
GAYTON P. OSGOOD, and
JONAS L. SIBLEY, *Commissioners, &c. &c.*

Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
-	250,000 yds. shirtings, $20,000	Massachusetts.	5 at $1 p. day, amt'g to 1,550	40 females, at 40 cts., amt'g to 4,960
13.750 uality.	Writing, printing, and wrap'g paper, principally print'g 9,000	N. E. States.	4 at $1 p. day, amt'g to 1,240	3 females, at 2s. p. d. amt'g to 310
n 770 n 16) round 45 eel 600 n 700 l, 100	500 doz. scythes 4,000	N. E. States.	6 at $1 p. day, amt'g to 1,860	
	30 machines, at $80, 2,400	In all the Sts.	3 at $1 p. day, amt'g to 930	
	40 turning lathes 320 Shingle irons 800 Circular saw shafts, chair tools, and other work 1,200	In the counties of Worcester and Franklin.	2 at $1 25 pr. day, amount'g to 775	
1,400) 300 1,200 250 990	5,622 sides leather, 12,240 150 calf skins 263	Massachusetts.	4 at 65 cts. pr. day, amount'g to 806	
-	300 sides leather 700 200 calf skins 400	Massachusetts.	1 at $1 p. day, amt'g to 310	
50 s 150 and 220 100 3,000	Different kinds of furniture manufactured 1,800 Wagons, carts, cart wheels, &c.&c. 2,000 Bridles, harnesses, &c. 1,500 90,000 hats 22,500	In the counties of Worcester and Franklin. Massachusetts. Do Principal cities in the Union.	4 at 75 cts. pr. day, amount'g to 930 4 at $1 p. day, amt'g to 1,240 2 at $1 p. day, amt'g to 620 -	Equal to 200 females constantly emp'd, at 30c. p. day, am g to 18,600

)NAL FACTS.

I find it exceeds theirs very considerably. and I am convinced he did not answers, either from a disinclination so to do, or from not having a suffi- : of the business to enable him to do it.

SAM'L WARD.

Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

	The different kinds, & quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, & where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 yrs. of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
	500,000 yards sheetings, at 9½ cents $47,500 50,000 yards shirtings, at 7¼ cents 36,250	Boston, for other markets.	25 at 60 c. per day $4,650	12 at 25 cts. $930	90 fem's at 2s. 6d. per day $11,625
$2,000	Leather manufactured 7,000	- - -	3 at $1 per day 930		
c. 9,320	233,000 hats 58,250	New York and Philadelphia.	equal to 525 employed at	females 30 cents,	consta'ly 48,835
wool 50 w'd 30 ulphur 4,100	Men's and boy's hats 850 Powder manufactured 8,000	County of Worcester. Boston and Providence.	1 at $1 310 5 at 75 cts. 1,162 50		
ry 350	Harness, bridles, &c. man'd yearly 3,000	County of Worcester.	2 at $1 620		
-	Coaches, chaises, & wagons manufactured annually 20,000	New York, Vermont, & Massachusetts.	25 at 75 cts. per day 5,811 50		
iron 1,320 German 525 100 ngs 150	600 doz. scythes, at $8 25 per doz. 4,950 Articles manufac'd yearly 3,000	Vermont, New York, and at home. Counti's of Worcester & Franklin.	6 mem employed the year, at 7 at 75 cts. per day 1,627 50	ploy'd 10 $1 pr day	months in 1,560

SAMUEL WARD.

uildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where,	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
Spanish wool $600	15,000 hat bodies, at 2 $5,000	Massachusetts	3 at 1.25 $1,162 50		
- -	Boots and shoes 3,500	½ in the southern cities, the other half custom work	6 at 5.00 1,550		
Palm leaves 125	4,000 hats 1,000	Boston	-	-	9 at 30 c. 837

SAM'L WARD.

uildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

anish horns $4,500	Combs of different kinds 20,500	Principal cities in the Union	24 at 75c. $5,580	-	10 at 2s. 6d. 1,291 67
lm leaves 200	6,000 hats 1,500	- -	-	-	14 at 30c. 1,342
- -	Leather 2,800	Massachusetts	2 at $100 620		
- -	300 casks lime, containing 11½ bu. ea. 1,400	G'y of Worcester	Labour 200		
stuffs 250	Hats annually manufactured 9,250	All in Boston	10 at 75c. 2,325		
- - -	Boots and shoes 8,800	Half in Boston; the rest custom	16 at 75c. 3,720	-	4 at $125 per year, 500
- -	Cards annually manufactured 2,600	Principal cities in the Union	3 men, $500 per year	-	One 125 per year
-	Straw braid 600	- -	-	-	6 at 90 per year $540

SAM'L WARD.

s, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
	Print books to the value of $8,000, annually.	On contracts at New York, N Y., & Philadelphia, sent in sheets	10 at 20c. pr. day; & clo's 620 board 500	3, board & clothe them	
e thread, ed in En- $348	114,000 pairs of thick shoes, worth about $91,900	N. York, Philadelphia, and other middle and southern cities, for southern, western, W. Indies, and So. American markets	190 at 75c per day; $27,900 6,200	20 at 32c. per day; $1,884 board, 1,040	40 at 25c. per day; $3,100 board, 2,800
r. hides, 300	Sole leather 1,000 Upper leather 1,000 Bookbinding 800 Card leather 1,200	In the vicinity	2 at $1.25 $775		
makers, & the	stock &c. may be considered as included under the head of manu-				
	300 tons of castings, principally machinery, some stoves, ploughs, & hollow ware, average $50 per ton	All parts of N. England	25 at $1 $7,750		
aw 900 100	Shingle machines, 60 3,750	Principally in Massachusetts	17 at $1.25 $6,587		
rads, &c. 25 ny 100	Patterns for machi'ry 1,400 Breast and tub wheels 1,000				
	Coach wrenches 5,600 Spring punches 500 Hammers 500	New York, Boston, & Providence			
	Cutting nippers and chopping knives 600 Turning engines and lathes 750	Massachusetts			

TELD—Continued.

quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and
-	Cotter 14,000 straw braid $440 Colin, 2,300 palm leaf hats			
200	All kinds 3,000	Vicinity	5 at 75cts $1,162	

SAMU

Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

-	Boots & shoes annually manufactured $4,700	Massachusetts	8 at 75 cs. $1,860	
$1,250	Combs, different kinds 6,000	Principal cities in the Union	6 at 75 cs. 1,395	
100	3,000 hats 750 Straw braid 300	Massachusetts	-	

SAMUEL

&c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

$1,000	25,000 hats $6,250	New York	Equal to ly employed,	54 fe
-	2500 doz. wallets 2,187 50 1000 do. pocket books 3,000	Boston, N. York, Philadelphia, & Baltimore	1 at $1 00 310	
foreign hides 3,500 Russia calf skins 180	2,200 sides leather 6,600 150 calf skins 300 400 Russia skins 350	Massachusetts	3 at 1 00 930	

SAMUEI

&c., Materials used, Manufactures. Markets, Workmen, Wages.

Cost and kinds of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they board'g themselves.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, & rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
$750 other dye 4,000	70,000 yds. satinet, valued at 50,000	Mostly in Philadelphia, some in New York	19 at 85 cents $5,006 50	-	12 at 2s. 6d. $1,550
-	Leather manufactured 3,500	Massachusetts	3 at 6s. 930		
wool 22,500 lder, wood, , Olive oil, l, tar, drugs, , and emory 4,940	30,000 yds. broad cloth at $2 25 67,500 37,500 yards cassimere 42,187	½ in Mass. ½ in New York, remainder in other States	42 at 83½ cents 10,850	10 at 25 cents. 775	56 at 46 cents 7,985 60
and olive oil 8,100	40,000 yds. broad cloth at $2 50 100,000	N.E. States and New York	24 at $1 7,440	6 at 25 cents 465	40 at 37½ cents 4,650

DITIONAL FACTS.

n I received from his commission merchant in the city of Boston, who is engaged establishment in a neighboring town.

SAMUEL WARD.

quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
-	125,000 yds. sheeting at 8c. $10,000	Boston	4 at $1 1,240	4 at 40c 495	17 at 40c 2,108
-	300,000 yds. sheeting at .10½ 31,500 200,000 yds. shirting at 8c. 16,000 36,000 lbs. cotton yarn at .20 7,200	Principal cities in the Union	15 at $1 4,650	12 at 50c 1,860	84 at 33c 8,493 20
ves $1,000	28,000 hats 7,000	All the States	-	-	60 at 30c 5,580
-	105,000 yds. shirtings at 8c. 8,400	Boston	2 at 90c. 558	-	18 at 40c 2,232
ls 2,000 500	60,000 yds. cassimere 60,000	Boston	21 at 75c 4,782 50	7 at 40c 868	20 at 40c 2,480
nk 1,000 ls 300	30,000 yds. cassimere 30,000	Boston and Providence	12 at 75c 2,790	3 at 40c 37.	10 at 40c 1,240
-	Bobbins 1,000	County of Worcester	2 at 1 00 620		
ils and 675	Bellows annually manufactured 6,300	New Eng. and middle States	6 at 83c 1,543 80	3 at 50c 465	
-	Clothing 30,000	Louisiana	3 at 1 00 930	-	50 at $2 per week 5,200
ddlery 100 l steel 800	Coaches, chaises, wagons, and harness 6,900	Massachusetts	8 at 1. 00 2,480		
-	Boots and shoes 5,000	do	10 (a 75c 2,325	1 at 50c 155	
-	Leather tanned and curried 6,000	Boston	3 at 1 00 930		
-	Wrapping paper manufactured annually 5,000	Massachusetts	5 at 75c. 1,162 50		
-	Writing, printing, and wrapping paper 12,000	Boston and N. York	6 at 75c. 1,395	-	3 at 2a 310

SAMUEL WARD.

Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, [illegible]
nglish saddlery $75	Harnesses and repairs $1,200	County of Worcester	2 at 87½c. $542 50	
Wool and trimmings 1,00 ye stuffs 200	Mens' and boys' hats, annually manufactured 13,700	Massachusetts	10 at 1 00 3,100	
-	Window sashes annually manufactured 1,000	County of Middlesex	2 at 1 00 620	
-	Window blinds 1,050	Massachusetts	2 at 1 00 620	1 at $
-	Plough woods, carts, cart wheels, wagons, &c. 1,600	County of Worcester	3 at 1 00 930	1 at $
Mahogany and trimmings 50	Articles manufactured 12,000	-	3 at 92c. 855 60	
alm leaves 750	23,000 hats at 30c. 6,900 14,000 yds. straw braid 280	All in Boston	-	-
on and steel 2,850	1,000 doz. scythes 9,000	Boston & N. York	9 at 1 25 3,487 50	
nglish hoop iron and wire 250	Pails manufactured annually 4,600 2,000 rakes 260 400 dozen sieves 567	Massachusetts.	8 at 5s. 2,066 67	-

SAMUEL W.

Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
$1,500 350 250 2,550 120	30,000 yards broad cloth, at 2 dollars per yard, $60,000 50,000 yds. satinet, at 80 cts. per yard, 40,000	Boston, New York, and Philadelphia	28 at 80 cts. is $6,944	3 at 25 cts. is $232 50	22 at 45 c. is 3,009
-	670,800 yds shirtings, at 7½ cents, 50,310 530,000 yds. sheetings, at 10 cents, 53,000 145,000 yds. printing, at 9 cts. 13,050	Boston	40 at $1, is 12,400	40 at 20 cts. is 2,480	84 at 45 c. is 11,718
-	170,000 prs. shoes, at 5s. 141,666 67	Boston, New York, and Philadelphia	188 at 75 c. is 43,710	- -	63 at 45 c. is 8,788 50
-	Leather tanned and curried, 70,000	- -	25 at $1, is 7,750		
200 s, 175	Articles manufactured, 3,800	Massachusetts	6 at $300 p. year, is 1800		
sia iron 660 German 150	400 dozen scythes, at $8, 3,200	N. E. States	4 men employed ten months in the year, at $1 25 per day, amounting to $1,300		

DDITIONAL FACTS.

with, cotton machinery, say three thousand spindles, worth from fifteen to twenty

SAMUEL WARD.

Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

quantity, kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
-	Leather tanned and curried $2,000	Massachusetts	2 at $1 $620		
-	Am't of fancy chairs annually manufactured 69,900	United States	83 at 92c. 23,671 60	-	98 at 33c. 10,025 40
-	Boots and shoes manufactured annually 1,500	Worcester co.	2 at $1 620		
-	Chair stuff turned annually 12,000	In town	12 at $1 10,870		
sieves ngland 100	Boxes and sieves manufactured 2,700	Boston	5 at 75c. 1,162 50	-	2 at 50c. 310
-	Boots and shoes manufactured 1,200	Vicinity	2 at $1 620		
-	Card boards annually manufactured 3,000	-	4 at $1 1,240		
-	Boxes annually manufactured 1,000	Boston	2 at $1 620		
ves 400	10,000 hats at 30 cts. 3,000	Boston	-	-	28 at 30c. 2,604
-	Pails, buckets, &c. 1,500	Boston	3 at $1 930		

SAMUEL WARD.

, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

-	Iron castings 4,500	half in Mass. the other half in N. H. and Vermont	14 hands at 7s. $	90 days 1,486 67	in the y'r
alm 3,000	75,000 hats at 25 cts. 18,750	4th in Boston rem. N. York	-	-	225 at 30c 20,925
-	20,000 yards braid 600	Worcester co.	- under 16	- years at	8 girls 22 cents. 545 60
s. Pernam. des 562 s. Rus. 650 rto Rico 186 nstanti- 556	Leather and calf skins 8,100	Massachusetts	4 at $1 1,240		

SAMUEL WARD.

&c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
-	Boots and shoes $7,850	Boston, New York, & Philadelphia	13 at 75 c. $3,022 50	1 at 40 c. $ 124	1 at 40 c. $124
-.	300 sides leather 12,000 200 calf skins 400	Massachusetts	1 at $1 310		
and $250 50	Machinery for paper mills 1,500 3,600 yds. cassimere 3,600 Cloth dressing 700	County of Worcester Boston Custom work	2 at 1 620 4 at 90 c. 1,116	1 at 50 c. 155 2 at 25 c. 155	1 at 42 c. 130 20
el 500	Axes, edge tools, and blacksmithing 2,500	County of Worcester	4 at 1 1,240		
-	Plough woods, cart wheels & wagons 1,000	-	1 at 1 320	2 at 62½ 387 50	
-	Paper annually made 3,500	Boston	3 at 75 c. 697 50		
-	Cotton batting annually manufactured 3,750	Boston and vicinity	3 at 75 c. 697 50		
400	12,000 hats 3,500	Principal cities in the Union	-	-	32 at 30 c. 2,976
-	Lead pencils annually manufactured 2,000	Boston	3 at 1 930	-	2 females at 42 c. 260 40
-	Work annually performed 2,500	Boston	1 at 1 310	3 at 2s. 310	3 at 42 c. 390 60
-	Looking glass frames 1,500 Canale boxes 8,000	Massachusetts	13 at 75 c. 3,022 50		
ard 100	Manufacturing harnesses and repairing 2,000 Articles manufac'd, consisting of leather 1,000 Boots and shoes 900 Sieves 300 Brooms 350 Hosiery 300 Mats 150 *Herbs & garden seeds* 2,000	Massachusetts Massachusetts	2 at 1 620		

ure of the different branches, together with their agricultural pursuits.

SAML. WARD.

, &c., *Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.*

quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
-	286,000 yds. coarse sheetings, aver. 9 cts per yd $25,740	Sold in Boston, but one-third g es to South America.	Superintendent $600 pr y 8 at .90 $2,232	4 at .25 $310	30 aver'g 2.25 per week 3,510
-	364,000 yds warp, at 5½ cts. 20,020	Sold to the satinet manufacturers in Massachusetts.	Superin't 800 pr yr 6 at .83 1,543 80	3 at 2.00 per week 312	12 aver'g 2 00 per week 1,248
-	3000 pairs thick boots 5500 Calf skins and slaughter leather 3000	N. Y. city Massachusetts	7 at 75 1,627 50 2 at 1.00 620	2 at 125 per year 250	
screws 200 files 150 steel 15	Cotton machinery 10,000 Woollen do 2,000	Massachusetts	20 at 1.00 6,200		
gwood 75	30,000 yds. satinet 15,000	New York and Philadelphia	6 at .75 1,395	-	4 aver'g 2.50 per week 520
-	390,000 yds ¾ shirtings, at 7 cents 24,60.	Providen'e, R.I.	2 at $500 pr y 1000 10 at .87½ 2,712 50	-	35 aver'g 2.00 per week 3,640
eign iron 600	35 wagons, at $35 1,225 240 ploughs, at 7 1,680 Ironing 40 wagons 480 Other work 300	Massachusetts and Maine	5 at 1.00 1,550		
-	Men's and women's boots and shoes 1,800	Custom work	2 at 1.00 620	2 at 100 per year 200	
s 150	1,750 yds cloth dressed, at 18 cts 315 2,000 yds flannel, at .10 200	Custom work	Labor 200		
lm leaves 330	10,000 hats 2,700 Straw braids 600	New York	-	-	Equal to 25 at 2.00 per week 2,600

SAMUEL WARD.

Buildings. &c., Materials used. Manufactures, Markets Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
- - -	Leather of all kinds $4,000	Massachusetts	3 at $1 00 $9 0		
- - -	100 tons copperas 5,000	Bos'n, Provi'e & Worcest'r	10 empl'd $20 pr.mo	7 months $1,400	pr.ye'r a 67 at 30c
Palm leaves $1,000	30,000 hats 7,500	Sou. States	-	-	$6,231
- - -	13,000 hat bodies at 33 cts. 4,290	Mass Verm't, and N. H.	3 at 1 00 930		
- - -	8,000 chairs 2,400	Providence	3 at 75 c. 697 50		
- - -	Boots and shoes 4,000 Do do 1,500	Sou. market Custom work	8 at 80 c. 1,984		
- - -	Hand cards annually manufact'd 1,000	N. E. States	1 at 1 00 .10		

SAMUEL WARD.

Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

- - -	230,000 yards sheeting, at 11½ cents $26,450	Boston and Philadelphia.	agent $1,000 9 at $1 p. day 2,790	-	34 fem's, averag'g $3 per w. $5,304
- - -	55,000 yds. cotton warp, at 5 cents 2,750	Massachusetts	1 at 1.25 per day, 387 50	-	4 avera'g 2.50 p. w. 520
Wrought iron and steel $90	50 machines 2,590	N. E. States.	4 at 1.25 1,530		
- - -	200 slaughter hides 1,600 300 calf skins 600 400 sheep skins 100	Massachusetts	2 at $1 620		

Buildings. &c., Materials used. Manufactures, Markets Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
- - -	Leather of all kinds $4,000	Massachusetts	3 at $1 00 $9 0		
- - -	100 tons copperas 5,000	Bos'n, Provi'e & Worcest'r	10 empl'd $20 pr. mo	7 months $1,400	pr. ye'r at 67 at 30c.
Palm leaves $1,000	30,000 hats 7,500	Sou. States	-	-	$6,231
- - -	15,000 hat bodies at 33 cts. 4,290	Mass Verm't, and N. H.	3 at 1 00 930		
- - -	8,000 chairs 2,400	Providence	3 at 75 c. 697 50		
- - -	Boots and shoes 4,000 Do do 1,500	Sou. market Custom work	8 at 80 c. 1,984		
- - -	Hand cards annually manufact'd 1,000	N. E. States	1 at 1 00 310		

SAMUEL WARD.

Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

- -	230,000 yards sheeting, at 11½ cents $26,450	Boston and Philadelphia.	agent $1,000 9 at $1 p. day 2,790	-	34 fem's, averag'g $3 per w. $5,304
- -	55,000 yds. cotton warp, at 5 cents 2,750	Massachusetts	1 at 1.25 per day, 387 50	-	4 avera'g 2.50 p. w. 520
Wrought iron and steel $90	50 machines 2,500	N. E. States.	4 at 1.25 1,530		
- -	200 slaughter hides 1,600 300 calf skins 600 400 sheep skins 100	Massachusetts	2 at $1 620		

Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States and where. What roportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves	Average nuumber of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
-	30 heavy wagons $750 5 light do. 100 6 pairs of wheels 66 Other little articles 50 Repairing, &c. 250	Massachusetts	3 at $1 $930		
50 ngs and 100	Manufactured articles 1,000	- - -	3 at 50 c. 465		
-	Men's and boy's hats 700	- - -	1 at $310 per year		
el 10 25	100 sets chair tools 850 Other work 150	N. E. States.	2 at 1 00 620		
-	130 copper pumps 1,300	N. E. States.	2 at 1.00 620		
-	Boots and shoes 3,500	Custom work.	6 at 80 c. 1,488		
y 200	Harness, trunks, and chaise trimming and repairing 1,800	Massachusetts	2 at 1.00 620		
14,000	Combs of all kinds 60,000	Princ'al cities in the Union.	55 at 75c. 12,787 50		17 at 2s. 6d. 2,194
-	Wagons, wheels, &c. 700	C'y of Worcester.	1 at 1 00 310	1 at 50 c. 155	
teel 150	Comb manufacturer's tools 500	- - -	1 at 1.00 310		
-	Articles manufactured 600	Massachusetts	at 1.00 310		
s iron 25	100 ploughs 75	County of Worcester.	1 at 1.00 310		
el 500	150,000 volumes printed and bound per annum 50,000 Copperplate printing & engraving 10,000	All goes to Boston.	25 at 1.50 11,625	8 at 50 c. 1,240	30 at 40c. 3,720

SAMUEL WARD.

, Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

Kind, of foreign	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
foreign 73 cents, $36,500 ider, log- olive oil, 22,671	112,000 yards broad-cloth, at $2 50, 280,000	½ in Mass., ¼ in N. Y., and ¼ in the Middle & Southern States	94 at 80 cts. $23,537 60	18 at 40c. 2,253 60	86 at 2 dls. 50 cts. 11,180 the whole, 36,971 20
English at 26,653	Machine cards manufactured annually, 106,782	In all the States in the Union	40 at 90 cts. 11,268	-	19 at 2 dls. 50 cts. 2,470
-	7,800 doz. (mostly) coarse hand cards, at 2 dolls. 50 cents, 19,500	In all the States	12 at 80 cts. 2,998 80	-	7 at 100 dolls. per year 700
-	3,184 sides lea. 11,144 1,950 calf skins, 4,875 350 sheep skins, 87 Leather bo't & finished from the tan, 1,000	Disposed of principally in the town of Leicester	15 at 1 dol. 4,695	2 at 50c. 313	
-	13,250 pairs boots, at 2 dollars, 26,500 7,700 pairs shoes, at 92 cents, 7,084	Southern and Western Sta's	33 at $240 per year, 7,920		
m, 2,200 eel, 672	1,000doz.scythes, 9,000	Mass., 1,500 N. Yk., 7,500	11 at $1 25 4,303 75		
teel, 900	Machinery, 4,500	Leicester -	6 at 1 dol. 1,878		
e, 3,600	Wire drawn, 5,400	Massachusetts	3 at 1 dol. 939		
758	Brushes manuf. 2,350	Massachusetts	20 at 75 cts.,	1 at 50 cts.,	$626
- -	Shuttles, 1,500	All the States	2 at 1 dollar,		626
- -	Bobbins, 672	Do	1 at 1 dollar,		313
y, 50	Manufac. articles, 1000	C'ty Worc'ter	1 at 1 dol.,	1 at 1 dol,	419
gs, 100	Do	Do			

DDITIONAL FACTS.

scarce the last year: but, by conversing with the gentlemen engaged in the busi- y acknowledge a nett profit of fifteen per cent. I have, accordingly, averaged er and other materials agreeably to that per cent.

SAMUEL WARD.

ge, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
horns $25,000	Combs of all kinds, annually manufactured, 112,000	Principal cities in the Union.	150 at 75c. $34,875	75 at 40c. $9,300
hides 1,400	Leather of all kinds, 11,500	Massachusetts -	8 at 92cts. 2,281 60	
ffs 200	Wool carding and cloth dressing 1,500	Custom work -	2 at $1 620	
el and brass, 750	Machinery 4,500	New England States.	6 at 1 25. 2,325	
steel 1,000	Manufactures 5,000	Custom work, principally.	9 at 1 2,700	
- -	Boots and shoes 5,000	Custom work -	10 at 75c. 2,325	
immings 200	Manufactures 3,250	Worcester Co. -	5 at 1 1,550	
wool 50	Hats annually manufactured 800	Custom work -	1 at 1 310	
fs 25	Brads annually manufactured 550	Massachusetts -	1 at 85cts. 263 50	
- -				
ves 500	12,000 hats at 25 cents, 3,000	Boston and New York.	-	25 at 30c. 2,325
- -	Writing, printing and wrap'g paper 36,000	Principal cities -	20 at 80c. 4,960	30 at 2s. 3,100

SAM'L WARD.

gs, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
- -	8,000 bbls. of various kinds, at 75 cts. $6,000 4,000 nail casks and other small casks, at 9d. 500	All in this State, & mostly in Boston	16 at 75c. $3,720		
- -	Quarto Bibles 6,000 Walker's School Dictionary 3,000 Other books 3,000	½ in Boston ⅓ in N. York ¼ in Phila.	10 at 67c. 2,077	4 at 33 c. 409 20	4 at 42 c. 557 70
eaves 2,000	65,000 hats, average price 36 c. each 19,500	Mostly for the Sou. market		-	200 at 25c 15,500
- -	Chairs annually manufactured 1,400	Massachusetts	2 at 1 00 620		
- -	Shoes and boots 8,000	Massachusetts	10 at 75c. 2,325	-	3 at 50 c. 465
- -	Leather of all kinds 8,000	Massachusetts	6 at 75 c. 1,395		
gany and trim-s 100	Articles manufactured 800	Massachusetts	2 at 75 c. 465		

SAMUEL WARD.

ings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

oil, indigo, and r dye stuffs $10,000	255,000 yds. sheetings, at 10c., 210.000 yds. satinet warps, at 6½c., 135,000 yds. satinets, at 1 dollar per yard	New York, Philadel'a, & Baltimore; none in foreign countries	75 at 95c	20 at 33c.	75 at 2.50 per week or 42c. per day
-	2,500,000 yards cotton cloth, 1-4, 5-4, 3-8, 4-4, 3-8, 3-4, sheetings and shirtings, averag'g 10c. per yard 250,000	New York, Philadel'a, & Baltimore	104 men, men, and avera'g $ amt'g to	46 boys, 93 girls, 1,308 03 $68,016	166 wo- under 16, pr. week, 56
-	Printing goods annually manufactured 20,000	All in R. Isl'd	17 at 1 00 5,270	8 at 2s. $826 66	20 a 2s.6d 2,583 31

NDON—Continued.

The different kinds, and the value and quantity of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day; they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day; they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
ons wrought iron $1,500 n steel 600 e 50 s wire 100 25 coal 150 ry and emory 50 ews 200	Cotton and woollen machinery annually manufactured $24,000	½ Mass. and ½ Rhode Island	30 at $1 25 $11,625		
ogany 60 mmings 150	Manufactured articles 1,200	Massachusetts	2 at 75 cs. 465		
- -	Straw braid and bonnets 10,000	Ditto	-	-	90 at $100 per year $9,000
- -	266,000 yards ¾ cotton cloth at 8 cts. 18,080	Rhode Island	7 at 1 00 2,170	18 at 2s. $1,860	26 at 42 cents 3,385 20
ve oil 2,600 gal indigo 3,600 lder 340 ywood, &c. 415	165,000 yds. satinet at 70 cents 115,500	¼ Providence ¾ Philadelphia	45 at 80 12,160	9 at 2s. 9[illegible]	25 at 43 cents 3,255

) ADDITIONAL FACTS.

ation that could be obtained from them, you have in their own hand writing, together their answers to the questions on the other side of this sheet. The reason why I have been more particular in mentioning the different kinds, with the quantity and value of kind of material used at the Blackstone manufacturing establishment, is, because a new t has been appointed, and he was not able to give all the information required. The value e real estate and machinery is taken from the town valuation. The number of pounds tton used per annum, is correct, as is also the number of yards of cloth annually manured, and the number of men, women, and children constantly employed, with the ge wages per week.

SAMUEL WARD.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 240.—MENDON and DOUGLAS.—*Schedule of Manufac*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings and fixtures occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the U. States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
George Carpenter & Eastman Taft, sattinett manufacturer	$15,000	$7,500	$5,000	60,000 lbs. wool at 55 cts. $33,000 80,000 yds. c. warp at 5 cts. 4,000 Sperm oil 250 Hard & soft soap 500 Fuel 250	N. E. States an New York Massachusetts
Alex. Wilson, scythe manufacturer	10,000	2,000	2,000	20,000 bush. charcoal 1,600 25 chaldrons s. coal 350	Massachusetts Virginia
DOUGLAS.					
Warner Hunt & Co., axe manufacturer	10,000	1,000	10,000	900 t's Lackawana coal 8,100 10,000 bush. charcoal 600 2,000 lbs. borax 440	Pennsylvania Massachusett
Douglas manufacturing company	30,000	30,000	8,000	220,000 lbs. cotton at 11 cents 24,200 50 brls. starch 800 Oil, coal, wood, leather, pickers, shuttles, bobbins, brushes, brooms, &c. 3,500	Georgia Philadelphi Massachuse
Four dealers in s. braid	-	-	-	Straw 400	Massachus

, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, & rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
$1,000 o 6,000 350	80,000 yds. sattinet at 75 cents $60,000	New York and Philadelphia	18 at 90 cents $5,022	-	12 at 42 $1,562 40
5,000 2,077 400 300 25	1,800 doz. scythes at $9 16,200 250 doz. axes at $13 3,250	¼ in Bos'on, ¼ in N. York, ¼ in Philadelphia, ¼ in Baltimore	16 men at $1 25 ea. 10 mont's in the y. 5,200		
20,000 9,200 el 640 1,000	5,000 doz. axes at $13 65,000 3,000 doz. hatchets at $5 50 16,500	½ in Massachusetts, ¼ in N. York, ¼ in S. and W. States	53 at $1 25 cts. 4 at 75 c. 930 20,537 50		
-	1,000,000 yds. ¾ printing goods 65,000	Boston, New York, & Philadelphia	35 at $1 10,850	56 at 25 4,340	107 at $2 50 p. w'k 13,910
-	Straw braid 5,000	Massachusetts	-	-	45 at 100 per year 4,500

SAMUEL WARD.

Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

king, or foreign materials.	The different kinds, & quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, & where.	Average No. of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of boys under 16 years of age, & rate of wages pr. day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of women and girls employed, and wages pr. day, they boarding themselves.
rood rood, mad- $1,500	80,000 yds. satti- net $44,000	New York and Philadelphia.	10 at $1 3,100	6 at 50c. $930	12 at 50c. 1,860
ol 500 500 50	Men and boys' hats 7,500	N. E. States	4 at $1 1,240	2 at 50c. 310	4 at 50c. 620
-	25,000 pair thick and thin boots 50,000	N. Y., Philadelphia, Balt., Charleston, S. C., Savannah, &c.	100 men, 20 boys, and 20 females, employed at 70c. per pair for boots, and 30c. per pair for shoes $28,000		
	35,000 pair shoes and brogans 35,000				
-	180,000 yds. cot- ton warp 9,000	County of Worcester.	4 at $1 1,240	6 at 50c. 930	6 at 50c. 930
-	Yarn for hosiery 6,000	¼ in Mass., ¾ East, West, & South.	4 at $1 1,240	2 at 50c. 310	2 at 50c. 310
-	1,000 calf skins 2,500 4,500 dry hides 13,500 3,000 slaughter do 9,000 14,000 lbs. shavings 4,200	Massachusetts	4 at 1 25 1,550	1 at 60c. 186	
300	Penknives and ra- zors 3,000	N. E. States	5 at $1 1,550	3 at 50c. 465	
-	Shuttles 4,000	Northern and middle States.	6 at $1 1,860	3 at 50 465	
-	Straw braid and bonnets 69,000	Principal cities in the Union.	2 at $1 620	-	500 at 2s. 51,666 67
-	Lace manufactured 5,000	Boston, N. York, and Philadelphia.	4 at $1 1,240	4 at 50c. 620	
-	Chaises & wagons 3,000	County of Worcester principally.	4 at $1 1,240	2 at 50c. 310	
150 300	Manufactured ar- ticles 4,000	Massachusetts	6 at $1 1,860	2 at 50c. 310	
ery 300	Harnesses, bridles, &c., &c. 4,000	Massachusetts	4 at $1 1,240	4 at 50c. 620	
	200 ploughs 1,600	Mass. and Rhode Island.	2 at $1 620		
ron 50					

SAMUEL WARD.

Wages, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
00 lbs. wool, at 75c. $63,750)0 galls. olive , 6s. 3,000)0 lbs. indigo, 0c. 3,000)00 lbs. log-w'd 210 000 lbs. fustic 812 lbs. camwood 30 00 lbs. madder 1,210 00 " hard soap 1,152	Fine and middling br'd cloths, 60,000 yds., average value 275 165,000	Boston, N. York, Phila., and Baltimore; principally however in Boston.	70 88 cts. 18,480	14 25 cts. 1,050	520 50 cts. 7,800
) galls. O. oil 500) lbs. indigo, 150 525 00 lbs. log-w'd 31.25 000 lbs. fustic 137.50) lbs. camwood 5.00 00 lbs. madder 254 00 " hard soap 192	Fine and middling br'd cloths, 10,000 yds., average val. 275 22,750	Principally in Boston	15 88 cts. 3,960	6 25 cts. 750	6 50 cts. 1,300
)0 galls. O. oil, c. 1,115 ywood, fustic, camwood 350	Mixed, olive, and brown br'd cloths, 24,000 yds., 175 42,000	⅔ in this State; balance in New York and Pa.	17 $1 5,100	6 43 cts. 774	17 58 cts. 2,958
)0 lbs. soap, 15 375) galls. O. oil 588 ywood, fustic, d camwood 175	Mixed broad cloths, 13,500 yds., averaging 175 cts. per yd. 23,625	Principally in N. Y. and Philadelphia	10 $1 3,000	2 50 cts. 300	7 58 cts. 1,218

) ADDITIONAL FACTS.

ıred, are not of sufficient magnitude to be inserted in the schedule. There is pro-y, within the limits of the town, water power unoccupied, sufficient to propel as much inery as is now in operation; and it is reasonable to suppose that the business of the will ere long be much increased.

l which is respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

LEWIS MILLS.

Messrs. PHILLIPS, OSGOOD, & SIBLEY.

, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

each kind, or foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average No. of males over 16 years old employed, & rate of wages pr. day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day.
-	250,000 yds. cotton sheeting at 9 c. 22,500	Very few in this State, principally in New York	11 at 93c. 3,069	4 at 2: 276
-	312,000 yards cotton cloth for printing 20,280	Nearly all in this State	8 at 81c. 1,944	8 at 2: 600
-	3,000 reams writing paper 7,500 600 do printing do 1,500 1,500 do wrapp'g 900	This State N. Y. and R. I.	5 at 82c. 1,230	1 at 2: 75
-	30,000 pairs men's women's and boys shoes 25,000 2,000 sides upper leather 6,000 500 calf skins 1,125	Principally in Georgia	40 at 80c. 9,600	-
. iron 2,800 eel 1,120 idstones 200 zil wood s castings	400 dozen wide grass scythes 3,600 300 do narrow do 2,400 200 do eastern do 1,400 250 do grain 2,93/ 50 Total amount of articles manufactured, about $4,000	New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Maine Boston, Providence and New York	14 at 71c. 2,982 5 at 5s. 1,251	

SAMUEL

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate; buildings and fixtures occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
Manufacturing	$2,000	$1,200	$1,000	50,000 lbs iron castings $2,500 00	Maine, N. York, Pa.
Machinery for woollens	Wat. power			4,500 " wrought iron 270 00	and this State.
Leland & Sabin				50 galls. lin. oil at 75 cts. 37 50	
Joint stock				Lumber, consisting of maple, pine, chesnut, and cherry plank boards and	
begun 1826				joists 500 00	
				Paints, wood, coal, nails, brads and leather 425 00	
Machine Manufactory, principally for cotton	3,000 Wat. power	1,800	1,500	90,000 lbs. iron cast'gs 4,500 00	Me., Conn. Penn. and this State.
				Lumber, const'g principally of pine, chesnut, and cherry plank 500 00	
Henry Waters				7000 lbs. wrt. iron 420 00	
Begun 1831.				Paints 100 00	
				Lp. oil, 75 galls at 75 cts 56 25	
				Wood, coal, leather, nails, and brads 600 00	
Manufactory of muskets for U. States	25,000	12,000	10,500	18 tons wrt. iron 2,520 00	Conn. Penn
				75 " Lehigh coal 750 00	Virginia,
Asa Waters				6 chaldrons Virg. do 90 00	and this
Begun 1816.				25,000 bush. charcoal 1,500 00	State.
				2,500 gun stocks at 30 c. 750 00	
				200 galls. lamp oil 180 00	
				Wood, alcohol, &c. 300 00	
				Boxes 250 00	
Manufactory of muskets and rifles	8,000	600	1,000	1,200 gun stocks at 25 c. 300 00	Pennsylvania and this State.
Luke Harrington				1,200 barrels 1,200 00	
				1,200 sets brass mountings 440 00	
Begun 1831.				100 gun locks 100 00	
				Oil, emery &c. 100	

&c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
rt. $600 el 17 and 135	40 b'd looms at $100 $4,000 15 sattinett do 80 1,200 15 kersey do 80 1,200 10 giggs do 150 1,500 10 jacks do 200 2,000 5 conds'rs do 80 400 5 warp dressers at 130 650	This State, Vt., and N. Hamp.	14 at 100 4,200		
106 vr't 1,200 el 510 ı 290 200	97 cards at 120 $11,640 16 spinn'g frames 4,608 4 dressers at $350 1,400 2 warpers at 250 500 4 drawing frames 400 Pickers and other small machinery 500	This State, Vt., Conn., N. Y., and Penn.	22 at $1 10 7,260	2 at 45 cs $ 70	
ın 880 s. 315 eel 1200 : bk. 100 ıts 575	2,000 muskets, and appendages 24,500 20 tons iron at 95 1,900 Iron shafts, moulds &c. 3,500	Muskets to U. States Iron in this State	35 at 7s 6 $14,125	5 at 50 c. $7 50	
ts 50 1,100	1,100 muskets at $5, 5,500 100 rifles 1,000	This State	3 at $1 25 1,125	1 at 3s $150	

uildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age and
000 lbs. steel, at 18 ents, $1,440 mery, files, glue, indstones, &c. 200	23,000 cotton and wool en mule spin dles, at 17 cts. $4,010 3,000 spindles, at 22 cts. 660 1,800 Throstle and Brewster do, at 8½ cents, 1,512	Principally in this State Some in Connecticut, N. York, and New Hampshire.	8 at $1 25, $3,000	2 at
ast steel, iron, brass, vory, emery, crocus. martis, &c.	Penknives, amount sold per annum, about 4,000	- -	4 at $1 25, 1,500	3 at
- -	800 ps. boots, 3,400 4,000 ps. shoes, at $1 25, 5,000 1,000 do at $1, 1,000	This State	15 at 94 cts 4,230	3 at
- -	9,000 lbs. cotton thread, average value 63 cents, 5,670	New York and Pennsylvania	1 at $1, 300	

SAMUE

ildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

m leaves, $1,000	25,000 hats. $6,250	New York -	-	-

D ADDITIONAL FACTS.

lso, from three to five hundred tons of iron ore dug in this place annua
r per ton before digging, the principal part of which is transported to St

SAMUE

Wages, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day; they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
-	240,000 yards cotton cloth $20,400	½ sent to Boston for sale ½ sold in the Middle States	7 at 93c. $2018 10	-	25 at 40c. $3,100
a iron $ 300 bs. cast steel 90	Cotton mach'ry 3,000 Repairing do. 1,000	New England States	5 at 1 00 1,550	6 at 50c. $930	
None	8 tons s. leather 4,000 5,000 sides upper do. 15,000 2,500 calf skins 5,625	Massachusetts	10 at 1 00 3,100	3 at 40c. 372	
stuffs 50	12000 yds. cloth, dress'd, at 50c. 600	Custom works	Eq'l to 1 man at $1		
None	1,800 prs. boots 4,500 22,000 " shoes and brogans 22,000	⅓ sent to Boston ⅔ South'n States	35 at 75c. 8,137 50	10 at 40c. 1240	
lbs. Eng'h iron 56 ign paints 36 yds. bombazette 100 s nails, ferrett, 10	250 carriages 1,125 300 do. 525	⅓ in Massachu'tts ⅔ in South. States	3 at 1 00 930	-	10 at 40c. 1,240
n leaves 75	2,400 hats 600	Boston	-	-	5 at 30c. 56c

&c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportions in other States, and where. What proportions in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
- -	750,000 yards sheeting 67,500	New York and Philadelphia	43 at 87c 11,597.10	27 at 25c 2,092 50	75 at 35c 8,137 50
wood $200 wood 500 ick 100 id 300 sandus 100 ue vitriol 60 indigo 2,250 O. oil 1,000 ile soap 480	80,000 yards satinet 60,000	N. York, Philadelphia and Baltimore	16 at 90c 4,464	8 at 25c 620	18 at 42c 2,343 60
- -	26,000 pairs shoes 21,800	Boston, Providence, N. Y. Philadelphia	21 at 5s. 5,425	8 at 25c 930	6 at 2s. 620
. English and iron 2,500 175 d files 375	Cotton and woollen machinery 16,500	New England States	20 at 1.10 6,820		

SAMUEL WARD.

&c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

100 400 500	8,000 yrds kerseymere at $1 per yard 8,000 Cloth dressing and wool carding 1,000 9,000	Much of it disposed of in the vicinity; the remaind. Boston	7 at 75c $1,627	-	5 at $2.25 $585
- -	10,000 hats at 28c 2,800	Boston, N. Y. and vicinity	Labor do mi's, who	ne by fem earn ab't	ales in fa- $4 pr wk.
oe thread 400	130,000 pairs thick shoes, worth 100,000	Boston a few, N. Y, Phila. Baltimore and Atlantic cities	120 at 76c 27,900	-	29 at 32c $1,984

SAMUEL WARD.

, *Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.*

...quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, & quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average No. of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of women and girls employed, and wages pr. day, they boarding themselves.
bs. Sax. wool $18,000 uffs and olive 3,500	24,000 yds. broad cloth $84,000	Boston, N. Y., & Philadel.	38 at 90c. $10,602	12 at 2s. $1,240	34 at 42c. $4,416
ffs 1,000	28,200 lbs. thread, estimated at 21,600	All the States	5 at $1 1,550	None	24 at 42c. 3,124 80
	666,868 yds. sheetings, valued at 65,000	Providence, N. York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore	36 at 90c. 10,044 Agents, 1,800	23 at 30c. 2,139	70 at 40c. 8,680
uffs and olive 1,000	28,000 yards satinets, at 70 cents 19,600	Providence	9 at $1 2,790	-	6 at 42c. 781 20
rrought iron 300 steel 150 & iron wire 25 s 50	Cotton machinery 6,600	Massachusetts	10 at 1.25 3,875		
- -	Boots and shoes 15,000	⅓ Massachu. ⅔ N. York	25 at 5s. 6,450 33		
Russia iron 2,100 lbs. steel 870	1,000 doz. scythes 8,000	Boston, N. Y., Phila. & Balt.	7 at 1.25, 2,275	10 mos. in	the year.
- -	Leather annually manufactured 2,200	Massachusetts	2 at $1 620		
saddlery 300	Manufactures 2,000	Massachu. and Connecticut	2 at $1 620		

SAMUEL WARD.

uildings, &c. Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, & quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, & where.	Average No. of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of women and girls employed, and wages pr. day, they boarding themselves.
00 Russia hides $6,000	4,000 sides leather $11,000 200 calf skins 400	Massachusetts	5 at 75 c. $1,162 50		
ıe. - -	200 sides leather 700 100 calf skins 200	Massachusetts	1 at 1.00 310		
n leaves 1,000	25,000 hats 6,250	New York	eq. to 54 emp'd at	females 30 cents,	constan'y 5,022
dish iron 100	100 ploughs 750	county of Worcester	1 man 6 1 pr.day	m's in the 155	year, at

SAMUEL WARD.

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s, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

- -	4,000 pairs thick boots, at $1 90 $7,600	New York	7 at 90 cents per day, amounting to $1,953
- -	1,750 pairs thick boots, at $1 80 3,150 1,750 pairs thin do at $1 80 3,156	Do	12 men employed at 4s. per pair, amounting to 2,333 33
- -	2,090 pairs thick boots, 4,000 500 do. thin do. 1,000	Boston, Providence and Albany	8 men at 5s. per day, amounting to 2,067 67
- -	1,300 pairs thick boots, at $1 95 2,535 600 pairs thin do. at $1 95 1,170	Boston, N. Y. and Albany	4 men at 5s. per day amounting to 1,033 33
- -	500 sides leather, 1,460 70 do 117 150 calf skins, 263	Massachusetts	2 at 75 cents per day, amounting to 465
- -	60 wagons, at $20, 1,200 400 chairs, at 75 c. 300 Other work, 300	Mass. & Sav. G. Massachusetts	3 at $1 per day, amounting to 930

ND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

ch a portion of their real estate as they considered necessary for carrying on their busi- s of manufacturing.

SAMUEL WARD.

Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, & quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day [illegible]
Palm leaves $5,088 40	127,210 hats, at 25 cents $31,802 50	Principal cities in the Union	Equal to stantly pr. day	285 fer employ $26,5(
116 Russia hides 414 66	1,060 sides soal and upper leather 3,44 200 calf skins 40(	Massachusetts	3 at 75 cs. $697 50	
- -	500 sides leather 1,625 380 calf skins 600	Ditto	2 at 75 cs. 465	
- -	4,000 pairs shoes 4,000	Providence, R. Island	4 at 5s. 1,033 33	

SAMUEL

Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

None		150,000 yds. sheeting $15,000 50,000 do. shirtings 4,000 20,000 yds. sattinet warp 1,000		Massachusetts	6 at 90 cs. $1,674 Superintendent 600	2 at 50 $3
Dye stuffs	$150	20,000 yds. satinet	12,000	Boston and N. York	3 at 1 00 930	1 at 50 1
None		1,200 sides leather 500 calf skins 150 sheep skins	4,200 1,000 30	Massachusetts	2 at 1 25 775	2 appr tices 6 cents 387
230 Russia hides	500	520 sides leather 100 calf skins 2,000 pairs thick boots at $1 90	1,820 200 3,800	-	3 at 1 00 930	2 appr tices a cents 4
Palm leaf hats	2,000	60,000 hats	15,000	Principal cities in the Union	Equal to ly employ day	135 fer yed at 12

SAMUEL

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 255.—PRINCETON AND RUTLAND.—*Schedule of Manu-*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
Cotton manufactory. John Benthal.	$3,000	$200	$500	34,000 lbs. cotton	3,740	Sou. States
				200 gals. oil	184	Maryland
				1,400 lbs. starch	84	Philadelphia
				30 cords wood	67 50	At home
				Other materials	150	
				Freight, &c.	200	
Two tanners, - J. W. Watson, & W. W. Everett.	2,500	350	6,000	1,200 hides	4,200	½ S. States
				1,600 calf skins	1,800	Mass.
				200 sheep skins	25	
				300 gals. oil	187 50	
				120 bus lime	72	
				200 cords bark	1,000	
				Lampblack, &c.	25	
One chairmaker,	600	250	650	Chair stuff	300	Do
				60 lbs. glue	15	
				Sand paper	5	
Common chairs,	100	100	150	Pine, maple, and birch timber	725	Do
Boots and shoes,	2,000	80	300	Leather, thread, pegs, &c.	1,500	Do
Palm leaf hats, -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Straw braid, -	-	-	-	Straw	112	Massachusetts
RUTLAND.						
Woollen manufactory. Morgan & Death.	3,000	2,000	1,000	20,000 lbs wool	10,000	N. E. States
				Cotton warp	1,800	Mass.
				210 lbs. copperas	7	
				Pot and pearl ashes	35	
				Soap	200	
				Oil	300	
				50 cords wood	75	

factures, Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen,

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, & rate
- -	125,000 yds. shirt'g $10,000	Boston	4 at $1 1,240	4 at 2 31
- -	2,400 sides leather 7,200 1,600 calf skins 3,600 200 sheep skins 50	Massachusetts	6 at $1 1,860	
) gro. screws $6 Mahogany 100	1,500 rocking chairs 1,125	Mass. and R. I.	2 at $1 620	
- -	10,500 com. chairs 2,822 40	Mass. and R. I.	5 at $1 1,550	
- -	Boots and shoes 4,000	Custom work	8 at $1 2,480	
alm leaves 325	10,000 hats 2,500	Sou. States	-	-
- -	Straw braid 1,400	Massachusetts	-	-
000 lbs. log- rood 140	20,000 yds. sattinet 15,000	New York	3 at $1 930	

SAMUE

terials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, & quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, & where.	Average No. of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of women and girls employed, and wages pr. day, they boarding themselves.
) lbs Bengal indigo $1,800 lbs ground 'ood 80)s fustic 14)s redwood 20)s camwood 20)bs. Dutch ler 280)s Spanish c 8 ills olive oil 400	30,000 yds sattinet $18,750 12,000 yds cassimere 13,200	Boston & N. York	11 at 94 c. amt'g to $3,205.40	3 at 50 c. $465	13at2s.6d 1,690
stuffs 400	5,000 yds cassimere 4,750 Wool carding & cloth dressing 75	Boston Custom work	2 at 1 620	2 at 50 c. 310	3 at 2s 6d 390
- -	600 sides leather 2,100 475 calf skins 95	Massachusetts	2 at 1 620	1 at 50 c. 155	
000 palm leaves 3,000	100,000 hats 25,000	Principal cities in the Union	-	-	eq. to 225 con. at 30 cts. p.day $20,925
- -	2,600 toilet tables 1,95 2,600 wash stands 1,950	Boston do	6 at 75c		
glish saddlery 100	Bridles, harness, and repairing 900	Worcester co.	1 at $1 300		

SAMUEL WARD.

Doc. 3.—No. 256.—ROYALSTON.—*Schedule of Manufactures, Buildings,*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings and fixtures occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus other than the fixtures Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
Rufus Bullock, woollen manufacturer.	$3,000	$3,000	$4,000	30,000 lbs. wool, at 50 cts	$15,000	N. E. States
				30,000 yds warp, at 5 cts.	1,500	Massachusetts
				2,500 lbs pot and pearl ashes	150	do
				25 boxes bar soap	75	do
				20 barrels sig	10	do
				100,000 teazles	150	do
				150 cords wood	150	do
				1,000 lbs copperas	30	do
				500 gallons oil	400	do
				200 lbs alum	10	do
				100 lbs vitriol	10	do
				Boards, nails, tacks, twine, brushes, brooms, &c.	125	do
Benj'n. Bragg, woollen manufacturer.	1,500	1,500	1,000	5,500 lbs wool, at 50 c.	2,750	do
				Sperm oil	125	do
				Pot ash and soap	75	do
				Teazles	15	do
				Boards, nails, tacks, &c.	15	do
				75 cords wood	75	do
Isaac Prouty and Salmon Goddard, tanners & currriers	3,000	30	1,200	300 slaughter hides	1,200	do
				465 calf skins	475	do
				Bark and lime	180	do
				Oil and tallow	55	do
2 dealers in palm leaf hats	-	-	1,000	-	-	-
Jos. Sawyer and Ezekiel Day, cabinet makers	2,200	250	400	Pine lumber	780	do
				100 lbs glue	22	do
				104,000 brads	26	do
				Freight to Boston	520	do
Solmn. Crocker, harness maker	1,000	35	300	Harness leather	400	do
				Plated ware	50	do

Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, & quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, & where.	Average No. of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of women and girls employed, and wages pr. day, they boarding themselves.
lbs Bengal indigo $1,800 lbs ground wood 80 fustic 14 redwood 20 camwood 20 lbs. Dutch er 200 Spanish 8 ls olive oil 400	30,000 yds sattinet $18,750 12,000 yds cassimere 13,200	Boston & N. York	11 at 94 c. amt'g to $3,205.40	3 at 50 c. $465	13at2s.6d 1,690
riffs 400	5,000 yds cassimere 4,750 Wool carding & cloth dressing 75	Boston Custom work	2 at 1 620	2 at 50 c. 310	3 at 2s 6d 390
- -	600 sides leather 2,100 475 calf skins 95	Massachusetts	2 at 1 620	1 at 50 c. 155	
palm leaves 3,000	100,000 hats 25,000	Principal cities in the Union	-	-	eq. to 225 con. at 30 cts. p.day $20,925
- -	2,600 toilet tables 1,95 2,600 wash stands 1,95	Boston do	6 at 75c		
saddlery 100	Bridles, harness, and repairing 900	Worcester co.	1 at $1 300		

SAMUEL WARD.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 257.—SOUTHBRIDGE.—*Schedule of Manufactures.*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings and fixtures occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal.	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what States such materials and products are principally produced.
Columbian Manufacturing Company; cotton; begun 1821; E. D. Ammidown, Moses Plympton, S'l Hartwell, Stillman Plympton, Wm. Healy, & Joseph Congden	$12,000	$24,000	$3,000	Cott'n, 128,000 lbs.	$13,375	Sou'rn States
				Starch, 4,200 lbs.	266	Philadelphia
				Oil, 261 gallons	240	New England
				Wood, 200 cords	350	In town
				Leather	75	Vicinity
				Cast iron, 100 lbs	50	Connecticut
				Other materials	500	
S. D. Plympton & Co; cotton; Jas. Walcott, Samuel A. Groves, Sam'l H. Judson, E. D. Plympton; begun about 1814, but by other owners	10,000	15,000	2,000	Cotton, 80,000 lbs.	83,000	Same as above
				Starch, 4,653 lbs.	275	
				Oil, 175 gallons	150	
				Wood, 125 cords	188	
				Leather	50	
				Cast iron	50	
				Other materials	200	
*Harvey Dresser & Silas H. Kimball; cotton; begun a about 1814, but by other owners	10,000	15,000	2,000	-		-
Hamilton M'g Co; woolen; begun in 1815, by different owners, and for cotton manufacture; Wm. Sayles and Austin Hitchcock	15,000	2,000	50,000	Wool, 120,000 lbs.	90,000	New Engla
				Pot & perl ash 1,500 lbs.	75	& Mid. Sta
				Woad, 2,400 lbs	120	Connecticu
				Allum, 500 lbs.	25	
				Sperm. oil, 1,000 gls.	1,000	N. E'd Sta
				Soap, 13,000 lbs.	1,400	Massachus
				Sig, 600 bls.	450	In town & v
				Teazles, 800,000	1,000	Connecticu
				Wood, 900 cords	1,000	In town
				Glue, 5,540 lbs	823	Massachus
2 establishments for manufacture of cot'n Batting, owned by Larkin Ammidown, and Sam'l C. Fisk	2,000	1,200	600	Waste, 92,000 lbs.	2,800	From c. fa
				Oil, 110 galls.	92	New Engl
				Wood, 50 cords	75	In town
Shoe making	1,600	200	500	Leather, thread, and pegs,	4,000	2-3 Mass.
						1-3 N. Yo
Cutlery, by Henry Harrington	1,000	150	-	-		-

EXPLANATIONS, REMAR

* This establishment has heretofore produced about the amount of the last above, (S *P & Co*,) but is calculated the present year to be enlarged to do the amount of the Co *bian Manufacturing Company*; and in the statement previously made has, under the d

&c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
	Sheetings 366,886 yds. $34,150 Yarn, 480 lbs. 126 Batting, 4520 lbs. 340 Wicking, 506 lbs. 10 Twine, 150 lbs. 47 Waste, 5,360 lbs. 149	2-3 in Mass., 1-3 in N.Y., Ph'a &c. In this State	11 at 95c. $3,239 50	20 at 25c. $1,550	43 at 34c. $4222 20
	Sheeting, 225,000 yds. 20,800 Yarn, 600 lbs. 150 Waste, 6,000 lbs. 160	As above In this State	3 at 1 00 930	11 at 40c. 1,364	36 at 32c. 3,565
	Sheeting, 36,600 yds. 34,100 Waste, 6,000 lbs. 160	-	11 at 1 00 3,410	20 at 30c. 1,860	40 at 36c. 3,464
) lbs. $4,500 30,000 3,750 0 lbs. 1,000 s. 10 0 galls. 3,000	Broadcloths, 50,000 yds 150,000	3-4 in this State, 1-4 in N. York, Ph'a, & Hartford	36 at 1 00 11,160	8 at 25c 320	60 at 37½ 6,975
	Batting, 69,000 lbs. 4,800	New York	2 at 75c. 465	5 at 30c. 465	3 at 25c. 232 50
	Boots and shoes, 8,000	Massachusetts	10 at 1 00 3,100		
	Surgical instruments, Rogers' Knives, &c. 1,500	-	2 at 1 25 930		

ITIONAL FACTS.

not here stated, been returned the same as the Columbian Manufacturing Com-

SAMUEL WARD.

		The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.		What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 yrs. of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and
glish wro't :ts $100 ws 100		310,000 yards printing goods 520,000 yards sheetings, at 8½ cts	$21,700 44,200	Providence, R. I.	25 at 1.00 $7,750	16 at 30c. 1,488	68 a 7,
glish wro't :ts 92 ws 50		450,000 yards printing goods, at 8 cts	36,000	Sold to the Dover printing establishment.	20 at 1.00 6,200	12 at 30c. 1,116	60 at 7,
	500 200 spindles 700	300 doz scythes Spindles	2,700 3,200	Mass., Me. N. E. States	6 at 1.50 2,790		
-	-	Shuttles manufactured per annum	2,800	N. E. States & N. York	6 at 1.25 2,325		
. iron n steel	500 560	500 doz scythes	4,250	Maine, principally	6 at 1.25 260 days 1,950		
iron l	400 200	300 doz scythes	2,700	New York and Maine	4 at 1.25 10 mos. 1,300		
iron	600 150	600 rifle barrels 100 gun do	1,800 300	Mostly in this State	2 at 1.00 620		
	25 75	Manufactured articles	1,250	Coun. of Worcester	3 at 75c. 697 50		
edes iron	150	Carriages and wagons	2,000	Mass., Conn	4 at 90c. 1,116		
	500 2,500	Broadcloth annually manufactured	35,000	Boston, New York, and Philadelphia	8 at 1.00 2,480	4 at 50c. 620	8 at 1
-	-	Shuttles annually manufactured	4,000	N. E. States	4 at 1.25 1,550		

eted by the operation of machinery, for the reception of irons. I also
ine for cutting screws, by which 30 screws are cut in one minute, by one
wners have not *yet put it into full operation*, I have omitted to give a mo
nt of it.

SAMUEL WAT

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 259.—STURBRIDGE, AND CHARLTON.—*Schedule of Manu*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
STURBRIDGE.					
Cotton manufacturing company; Josiah J. Fisk, agent	$27,000	$30,000	$2,500	80,000 lbs. cotton, at 12½ $10,000	New Orlean
				Starch, 400	Philadelphia
				Oil, coal, wood, leather, brushes, brooms, &c. &c. 875	Massachuset
Josiah Hobbs, tanner and currier	1,500	150	2,000	Hides and skins, 1,550	Massachuset
				60 cords bark, 300	
				5 bbls. oil, 80	
				200 lbs. tallow, 20	
				8 hhds. lime, 20	Rhode Islan
CHARLTON.					
Prentiss Whiting	1,500	75	500	Leather, 1,000	Massachuset
				Woollen cloth 200	
				Hardware, 300	
				Oil, paints, and varnish, 300	
				Laces and worsted, 75	
				Fuel and oil, 50	
				Curled hair, tacks, screws, thread, &c. 25	
Asa Brown, tanner and currier	2,000	200	2,000	Hides and skins, 2,500	Massachuset
				60 cords bark, 360	
				6 bbls. oil, 96	
				400 lbs. tallow, 40	
				10 casks lime, 25	Rhode Islan
Boot & shoemaking	1,000	50	360	Leather, thread, and pegs, &c. 1,750	Massachuset

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and
- -	445,000 yz. cotton cloth at 6¼ cts. per yard, $28,925	Sold in Taunton, Mass. for calico printing	11 at 6s. is $3,410	10 at $1,0
- -	Leather manufactured, 3,500	Mass. & Con.	3 at 6s. 930	
ought iron, $150 glish saddlery, 50	Manufactures, 5,500	Mass. and Rhode Island	4 at 6s. 1,240	
- -	Leather manufactured, 5,000	¾ in Mass. ¼ in N. York	4 at 6s. 1,240	
- -	Manufactures 3,000	New York	4 at 5s. 1,033 33	

SAMUEL

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings and fixtures occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal.	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places or in what
Tanning -	$3,500	$1,000	$15000	4,000 hides,	$15,000	Mas
				1,000 calf skins,	5,000	Mas
				4,000 sheep skins,	600	
				150 cords bark,	1,200	
				40 bbls. fish oil,	400	
				2,000 lbs. tallow,	200	
				100 casks lime,	200	Mai
Gunsmiths -	2,500	2,000	5,000	1,000 barrels,	3,000	Mas
				1,000 gun stocks,	250	
Shoemaking	8,000	1,500	5,000	Upper leather,	12,000	
				Calf skins,	8,000	Mas
				Sole leather,	8,000	
				Linings, bindings, &c.,	2,000	
Cutlery -	600	500	400	- - - -	-	-
Hats -	400	300	1,000	Wool $500, furs 1,500,	2,000	Mas er
Harnesses -	400	300	500	Harness leather,	400	Mas
Palm hats -	-	-	100	- - - -	-	Isla
Straw braid -	-	-	200	Rye straw,	200	Mas
Straw bonnets	-	-	-	- - - -	-	-
Wagons -	1,000	200	500	Oak and ash timber,	500	Mas
Ploughs -	500	200	2,500	Iron castings,	1,300	Cor
				Oak timber,	200	Ma
2 cabinet makers	1,500	300	300	Maple, pine and cherry,	250	Ma
				Oil, paints, and varnish,	50	
Custom shoes and boots	1,000	100	500	Leather, &c.,	3,000	Ma

Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and
- - -	Upper leather, $15,000 Calf skins, 10,000 Sole leather, 4,000 Sheep skins, 1,000	Massachusetts Do Do Do	10 at $1 3,100	4 at 5 620
1,000 English locks, $1,250 Brass for trim. 2,000	Rifles, 10,000 Muskets, 2,000	All the States	16 at 87½ c. 4,340	
None - -	Kip brogans, 30,000 Calf do 15,000 Thick do 5,000 Womens' leather shoes, 5,000 Boys' shoes & bro., 5,000	So. & W. St's Do Do Do Do	60 at $1 18,600	25 $1 5 year 5,75
- - -	Lancets $500, knives 500, 1,000 Surgeons' instru. 400	Massachusetts Do	3 at $1 930	1 at 155
Shelac, 300	2,000 hats, 4,000	N England & So. States	3 at $1 930	-
Saddlery, hardware, 100	Harnesses, &c., 1,000	Massachusetts	1 at $1 310	1 at 50
2,000 palm leaves, 60	2,000 hats, 500	South. States	- -	-
- -	Straw braid, 2,500	Massachusetts	- -	-
- - -	4,000 bonnets, 8,000	- -	- -	-
tons iron, 500	100 wagons, at $40, 4,000	N. England & So. States	8 at $1 2,480	
tons iron, 300	650 ploughs, at $7, 4,550	N. E. States	5 at $1 1,550	
ahogany, 100 rimmings, 100	Manufac'd artic., 2,000	Massachusetts	4 at $400 per year 1,200	
- - -	Boots and shoes, 7,000	Worcester county	10 at $1 3,100	

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 261.—SOUTHBOROUGH.—*Schedule of Manufactures,*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
Boots and shoes manufactured	$7,500	$1,000	$7,500	Leather, thread, pegs, &c. &c., $30,899 75	Massachusetts
Straw braid and bonnets	- -	- -	-	Straw, 560	Massachusetts
Palm leaf hats -	- -	- -	-	- - - -	- -
One clothier -	500	500	150	Fuel and oil, 100	Massachusetts
Carriage making	750	275	200	Lumber, 175 Paints and oil, 50	Massachusetts
Shoe pegs -	500	250	30	Birch and maple, 80	Massachusetts
Tanner and currier	1,000	50	1,500	Hides and skins, 1,900 Bark, lime, oil, and tallow, 250	Massachusetts

Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State What proportion in other States, and where What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women & girls employed, & wages
None - -	Boots and shoes annually manufactured, $57,450	½ N Eng. States ½ Sou & Western States	68 at 75cts. $15,300	54 at 33 cts. $5,346	34 at $2
				All this hel but 300 ds. in	
- - -	Braids and bonnets annually manufactured, 7,000	Principal cities	Equal to 60 females cons empl. yed, at $2 per week,		
Palm leaves, $50	1,600 hats, at $400	Boston -	-	-	4 at
Dye stuffs, 250	Cloth dressing and wool carding, 1,400	Custom work	2 at 1 620	-	1 at 13
English and Swedes iron, 175	Manufactures, 1,560	Massachusetts	4 at 75 cts. 930		
- - -	Pegs manufactured. 765	N. Eng. States	3 at 67 cts. 620		
- - -	Manufactured leather, 2,900	Massachusetts	2 at $1 620		

SAMUEL WAR

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
Woollen manufactory	$13,000	$10,000	$8,000	60,000lbs. wool, at 62½ cts. $37,500	Vt., N. H., Mass., & N. Y.
2 satinet do	4,900	2,300	2,000	42,865 " " at 50 21,432.50	
All connected				47,052 yds. cot. warps 2,82	
				140 bbls. soap 420	
				7,500 lbs. hard s'p, at 9c. 675	Mass.
				562 bbls. sig, at 4 374.66	
				750 lbs. glue, at 16 - 120	
				4,460 lbs. copperas, 3 133.80	Vermont
				1,150 lbs. alum, 5 57.50	
				300 teazles 300	
				850 lbs. blue vitriol, 12 102	Mass. & Ct.
				225 cords wood, a 14s. 525	
				1,100 gals sp'm oil, 85c 935	
Shoe business	5,000	320	3,000	Leath., shoe thr'd, & pegs 14,000	Mass.
Four card wire manufactories	4,700	200	2,000	62,000 lbs. wire, 19c. 11,780	Connecticut
1 do do from the bar	1,800	50	300	14,000 lbs. iron, 8c. 1,120	Do
				2,000 lbs. oil vitriol 80	Mass.
1 powder mill	1,600	75	600	Charcoal 150	Do
2 bobbin manufactories	1,500	175	-	Maple and popple wood 85	Co. of Worcester
2 shoe peg factories	650	100	200	Birch wood 600	-
2 factories to split palm leaf	300	-	100	- -	-
Palm leaf hats	-	-	-	- -	-
Hoe manufact'r	1,200	225	300	6,000 bush. coal 240	-
& scythe do. connected	700	200	300	- -	-
Tannery -	800	300	1,200	Stock bo't—all kinds 6,000	Mass. and sou. States
2 chair factories	500	100	150	Lumber 150	Mass.
1 cabinet maker	575	125	175	Pine, cherry, maple, and birch timber 200	Mass.
				Paints, oil, & varnish 50	

ge, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and
s kinks dye stuffs $2,132	25,000 yds. br'd cloth $62,500	Mass.	19 at 90. $5,301	
lbs. madder, c. 308	46,950 " satinet, at 60 c. 28,170	½ in Mass. ½ in south. States	7 at 6s 2,170	
lls. olive oil 700				
. Bengal indigo at 10s. 6d. 1,050				
- -	Boots and shoes 23,650	¼ in N. E. Sta's ¾ in so. States	32 at 4s. 6d. 7,440	
-	60,000 lbs. card wire, at 28 c. 16,200	Mass.	13 at 4s. 6d. 3,022 50	
-	13.000 lbs. do., 25 3,250	Do	3 (6ms) at 1.00 465	
e & sulphur 2 000	1,200 casks, $3 1,200	N. Eng. States	2 at 90c 558	
-	196,000 bobbins, $7 1,372	Mass.	3 at 100 930	
-	Am't of pegs sold 4,000	Mass.	5 at 100 1,550	
-	Am't of leaf split 2,500	Mass.	3 at 100 930	
eaves 800	20,000 hats 5,000	South. States	-	
d steel 1,050 -	300doz. hoes, 5.00 1,500 200 " scythes, 8.00 1,600	{ New Eng'd States	3 at 100 930	
-	Leather sold 8,000	Mass.	4 at 75c. 930	
-	Chairs manufact'd 800	½ Mass. ½ Ct.	2 at 75c. 465	
gany 50 nings 75	Articles manufact'd yearly 900	County of Worcester	1 at 6s. 310	

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
Boots and shoes -	$900	$75	$1[illegible]	Leather, shoe thread, and pegs	$95[illegible]	Massachu.
				Wood, oil, &c.	40	
Cyrus Holbrook, tanner and currier.	1,500	50	1,00[illegible]	500 slaughter hides	1,2[illegible]	Massachu.
				300 calf skins	300	
				Bark, lime, oil, tallow	375	
Boots and shoes, by Cyrus Holbrook.	200	25	7[illegible]	Leather, shoe thread, and pegs	40[illegible]	At home
Albert Tufts, wheelwright.	250	50	50	Oak and ash timber	200	At home
				Wood and oil	10	
Vickery Baker and S. Lamson, scythe snaith manufact'rs.	1,500	475	800	Ash timber	500	Massachu.
				Wood, coal, and oil	300	
Thomas H. Blood, hat manufacturer.	2,000	150	1,000	Furs, wool, and hat trimmings 4000; fuel, &c. 100		½ Eng. ½ S.A. ½ U. S.
Three dealers in palm leaf hats.	-	-	-	- - -		-
Fifteen chair manufacturers.	10,000	750	3,70[illegible]	Maple & birch timber	10,750	Massachu.
				Oil and fuel	150	
				Paints and oil	500	

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.		The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.		What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 yrs. of age, and rate
-	-	Boots and shoes	$2,700	Massachusetts	5 at .75 1,162 50	
-	[illegible]	600 sides leather 300 calf skins	2,100 600	Massachusetts	3 at .75 697 50	
-	-	Boots and shoes	1,200	Custom work	2 at .75 465	1 at $1.
-	-	Wagons, wheels, &c.	1,000	Worcester co.	3 at .75 697 50	
wedes iron	250	Scythe snaiths manufactur'd annually	4,000	N. E. States	8 at .8[illegible] 1,984	
ye stuffs	200	Hats annually manufactured	8,000	All the States	6 at 1.00 1,860	
alm leaves	800	10,500 hats 10,000 do	2,625 5,000	Principally in Boston	-	
-	-	Chairs manufactured annually	26,250	N. E. States	47 at .75 10,927 50	

SAMUEL

***Materials** used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.*

	The different kinds, & quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, & where.	Average No. of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves	Average No. of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of
dish iron $250 h do. 585 tints 63 r screws 7 des 3,090 do. 525 do. 60	190 1 horse wagons 5,605 Sole, upper, and harness leather 12,400 Calf skins 920 Sheep do. 200	½ in Vt., ⅛ in Me., ⅛ in southern States, ¼ in Mas. Massachusetts do do do	9 at 85c. $2,371½ 8 at $1 2,480	1 at
steel, half n steel, 5 1,200 gal indigo 1,000 ampeachy 210 astic 28 dwood 80 mwood 88 lder 100 ive oil 700	400 dozen goose neck hoes 2,400 100 do commn do. 400 28,000 yds. cassimere at 95c. 26,600 23,000 yds. satinet, at 55c. 12,650	N. Eng'nd States All in Boston	6 at 75c. 1,395 17 at 85c. 4,541 50	
ate 3,000 250 250 50 75 fish thread 58	Tin ware and stove funnel 9,000 Cabinet furniture 1,000 7,600 tubs and pails 1,500 2,100 pairs thick boots 4 200 700 do thin do. 2,100 2,000 do. thick shoes 2,000 200 do thin do. 250 do. do w'm's do 160 100 boys thick do. 80	N. England States At home Mass., R. I., Con., one-third each. Massachusetts, New York, and Maine	13 at $1 4,030 2 at 75c. 465 4 at 80c. 992 1 at $1 & 10 at 85c. 28,830	1 at

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 264.—

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the U. States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
Ten chairmakers	$5,000	$300	$2,000	Wood materials	$3,510	Templeton
				3¼ tons flags	90	Vermont
				Brads and Paints	35	Boston
Soap boxes	750	15	75	50 m. boards	275	Massachusetts
				300 lbs. nails	21	do
				50 lbs. large do.	5	do
Dry measures	600	10	150	Wood, and materials, and nails	520	-
Wire sieves	750	20	350	7,200 sieve rims	250	Templeton & neighborhood
Womens's shoes	600	15	300	175 morocco skins	146	Massachusetts
				1575 lbs. soal leather	360	do
2 dealers in palm leaf hats	-	-	-	-		-

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 265.—UPTON.—*Schedule of Manufactures, Build-*

Manufacture of woollen yarn	$1,300	$1,500	$60	,000 lbs. wool, at 55c	$2,750	Massachusetts
				200 galls. oil	180	
				Fuel. &c &c.	100	
Shoes	15,000	1,000	5,000	Leather, shoe thread and pegs	52,200	N Y., Penn., R. Island, & Mass.
Straw goods	-	-	3,000	Straw	4,800	Massachusetts
Curriers	600	250	1 50	1,900 sides leather	4,750	N. Y., Penn.,
				350 calf skins	672	& Mass.
				300 galls oil	150	do
				700 lbs. tallow	70	do
Window sashes	3,000	800	200	40 m. ft. pine boards	1,200	Maine
White and blacksmith	300	250	100	Coal	50	Massachusetts

TEMPLETON—*Continued.*

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and
Wood screws 10	25,000 common chairs $7,500	-	13 at 90c. $3,527	
	1,800 fancy do. 1,040	Boston		
-	10,000 soap boxes 900	Boston, for the W. I. market	1 at $1 310	
-	25 tons measures 1,875	Boston & Provi'e	3 at $1 930	
English wire 576	600 dozen sieves 1,800	Boston	3 at 75c.	
230 yds. prunella 230	1,400 p. pru. sh. 1,120	Massachusetts	702 50	
			3 at 80c.	
40 lbs. shoe thread 24	700 do. morrocco do. 700	do	744	
56,000 palm leaves 1,680	56,000 hats 14,000	All the States in the Union	Equal to 123 fer ly employed,	

SAMUE

inga, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

5,000 of foreign wool $2,250	Yarn for hosiery $8,450	Massachusetts	4 at 92c. $1140 80	4 at
-	87,000 pairs shoes and brogans at 90c 78,300	N. Y., Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charlestown, S. C., Savannah, &c. &c.	90 25 cents	per
-	Straw braid and bonnets 48,000	Principal cities in the Union	2 at $1 620	
-	1,900 sides leather 6,650	Massachusetts	3 at $1 930	
	350 calf skins 787 50	do		
-	75,000 sash lights, at 5c. 3,750	Mass. and R. I.	4 at $1 1,240	
4 tons iron 400	Straw machines and	Massachusetts	3 at 90c.	
Steel 50	cutlery 700		837	
	Country work 800			

SAMUI

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 266.—UXBRIDGE.—*Schedule of Manufactur*

...tors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery & apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally pro-
...ge wool-manufac-g compa- 1825.	$25,000	$12,000	30,000	90,000 lbs. wool $45,000 100,000 lbs. warp 6,250 9,000 lbs. potash 540 2,000 galls. oil 1,800 100 lbs. hops 12 75 bushels bran 17 2,000 lbs. bar soap 130 600 lbs. grease 360 1,000 lbs. alum 80 3,000 lbs. copperas 105 400 cords wood 1,000 35 tons coal 280 Leather, pic'rs, shut.&c. 200	N. E. Sta New Yo Mass N. E. Stat do do do do do do do do do
Joseph Day, satinet manufactory, 1812	10,000	5,000	10,000	45,000 lbs. wool 22,500 50,000 yds. warp 3,000 1,000 gals. oil 800 Leather, shut pic'rs,&c. 100 120 cords wood 300 Soap, alum & copperas 300	N. E. St New Y Massach do do do
Taft & Cook, satinet manufactory, 1831	5,000	5,000	10,000	50,000 lb wool at 40c 20,000 65,000 yds. warp at 6c 3,900 100 gals. oil at 80c 800 Leather, pickers, &c. 100 100 cords wood 250	N. E. S N. Y Mass.
Luke Taft, satinet manufactory, 1826	8,000	6,000	9,000	50,000 lb wool at 40c 20,000 65,000 yrds warp 3,900 1,000 galls. oil 800 100 cords wood 250 Leather,pick. bob'ns &c. 100	N. E. N. Mass
John Capron & Sons, satinet manufactory, 1822	20,000	10,000	12,000	Soap, potash, cop's, &c. 400 50,000 lb wool at 40c 20,000 65,000 yds warp at 6c 3,900 1,200 galls. oil 960 500 cords wood 1,250 Leath. pic's, shut'ls, &c. 100 6 tons potash 720 250 lbs. hops 30 170 bushels bran 39 8,000 lbs. grease 480 1,000 lbs. alum 8 2,000 lbs. copperas 7 19,500 lb sea isl. cot'n 4,2 4 bbls. starch 50 gallons oil	N. I N N.
Jona. F. and E. Southwick, leather manutory	2,200	100	4,000	Leather, bob's, brus. &c 700 slaughter hides 3 1,000 calf skins 1 1,000 sheep do 75 cords bark at $6 25 casks lime Alum, oil, tallow, &c.	

Kind, &c. of foreign materials.		The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate
[illegible]	$1,050	100,000 yards satinet $74,000	Boston, N.York and Philad.	21 at 96c $6,310	3 at $36
[illegible]der	375				
[illegible]od	280				
	140				
[illegible]od	60				
[illegible]wood	300				
[illegible]ragua	40				
[illegible]vitriol	130				
[illegible]	1,000	50,000 yards satinet 35,000	New York and Philadelphia	8 at 90c 3,238	5 at
[illegible]	1,800	65,000 yards satinet at 60 cents 39,000	New York and Philadelphia	7 at 90c 1,953	3 at 35
[illegible]	1,800	65,000 yards satinet 39,000	New York and Philadelphia	12 at 90c 3,348	2 at 13
indigo	2,310	65,000 yards satinet	New York and	17 at 90c	5 at
madder	575	at 55 cents 35,750	Philadelphia	4,743	
wood	224	156,500 yards satinet	At home		
tic	58	warps 9,390			
aragua	102				
ue vitriol	39				
		Note.—The goods manufactured at the factories owned by Luke Taft and Taft & Cook, are colored and finished by Jno. Capron & Sons, which will account for the increased expenditures of the latter.			
tta hides	875	1,400 sides slaughtered leather 5,600	Massachusetts, R. Island, and Connecticut, for manufacturers.	4 at $1 1,240	2 at
calf skins	40	1,400 Calcutta do 1,750			
		1,000 calf skins 2,250			
		1,000 sheep skins 250			
		100 Russia calf 75			

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 267.—UXBRIDGE.—*Schedule of Manufactures,*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and
Crown and Eagle Mills; cotton, 1825 and 1829; Robt. Rogeson.	$100,000	$100,000	50,000	240,000 lbs. sea island cotton, at 22c. $52,800 10,600 lbs. starch 636 2,000 galls. oil 1,800 200 cords wood 500 200 tons coal 1,500 Other materials 1,500	S. Car Geor Philade Massacl Pennsyl Massacl
John White, shuttle manufacturer.	3,000	1,000	1,000	Materials used in manufacture 3,000	D
Moses Chapin & Co., boot & shoe manufacturers.	2,000	150	1,000	Leather, shoe-thread, and pegs 8,500	Do
Three cabinet manufacturer.	4,000	1,000	1,000	Pine, maple, cherry and birch lumber 750 Paints, oil and varnish 150	Do

Doc. 3.—No. 268.—WARD.—*Schedule of Manufactures, Build*

Samuel Warren, tanner.	2,500	50	2,000	150 slaughter hides 600 100 calf skins 110 50 cords bark 300 10 casks lime 30 Oil and tallow 100	Massachu
Anson Bartlett, scythe maker.	3,000	200	750	10,000 bush. coal 600	County Worcest
Lyman Gale, plough maker.	1,400	150	600	4,800 lbs. plough share moulds 324 Iron castings 150 Timber 150 Coal 66 American steel 60	Massachu
Zebulon Carey, shoe manufact'r.	2,000	100	500	Leather, shoe-thread and pegs 6,000	

erials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
-	812,000 yds. fine sheetings, at 15c. $121,800	Boston and New York.	30 at 90c. $7,370	10 at 40c. $1,240	220 at $3 per wk., $34,320
-	Shuttles annually manufactured 7,200	Massachusetts & R. Island.	8 at 1 25 3,100	1 at 50c. 155	
-	Boots & shoes 13,000	A part custom and a part sale work, N. York.	8 at 1 2,480	4 at 50c. 620	2 at 40c. 248
250 150	Manufactured articles 4,000	Massachusetts & R. Island.	6 at 1 1,860	1 at 50c. 155	

SAMUEL WARD.

erials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

n hides, 2,400	1,700 sides leather, 5,525 100 calf skins 200	Massachusetts	4 at $1 1,240		
sia iron, 1,260 Ger- l 560	700 doz. scythes, 6,300	¾ in New York, Philad. & Balt. ¼ in Mass. and Maine.	8 hands 10 mos. in year, at 7s. 6d. 3,250		
Swedes' 100	400 ploughs, at $7½ 3,000 50 cast iron do. at $8 400	Boston.	5 at $1 1,550		
- -	10,000 prs. shoes and brogans 9,000	New York and Philadelphia.	10 men, at 25c. pr. pair, 2,500		

SAMUEL WARD.

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 269.—WESTBOROUGH.—*Schedule of Manufactures.*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the U. States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what states, such materials and products are principally produced.
Straw bonnets	-	$500	$2,000	Rye straw, $1,600	Mass.
Shoes made in 4 shops	$10,000	730	5,000	Sole & upper leather, 35,910 Shoe thread and pegs, 1,140	Mass., N. Y, and Pa.
Boots and shoes in other shops	4,000	110	500	Leather. &c., 3,000	Massachusetts
Joshua N. Mellen, blacksmith	2,000	300	500	600 dozen scythe sticks, 600 8,000 bushels charcoal, 640 1,000 lbs. steel, 100 Oil and pitch, 50	Vermont Massachusetts Do Do
Lawson Harrington, blacksmith	1,600	200	250	4,000 bushels charcoal, 320 500 lbs. steel, 50	Massachusetts
Wm. Burton, plough-maker	500	100	100	10,800 lbs. iron, at 4½ cts., 486 600 lbs. steel, at 6 cts., 36 Plough woods, 525 1,000 bushels charcoal, 80	Massachusetts Do Do Do
Sleighs -	2,000	100	100	Lumber for 150 sleighs, 300 Iron and paints, 600	Massachusetts Do
Abijah Stone, cabinetmaker	2,000	200	250	Maple, pine, and cherry stuff, 450 Paints, oil, and varnish, 75	Massachusetts Do
Stone & Fay, tanners	1,000	25	1,600	Calf skins and slaughter hides, lime and bark, 1,000	Massachusetts
Martin Bullard, harness maker	2,000	200	500	Leather, &c., 500	Massachusetts

, *Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.*

each kind of foreign ma-terials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, & where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, & rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average num. of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
-	18,000 straw bonnets, $22,500	Principal cities in the Union	-	-	200 at $100 per year $20,000
-	57,000 pair calf and kip brogans, and shoes, at $1, 57,000	Principal cities in the Union	50 men & 23 boys, at 25c. per pair 14,250		40 in stc'ng & binding, at 5c. p. pr. 2,850
-	Boots and shoes, $8,000	Custom work	11 at $1 3,410	3 at 50 c. 465	5 at 1$ per year 500
iron, $728 st steel, 600	600 doz. scythe snaiths, $2,400	Principal cities in the Union.	4 at 1$ 1,240	1 at 50 c. 155	
	100 doz. nar. axes, 1,300				
	1 doz. broad axes, 24				
	3 doz. adzes, 81				
	Carpenters' tools, 150				
	65 sleighs ironed, 455	Massachusetts			
	Awl blades, 100	Do			
	Custom work, 600	Do			
iron, 364 st steel, 300	Hoes and axes, 2,000	Massachusetts	2 at $1 620		
-	300 ploughs, at $7, $2,100	Boston	2 at $1 620		
-	150 sleighs, at $20, 3,000	Massachusetts and R. Island	5 at $1 1,550		
100 100	Manufactured articles, 1,800	Massachusetts	2 at $1 620		
- -	Stock manufactured, 1,650	Massachusetts	1 at $1 320		
hardware, 100	60 harnesses, at $20 1,200	Massachusetts	2 at $1 620		
	Repairing, &c., 300				

SAMUEL WARD.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
nglish files, screws, rass and iron wire $125	390,000 yds sheetings $39,000	Sold in Boston, ¼ of which go to S. American market	2 at $500 per year, 1,000, 20 at 1.08 p. day, amt. to 6,696	10 at 1.75 pr. week, $910	45 at 2.50 pr. week, $5,850
- -	400,000 yds sheetings, at 9½ c. 38,000 400,000 3 qr. goods for printing, at 8 c. 32,000	Disposed of in all the princp'l cities in the Union	2 at 600 per year, 1,200, 23 at 1.00 7,130	-	90 at 2.50 pr week, 11,700
- -	20,800 lbs candle wicking 5,200 10,400 lbs cotton warps 2,912	Sold in Boston	1 at 500 per year, 1 at 75 c. per day, 232 50	-	4 at 2.17 pr. week, 451.36
- -	168,480 yds shirtings, at 7½ c. 12,636	do	1 at 500 per year, 4 at 87½ 1,085	2 at 1.75 pr. week, 172	14 at 2.50 pr. week, 1,720
000 lbs English & wedes iron, at 5 c. 2,500 t steel 200 glish files 250 Do screws 150	4 whipping machines 200 4 pickers 300 4 pickers & lappers 600 40 card'g mach's 4,000 6 drawing do 570 4 speeders 1,200 4 warpers 200 4 spoolers 240 4 dressers 1,400 2,000 warp and filling spindles 11,000 60 looms 3,600	Disposed of principally in Massachusetts	1 at 600 per year, 22 at 1.04 per day, amount'g 7,092 80		
- -	300 slaughter hides 2,400 300 calf skins 600 140 dry hides 280	Massachusetts do do	2 at 1., amount'g to 620		
,000 palm leaves 420	13,000 hats 3,510 150,000 yds straw braid 3,000	do do	Eq. to 30	fs. at 2. p. 30 at 30c.	w. 3,120 2,790
glish, brass, & iron ire 20 5	Manufactured articles 1,650	do	4 at 1., amt'g to 1,240	-	1 at 2 p. wk. $104
- -	Boots & shoes 2,000	Custom work	4 at 80 c. 992		

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural & other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States such materials and products are principally produced.
Western Cotton Manuf. Company; D. Tucker, Agent	$3,000	$4,000	$500	47,000 lbs. cotton, at 11 cents $5,170 280 galls. sperm oil, 252 Bob'ns, shuttles, belt, leather, &c. &c. 150 50 cords wood 112 50	Georgia Massachusetts do do
Edm. Mayo, shoe manufacturer	10,000	500	2,000	Leather, shoe thread, and pegs 24,000	Massachusetts
William T. Taft, scythe maker	3,500	500	750	10,000 bush. charcoal, 400	Massachusetts
Ellis & Powers, clothiers and manufacturers	1,400	600	250	2,500 tons wool, at 52 cents 1,300 100 galls. sperm oil, 95 Wood 50	Massachusetts
Ferry & Bishop, palm leaf hats	-	-	-	- -	- -
James S. Davis, hatter	1,600	50	125	Furs and trimmings 250 Copperas 5 Wood 30	- -

Buildings, &c. Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 y'rs old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 y'rs of age, and rate
- - -	280,000 yds. shirtings, at 6¼ cents $17,910	Boston	Agent, $600 per year; 6 at $1.00 1,860	3 at
- - -	40,000 prs. thick shoes and brogans, at 90 cents 36,000	New York	40 men, 10 b males e pr. pair	mpl for n
12 tons Russia iron, $1,320 12 bundles German steel, 500	550 dozen scythes 4,537 50	⅔ in N.York, & ⅓ in Mass.	6 men, in the $1,560	emp year
Dye stuffs, 250	Cloth dressing & wool carding, per year 1,000 3,200 yds. cassimere 2,024	Massachusetts do	3 at 75c. 697 50	
Palm leaves, 600	6,000 hats 1,500 6,000 hats 3,000	New York do	Equal to ly emp $3,720	40 f loye
Saxony and Spanish wool, 50 Verdigris and log-wood, 25	Mens' and boys' hats 800	Co'ty of Worcester	1 at $300 per year	

SAMUE

DOCUMENT 3.—No. 272.—WESTMINSTER.—*Schedule of Manufactures,*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
Barnaby and Upton, satinet manufacturers	$4,000	$1,500	1,000	0,000 lbs. cotton $2,000 20,000 lbs. wool, 10,000 4,368 lbs soap, 312 Fuel, coal, & oil, 400 Freight, 300	South'n States United States Massachusetts
Four chair manufacturers	3,000	1,000	3,500	Maple, brirch, pine lumber, 7,000	Do
Set ware manufactures	2,000	1,000	1,000	Pine, oak, and ash timber, 1,000	Do
Cooper ware	200	150	200	Oak, chesnut, and walnut, 200	Do
Soap and candle boxes, sashes, &c. by Asa Brooks	1,000	200	500	Pine lumber, 500	Do
Edward Kendall, & J. & N. Cutting, cabinet-makers	1,500	125	200	Maple, cherry, and pine lumber, 175 Fuel, oil, 25	
Reuben Fennor, and Abrm. Cutting, boot and shoemakers.	1,000	50	100	Leather, thread, & pegs, 800 Fuel and oil, 25	Do
M. S. & J. Forbush, tanners and curriers	3,000	50	3,000	Hides and skins, 3,000 Bark, lime, bil, and tallow, 600	Do
Straw braid and bonnets	-	-	-	Straw, 600	Do
Gilman Thruston, hat manufacturer	1,000	100	100	Wool and furs, 300	Do
Alvin Upham, harness and trunk maker	1,600	50	150	Leather, thread, &c. 800 Fuel, oil, &c. 25	Do

dange, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wage

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and
wood, camwood, ssas, indigo, &c. $200 gls. olive oil, 375	Satinet, 24,000 yds. $16,000	Boston	4 at $1 $1,240	
- -	30,600 chairs, worth $15,000	Principally in Massachusetts	20 at 1.00 6,200	
- -	Pails, tubs, &c. 6,600	In this State	15 at 1.00 4,650	
- -	Barrels, 1,200	Do	4 at 0.75. 930	
- -	Sashes, soap and candle boxes, 8,000	Boston & vicinity	4 at 1.00 1,240	
ogany and trimgs, 100	Articles manufactured, 1,500	County of Worcester	5 at 0.75 1,167 50	
- -	Articles manufactured, 2,000	Custom work	4 at 0.75 930	
- -	Leather tanned and curried, 6,000	Worcester co.	6 at 1 00 1,395	
- -	Straw bonnets, &c. 20,000	- -	- -	
mmings, and dye iffs, 100	Hats, annually, 800	Worcester co.	1 at 1.00 310	
glish saddlery, 100	Amount of manufacture, 1,500	Do	2 at 1.00 620	

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per ann., which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productionsconsumed per annum.		At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally
Amasa Whitney, woollen manufact'r.	$6,000	$6,000	$9,000	32,000 lbs wool	$16,000	U. States
				Dye stuffs	250	Massachs
				Sperm. oil	150	
				Soap, teazles, glue, &c.	350	
				Boards, nails, tacks, twine, brushes, &c.	300	
				Freight, &c.	200	
Spring Manufacturing Company.	30,000	16,000	2,000	80,000 lbs cotton, at .10½	8,400	So. States Massachs
				250 galls oil	200	
				10 bbls flour	50	
				10 bbls starch	70	
				50 cords wood	100	
				Other materials	500	
				Freight	800	
E. & W. Murdock, bobbin manufacturers.	1,300	1,300	600	Wood, glue, sand paper	1,000	Massachs
				Fuel, oil, &c.	100	
				Transportation	200	
Isaac Morse, tanner and currier.	2,500	100	4,000	Hides and skins	4,000	Massachs
				Bark, lime, oil, tallow	500	
William Pollard, boot and shoe maker.	600	50	75	Leather, thread, pegs	500	Massachs
				Fuel, oil, &c.	15	

ings, &c., *Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.*

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportions in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and
stuffs $900 : oil 300	30,000 yards cassimere $30,000	Boston	12 at 1.00 $3720	7 a $91
- -	320,000 yds shirtings, at 8 cents 25,600	Boston	16 at .75 3,720	
- -	Bobbins 5,000	Cotton and woollen factories in the vicinity.	9 at 1.00 2,790	
- -	Leather, tanned and curried 7,500	In the county of Worcester.	4 at 1.00 1,240	
- -	Boots and shoes manufactured 1,500	Vicinity	3 at .75 675 50	

SAMUE

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the busn's.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
Elijah Burbank paper manufa'r	$30,000	$300	$500	Domestic rags	$7,000	Mass.
S. Burt & Co. brewery	10,000	Casks, &c. 1,000 5 horses 500	1,500	4,000 hops, at 12½ c.	500	Mass.
				4,000 bu. barley, at 80	3,200	
				300 bush. charcoal, 8 c.	24	
				W or. anthracite coal	65	
				Other domestic materials	50	
Jno. P. Ketchell & Co., hat manufactory	3,800	100	3,000	Furs (all kinds)	6,600	Mostly Am.
Osgood Bradley, carriage & harness manufac'y	2,750	500	2,500	Lumber	775	Principally Mass.
				Harness, russet, and patent leather	700	
				400 yds. br'd cloth & cass.	1,200	
				Paints, oil, and varnish	850	
				Morocco skins	50	
				Coach laces	500	
				Harness and coach trimmings, plated	600	
				100 yds. painted carpet'g	100	
				Coach springs and steps	400	From Phila.
				Shoe thread and twine	100	Massachus't
				Curled hair	300	
				Tow cloth	50	
Charles Child, wooden ware manufactory	500	100	300	Pine lumber	425	Massachus't
T. & J. Sutton, lead pipe manufactory	4,000	500 1 horse 100	1,000	30 tons lead, at $110	3,300	Missouri
				1,000 iron castings	50	Massachus't
				Rosin, oil, and wood	250	
3 shoe stores	3,500	90	250	Leather & shoe thread	2,500	Massachus't

'c., *Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.*

materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they board'g themselves.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, & rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
;horn $3,500	Writing, printing, & wrapping paper $20,000	½ in Mass. and R. I., remainder in N. Y. city	8 at $1 per day, am'ting to $2,504	1 at 50cts per day, am'tg to $156 50	9 at $200 per week, am'ting to $936 per annum
-	1,000 bbls. double ale, at 7 dols. 7,000	N. Eng. States	4 at 75 cts. per day, 6 ms. in the year, am'ting to 540 1 at 600 per year		
l 312 'r.) 1,000 in 100	Men's & boy's hats manufactured annually, amounting to 15,000	Northern and middle States	8 at 1 25 per day, am'ting to 3,130	-	4 at 50 cts. per day, am'ting to 626
illion 150 es iron 1,000 els 87.50 sheet'g 100 rs 300	12 stage coaches, at 450 dols. 5,400 5 chaises, at 250 1,250 4 gigs, at 175 700 5 carrioles, 300 1,500 10 chaise & wagon harnesses, at $35 350 6 sets stage harn's 390 Repairs on coaches, chaises, gigs, wagons, and harness, yearly 7,500 12 stage sleighs 2,100 15 cutters 525	N. Eng. States Do Do	15 men at 1 00 p.day am'ting to 4,695		
iron 1 75	Tubs, pails, and buckets 2,500	Mass. & R. I.	4 at 92 cts per day, am'ting to 1,151 84		
glish 250 ndia 180 wedes 50	30 tons lead manufactured 4,800 1,000lbs.copp'r do 750 1,000 " block tin 300	Mass. & R. I.	6 at 1 00 per day, am'ting to 1,878		
- 72	Ladies and gentlemen's boot and shoes 6,000 Repairing 1,000	Custom-work entirely	14 at 84 c. per day, am'ting to 3,680 88		

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural & other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what
2 cabinet furniture shops, connected	$2,500	$300	$500	Lumber various kinds	$800	Mass.
Wm. Leggate, saddle, harness & trunk maker	700	50	300	Leather and plated ware	800	Massac
Palm hats	-	40	400	-	-	West In S. Am
Straw braid	-	12	300	Value of straw	750	Massachu
Caleb Newcomb & Co., & Rice & Miller, tin plate, sheet iron, and copper workers	1,800	500	900	800 lbs. copper, at 25c. Charcoal Sperm. oil Solder	200 50 60 125	
Oliver Witherby plough & wagon maker	3,000	200	500	Timber, oak, & ash 6,000 lbs. castings, at 5¼ 1,600 plough share m'lds Other materials	525 315 112 100	Massachu
Merrick & Dowley, leather dealers & curriers	1,000	500	2,000	Leather in the tan Oil, tallow, & lampblack	12,000 250	Massachu's

2.—*Continued.*

	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age and rate
$300 nit. 400	Manufact'd articles 4,000	Massachusetts	5 at 1 00 per day, am'ting to 1,565	3 at p'r am'
lw'e, 400	Saddles, harness, and trunks 2,700	Massachusetts	3 at 250 per year, am'ting to 750	
ves, 210	7,000 palm leaf hats 1,750	South. States	-	
-	Straw braid 10,000	Where it is m bonnets, and cipal cities	anufactured sent to all in the Uni	d the on.
at 1,650 sh 2,100 g- 312.50 heet 440	17 tons sheet iron manufact'd into stoves, stove furniture, &sto.pipe 4,700 Tin cylinders for cotton and woollen machinery 750 Copper&tin ware 3,500	Massachusetts	1 at 1 50 per day, am'ting to 465 4 at 6s. 9d. p.day, do. 1,395	1 at per
steel 27 des 55.50	100 cast iron ploughs 800 100 colter do 800 25 light wagons 625 6 heavy do 240 12 carts 300 18 prs. cart wheels 216 Wheelbarrows, scrapers, &c. 125 Other work 350	Mass. & Me.	4 men at 6s. 9d per day, am'ting to 1,395	
-	Leather curried 14,000	Massachusetts	4 at 300 p. y'r, do. 1,200	

SAMUEL

&c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
fustic, camider, olive rtile soap $15,000	20,000 yds. broadcloth, averaging $2 25 per yd. $45,000	Sales principally in the cities of N. York & Philadelp'ia	18 avera'g $1 8 p. day the y'r r'd, am'nti'g to $6,847 29	3 at 42 c. per day the year round, amounting to $394 38	13 at 50 c p'r day the year round amounting to $2,034 50
on, at 5 cts. 500 rman steel 40	50 shearing machines at $75 4,200 29 leather splitting machines at $100 2,900 13 bsh'g do at $80 1,040 13 nap'g do at $40 520 7 grind'g do at $50 350 Sundry work repairing machinery 1,000	Principally in the northern States	14 at $1 17 per day amount'g to 4,813 94		
-	Cas'gs fr mach'ry 4,000	Sold in Mass.	4 at $1 50 amounting to 1,878		
-	8,400 lbs. shoe thread at 45 cts. 3,780 8,400 lbs. twine at 15 cents 1,260	Cities of New York, Phila'ia and Boston	2 at $1 33 amounting to 832 58	3 at 46 amounting to 431 94	8 at 46 cts. amounting to 1,151 94
t screws 1,650	100 broad looms 10,000 100 satinet looms 8,000	Mostly in the N. E. States, a few in N. Y	18 at $1 17 amounting to 6,591 78		
wedes iron averaging 5 350	50 shearing machines at $75 3,750 6 grind'g machines at $50 300 10 napping machines at $45 450 19 brushing machines at $65 1,235 Sundry work in repairing machinery 600	New England States	5 at $1 08 amounting to 1,690 20		
. Swedes l, averaging lb. 1,200	30 spinning jacks at $250 7,500 20 napping machines at $50 1,000 3 br'd do at $400 1,200 Sundry work in repairing machinery 1,000	North'n States	10 at $1 17 amounting to 3,662 10		
-	300,000 yds. shirtings, worth, the last year, 8 cts. per yard 24,000	Prov. R. I., & south	3 at $2 amount'g to 1,878, 20 at 75 cts. amount'g to 4,695	5 at 20 c. amount'g to 313	31 at 42 c. amounting to 4,075 26

TABLE—*Continued.*

quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and
e stuffs $1,500	37,500 yds. satinet at 62½ cents 23,437 50	Boston, Mass. Prov. R I., & the south	7 at $1 amount'g to $2,191	-	amoun to $78
1,700	45,000 yds. satinet at 62½ cents 27,128	All's'ld in Boston	9 at $1, amount'g to 2,817	-	6 at ct amount
eel 1,000	Dye wood cutters 300 Grinding engines 1,500 Satinet machines 4,000 Br'd cloth shearing machines 6,000	North'n States	10 at $1 20, am'nting to 3,756	2 apprentices at 50 cts. 313	
steel 4,000	50 spinning machines, 57 carding machines, 12 pickers, and 85 condensers, amounting in the whole to 48,000	Northern and middle States	30 at $1 amount'g to 9,390		
steel $200 350	Pen and pocket knives and razors 7,000	New England States	20 at 4s.6d. amounting to 4,695		
steel 800	10 broad napping machines at $415 4,150 16,000 lbs. card wire at 25 cents 4,000 34,000 lbs. coarse wire at 14 cents 4,760	New England States	14 at $1 17 amounting to 5,126 94		

SAMUEL WARD.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what
Cotton, 1813 and 1822, Union mills, Samuel Slater	$55,000 water	$40,000 8 horses 1,000	$9,225	Cotton 225,000 lbs. $27,500 Starch, oil, leather, card pickers, shuttles, glue, reeds, brushes, wood, &c. 3,420	Sou ot No N.
Cotton, 1824 and 1827, Phenix Thread Comp., Samuel Slater & Sons, copartners	34,000 water	13,000 4 horses 400	4,600	Cotton 78,000 lbs. 15,200 Other articles. 957 Bleaching and coloring thread 2,750	Sam
Bleaching & dying, 1830, John Dixon	2,000	500	-	Copperas, lime, vitriol, potashes, wood, &c. 460	Nort
Woollen, 1822, 1826, and 1828, Samuel Slater & Sons, copartners	56,000 water	45,000	57,500	Wool 66,000 lbs. 38,650 White soap 314 Sperm oil 822 Glue 455 Potashes 125 Copperas 146 Leather, teazles, sig, lime, bran, paper, boxes, twine, wood, coal, brooms, brushes, 2,765 Satinet warps 2,130	North mid
Cotton, Zera Preston	5,000	5,000	600	60,000lb cotton at .10½ 6,300 Starch 200 Oil, coal, wood, leather, brushes, brooms, &c. 750	Geo Phil Mas

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS FROM 13 TO 39,

No. 13. Wear and tear 5 to 6 per cent., depends in what manner the repairs are k what improvements are adopted. Depreciation three per cent. Expense of w cluded in answer to No. 10. Interest of capital depends how long the goods rem and on what credit. Salaries included in No. 10. Loss by bad debts 2½ per c mission 2½ to 4 per cent. on package and piece sales. Transportation and storage h Expenses and losses per cent. depends upon the amount of gross sales realized.

No. 14. This I have not examined into.

No. 15. From 11 to 12 hours, 300 days per annum.

No. 16. About one dollar, and from ten to twelve dollars per month.

No. 17. The decrease owing to an over stock of goods in market, and export

No. 20. Probably an increase generally; unable to state how much.

No. 21. At the within establishment (first named) 7-8 shirtings sold at 36 c and now same goods bring from eight to nine cents.

No 22. This may be determined by the aggregate in all the towns.

No. 23. Almost abandoned.

[redacted]

[Doc. No. 398.]

[illegible] and Manufactures, Markets, Workmen's Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion is foreign countries, and where.	Average [illegible]	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they
[illegible] sheeting 490,000 [illegible] 175 [illegible] 280,000 [illegible] 15,545 [illegible] thread 71,45[illegible] [illegible] satinet warp 18,62[illegible] [illegible] colored 13,280lb [illegible] 1,000lb [illegible] 50 yd [illegible] 55,64[illegible] [illegible] 000 [illegible] at 10 cts. 16,00[illegible]	Nearly ¼ in Boston, remainder in N. Y. Phil. Balt. Charleston, &c. Satinet warps [illegible] E. States, thread N. Y. Philadel. and Baltimore [illegible] [illegible] Philadel. [illegible] Baltimore [illegible] [illegible] in Boston	[illegible] 1,980	10 at [illegible]

SAMUEL

[illegible] ESTABLISHMENT.

[illegible] importer.

[illegible] Union.

[illegible] to South America, &c.

[illegible] no barter.

[illegible] to farming, [illegible] they had any market for their p[illegible]

[illegible] manufactured.

[illegible] strictly adhered to.

[illegible] part or all of the capital would be sunk in buildings, [illegible] whether more than that is now realized.

[illegible] were stamped, it would *check frauds in a great me*[illegible]

[illegible] increased.

JOHN SI[illegible]

ng, and operated by water power. The capital invested in ground, buildings, water , and machinery, is $42,000. The amount of domestic raw material used, is $9,184. ages of 47 persons employed are $6,823 34. 200,000 yards of cotton cloth are ma- ured, worth $20,000.

The Winnepissiogee Lake Factory Company, owned by Nathan Bachelder, esquire. actory is located at Meredith. It was established in 1831. The machinery is in a en building, and operated by water power. The capital invested in ground, buildings, power, and machinery, is $30,000. The amount of domestic raw materials consumed 97. The wages of 29 persons employed are $4,509 50. 140,000 yards of cotton are fabricated, worth $15,400.

Gilford Manufacturing and Mechanic Company. The manufactory is located at Gil- It was established in 1829. The machinery is in a wooden building, and operated by power. Capital invested in ground, buildings, water power and machinery, is $20,000. domestic raw materials consumed $9,450, and of foreign $750. The wages of ployed are $5,212 36. 102,000 yards of ticking are manufactured, of the 20.

Manufactory, belonging to the Cocheco Manufacturing Company, located at oved by John Williams, esquire. The machinery is in a wooden building, y water power. The capital invested in ground, buildings, water power is $35,000. Amount of domestic raw materials used $30,500; foreign $250. 69 persons employed are 32,104 53. 1,000,000 yards of cotton cloth are luded at $70,000.

Yarn Factory, belonging to the Avery Factory Company, located at Gilford, Melcher and Avery, was established in 1831. The machinery is in a wooden and operated by water power. The capital invested in ground, buildings, water r and machinery, is $4,500. Amount of domestic raw materials consumed $4090. wages of 11 persons employed is $1,589 21. 35,000 pounds cotton yarn are manu- worth $6,300.

Cotton Yarn Factory, belonging to I. G. Hall. It is located at Wakefield, and was in 1817. The machinery is in a wooden building, and operated by water power. invested in ground, buildings, water power, and machinery, is $4,000. Amount raw materials $4,650. The wages of 14 persons employed amount to $1,890 88. of yarn are manufactured, valued at $7,700.

Cotton Factory belonging to Thomas Laighton, located at Milton, was estab- The machinery is in a wooden building, and operated by water power. ested in ground, buildings, water power, and machinery, is $2,000. Amount w materials used $2,500. The wages of 10 persons employed amount to 5,000 pounds of cotton yarn are manufactured, worth $4,200.

Cotton Factory belonging to Nathaniel Holmes, located at Saabornton, was es- in 1828. The machinery is in a wooden building, and operated by water power. capital invested in ground, buildings, water power and machinery, is $12,000. Amount omestic raw materials consumed is $3,602; foreign $30. The wages of 14 persons em- amount to $2,173 89. 30,000 pounds of yarn of the value of $7,200 are manufac-

here are also one manufacturing establishment of cotton cloths and calico printing, and cotton cloths and woollen cloths, in the county of Strafford.

The Cocheco Manufacturing Company. The manufactories belonging to this com- located at Dover, and were begun in 1822, when the manufacture of cotton cloths Calico printing commenced in 1827. The machinery is in buildings built of and operated by water and steam power. The capital invested in ground, build- steam power, and machinery, and cash capital, as estimated by James F. nt of this company, in his return, which accompanies this report, is $1,500,000. domestic raw materials consumed $197,617; of foreign $36,523. The wages employed amount to $198,072 79. 3,000,000 yards of calico are manufac- $435,000, and 1,500,000 yards of cotton cloth are fabricated, of the value

The Great Falls Manufacturing Company. The manufactories are located at Somers- h. The establishment was begun in 1824, for the manufacture of cotton and woollen and carpeting. The machinery is in brick buildings, excepting one of wood, and ted by water power. The capital invested in ground, buildings, water power and ma- y, is $1,000,000. The amount of domestic raw materials is $294,635; of foreign 330. The wages of 1,382 persons employed, amount to $244,664 63. Cotton cloths anufactured of the value of $450,000; broadcloths of the value of $320,000, and car- of the value of $30,000.

NAMES OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.	Amount of capital invested in ground, buildings, wat'r power and machinery.	Amount of domestic raw materials.	Amount of foreign raw materials.	Value of articles annually manufactured.	No. of males over 16 yrs. old employed, rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	No. of boys under 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	No. of females employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Amount of wages paid by each establishment, in dollars and cents.
Newmarket Manufacturing Company	$600,000	124,088	-	2,554,961 yards cotton cloths, at 10 cents per yard, $255,496	$ c. m. 59 a 1 04	c. -	c. m. 613 at 45 7	106,206 81
Exeter Cotton Manufacturing Company	187,596	54,306	750	1,350,000 yds. cotton, at 10c. p. yd. 135,000	40 ' 1 12	3 at 42	212 ' 44	43,334 74
Avery Factory Company	42,000	9,184	-	200,000 yds cotton, at 10c. p. yd. 20,000	4 ' 1 20	1 ' 34	42 ' 40	6,823 34
Winnipissiogee Lake Factory Company	30,000	4,679	-	140,000 yds. cotton, at 11c. p. yd. 15,400	4 ' 1 00	-	25 ' 42	4,509 50
Gilford Manufacturing and Mechanic Company.	20,000	9,450	750	102,000 yds. ticking, at 21c. p. yd. 21,420	4 ' 1 10	1 ' 36	24 ' 50	5,212 36
Upper Manufactory, belonging to the Cocheco Manufacturing Company	35,000	30,500	250	1,000,000 yds. cotton, at 7c. p. yd. 70,000	31 ' 1 25	3 ' 66	125 ' 50	32,104 53
Cotton Yarn Company, belonging to the Avery Factory Company	4,500	4,090	-	36,000 lbs. yarn, at 18c. per lb. 6,300	1 ' 1 25	2 ' 33	8 ' 40	1,589 21
J. G. Hall's Cotton Factory	4,000	4,650	-	27,500 lbs. yarn, at 28c. 7,70	2 ' 1 00	-	12 ' 34	1,890 88
Thomas Laighton's Cotton Factory	2,000	2,500	-	15,000 lbs. yarn, at 28c. 4,200	2 ' 1 20	-	8 ' 34	1,592 32
Nathaniel Holmes' Cotton Factory	12,000	3,602	30	30,000 lbs. yarn, at 24c. 7,200	3 ' 1 03	2 ' 42	9 ' 34	2,173 89
Cocheco Manufacturing Company	1,500,000	197,617	36,523	3,000,000 yards calico, at 14½c. 435,000 1,500,000 yards cotton, at 10c. 150,000	219 ' 1 15	104 ' 34	752 ' 46 5	198,072 79

A.—Continued.

NAMES OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.	Amount of capital invested in ground, buildings, waterpower and machinery.	Amount of domestic raw materials.	Amount of foreign raw materials.	Description, quantity and value of articles annually manufactured.	Average No. of males over 16 yrs. old employed, rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves	Average No. of boys under 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of females employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Amount of wages paid by each establishment, in dollars and cents.
Great Falls Manufacturing Company -	1,000,000	294,635	118,330	Broadcloths $ 320,000 Cottons 450,000 Carpets 30,000	$ c. m. 243 ' 1 20 9	c. 89 ' 58½	c. m. 1050 ' 42	244,664 63
Salmon Falls Manufacturing Company -	255,000	79,424	14,217	52,600 yds. broadcloth, at $3 157,800	71 ' 82	12 ' 25	138 * 35	34,060 72
Village Falls Manufacturing Company -	13,000	17,600	600	7,000 yds. satinet, at 60c. 4,200 20,000 yds. cassimere, at $1 20,000	11 ' 69	-	5 ' 33	2,873 64
Lebanon Cotton Factory Company -	20,000	3,190	-	100,000 yds. cotton, at 8½c. 8,500	3 ' 1 00	3 ' 34	20 ' 42	3,726 00
	$3,725,096	939,613	171,450	$2,118,216	697	290	3043	688,835 36
The manufactures of the Salmon Falls Company, which are wholly of wool, being deducted, - - -	255,000	79,424	14,217	157,800	71	12	138	34,060 72
Leaves [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,960,416	[illegible] 1 14 7	278 ' 45	2905 ' 44 3	654,774 64

[illegible] in the [illegible] above manufacturing [illegible]

information has been obtained from the agents or owners of these establ
re previously furnished with a copy of your queries, and also copies of
ies of the House of Representatives, of January 19th, 1832; and were respect-
ed to communicate such facts in relation to them as seem necessary to a re-
f the tariff on terms that may reconcile all the great interests of the country;
not furnish the means of answering some of the most important inquiries pre-

ding tabular list also contains, in substance, answers to the first, second, third,
ayment of wages in the fifth, the ninth, twenty-sixth, and fortieth queries.
y-fifth query, namely: "What has been the rate of your profit annually, for
e years? and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received,
rtion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or
a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually,"
n answered by either of the agents of the aforesaid manufacturing companies,
ey furnished such data in the answers they have communicated, as would enable
ain that fact; and some of them, although personally questioned upon this point,
n prepared to give an answer. By reference, however, to the return of the agent
narket Manufacturing Company, it will be seen that, in his answer to the fifth
h seems to anticipate in part the twenty-fifth, he has incidentally furnished some
he information sought by the latter. still he does not show what portion of the
ay, has been converted into fixed capital.

urns from all the large establishments, excepting the Upper Factory, at Dover,
the Cocheco Manufacturing Company, improved by John Williams, esq., and
Cotton Manufactory, the dwelling-houses, stores and shops belonging to them,
fford a profitable income to the manufacturing companies, are included in the
apital invested in ground, buildings, water power, and machinery. As the value
klings forms a very considerable portion of the capital invested, if the rate of
ld be calculated upon the gross amount, the rents or income of them, should
the amount of receipts.

rns of the agents of the manufacturing establishments do not afford any infor-
is point; and, as different opinions exist in relation to the mode of computing
profits, in the absence of such information, I have deemed it inexpedient to make
alculation of the annual profits of these establishments. The facts disclosed by
will show for themselves, and it may be a subject of consideration, whether some
s of expenditures for agricultural productions, enumerated in their returns, ought
o the computation. Perhaps the Upper Factory, at Dover, belonging to the
anufacturing Company, hired by John Williams, esq., at the rate of $500 per
l improved by him, from its proximity to the latter, and having nearly the same
business, might afford some criterion by which to judge of the others.

seen by reference to the return of Mr. Williams's establishment, that a much
of wages is allowed by him than the rate of wages of all the establishments,
s he pays males over 16 years old $1 25 per day; males under 16 years old 66
ay; and females 50 cents per day. And by consulting the tabular list, marked
seen that there is only one other individual over 16 years old, in all the estab-
who receives $1 25 per day; none under 16 who receive even 60 cents per day;
other instance where females receive more than 46 cents and 5 mills per day;
be further observed that the proportion of men exceeds that of females in the
lishments. Calculating, however, the profits of the manufactory improved by
ns, upon the amount of capital invested in ground, buildings, water power and
after paying for materials and labor, there is found a profit of 20 per cent., and
xeter Manufacturing Company a profit of 19½ per cent., while, by the return of
f the Cocheco Manufacturing Company, who has included in his return, not
ine of the dwelling-houses, and all other buildings owned by the company, but
h capital, it will appear, at first view, that the establishment is not doing so pro-
siness as the two former are doing; yet a stockholder informs, that, in his last two
l dividends, he has received a profit at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, and it
vn what proportion of the profits is not divided out.

erage of wages of 626 males over 16 years old in the cotton establishments, (they
ing themselves) is - - - - - - $1 14 7 per day
208 males under 16 years - - - - - - 45 do
t of 2,905 females - - - - - - 44 3 do

ces paid by the Salmon Falls Manufacturing Company, whose fabrics are wholly
e, for the first class of laborers, 82 cents; for the second, 25 cents; and for the
35 cents per day.

anufacturing and Mechanic Company—About 15 per cent. in New Hampshire
Boston.
ory improved by John Williams—Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania.
rticles, similar to those manufactured in my district, enter into competition, but
onsiderable extent.
ıfactures are generally sold on a credit of six months, except the fabrics of
Manufacturing Company, which are sold at eight months' credit.
of time from the purchase of the raw materials to the date of realizing the pro-
s of the manufactures, may be estimated at one year.
of the manufactured articles to the manufacturers, has decreased to a consider-
from the commencement of the establishments, and is attributable not so much
n of the price of labor of operatives or materials, as to retrenchment in the
gents, superintendents, and clerks, which average not more than $1000 per
reater facilities and increased skill in the manufacturing of fabrics, and to a re-
of machinery. Most of the manufactories in the district in which I have sought
contain the recent improvements of machinery, tools, and apparatus; con-
le or no expense has been incurred in replacing them
ngs of the principal establishments being constructed of brick and stone, the
of their value is trifling.
of the raw materials, taking all the manufacturing establishments together, is 48
the value of the manufactured articles, and the cost of labor 32 per cent., and
) per cent., giving nearly the same profits as the upper manufactory at Dover,
eter Manufacturing Company, in the returns of which, the dwelling-houses,
hops, are not included in the amount of capital invested.
ferent kinds of foreign and domestic raw materials, see tabular statement B.

Household Manufactures.

very difficult to obtain information in relation to this branch of business, so fully
rily as could be desired. Considerable pains was taken, however, by some of
ppointed by me, to ascertain the extent and condition of it, as it is one in
eat body of the community are interested. The result of their labors, in this
ables me to state, that in the counties of Rockingham, Stafford, Grafton, and
ng 125 towns, and 148,647 inhabitants, the expense of each individual, annu-
hs of all descriptions for wearing apparel, is $16, making the expense to the
ation of ~~$2,380,048~~. Allowing 7 persons to a family, there would be 21,250
verage expense to each of which, for bedding, carpeting, table linen, &c., is
$403,712, so that $2,783,860, are yearly expended for cloths for wearing ap-
ng, carpeting, &c., &c. Something more than one-half of these cloths are
d in families.
manufactures have, however, gradually decreased since the adoption of the
; and, at the present time, not more than four-fifths as many cloths are made in
ere prior to that period.
much wool as is required when manufactured, to clothe the inhabitants, is grown
named counties; but the quantity of flax raised is not sufficient for home con-

it of the carpeting manufactured in said counties, and made mostly in families,
in the other States, it is believed, exceed the amount of the foreign article con-

Workshop Manufactures.

ır statement C, presents the various descriptions of this branch of industry, ex-
he aggregate, the amount of capital employed, the value of the manufactured
number of persons employed, the rate of wages, and what portion of the mate-
ıerican production.
tement, it appears that fifty-nine per cent. of the materials used is of American
nd that the rate of profit is sixteen per cent., if the value of the workshops,
erage stock on hand, is considered the amount of capital invested. But it may
remark, that while the wages for labor, in the large manufacturing establish-
ulated upon three hundred and eleven days to the year, the wages of labor in
workshops are estimated upon a calculation of three hundred days only to the

o be worthy of remark, that while the average wages of those who labor in the
ıcturing establishments is one dollar fourteen cents and seven mills per day, the
es of the workshop operatives are only about eighty-three cents.

B.

Foreign Raw Materials.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
ods - - - - - - - -	-	$11,020
lead - - - - - - - -	-	1,320
- - - - - - - - -	-	127
- - - - - - - - -	-	840
- - - - - - - - -	-	13,979
negal and arabic - - - - - - -	-	4,076
berries - - - - - - - -	-	1,200
- - - - - - - - -	-	6,630
alts, copperas, quicksilver, gum shellac, &c., &c. -	-	15,000
- - - - - - - - -	136 677 lbs.	103,829
l - - - - - - - -	8,857 gls.	7,747
ap - - - - - - - -	4,000 lbs.	560
el, wire, screws, files, &c. - - - - -	-	2,079
read, silk, twine, block tin, paper, &c., &c. -	-	2,043
reign articles not particularised in Great Falls return -	-	1,000
otal amount of foreign raw materials - - -	-	$171,450

Domestic Raw Materials.

- - - - - - - - -	4,365,500 lbs.	500,330
arch, meal, and vegetables - - - -	-	19,425
g salts - - - - - - - -	-	2,000
r lic - - - - - - - -	-	575
trol - - - - - - - -	-	2,250
il - - - - - - - -	-	15,140
coal - - - - - - - -	-	13,231
od charcoal - - - - - - -	-	17,129
g - - - - - - - -	-	2,192
corn - - - - - - - -	-	400
- - - - - - - - -	-	1,283
n bark - - - - - - - -	-	591
wheat - - - - - - - -	-	955
- - - - - - - - -	-	1,295
eous acid - - - - - - -	-	800
and hides - - - - - - -	-	6,347
- - - - - - - - -	-	649
soft soap - - - - - - -	-	3,800
- - - - - - - - -	3,200,000	4,160
- - - - - - - - -	500 lbs.	425
pates - - - - - - - -	-	2,581
l, screws, wire, lumber, &c. - - - -	-	8,275
- - - - - - - - -	351,184	174,717
rn for satinets - - - - - -	-	400
lass, paints, linseed, tar, isinglass, soap, pot and pearl broad cloths, stationery, wrapping paper, lumber, nails, &c. - - - - - - - -	-	32,791
other than cotton not particularly specified in Great eturn - - - - - - - -	-	19,000
and transportation not included in price of materials and bles - - - - - - - -	-	5,387
otal amount of domestic raw materials - - -	-	$836,128

C.

BRANCH OF BUSINESS.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures.	Value of tools, &c.	Value of average stock on hand.	Value domestic materials used per annum.	Value of foreign materials used per annum.	Value of articles annually manufactured.	Aver'ge number of males over 16 years old employed.	Aver'ge number of boys under 16 years old employed.	Aver'ge number of females employed.	Average rate of wages of persons employed, of all classes.	Amo't of wages.
Blacksmithing - - -	$22,072	$9,095	$34,452	$18,724	$47,092	$150,974	282½	11	-	83.	$73,082 50
Hat manufacturing - -	13,650	2,525	15,385	17,506	5,257	52,630	61¾	6	19	7 57	19,700 93
Cabinetmaking - -	12,150	3,188	7,803	3,832	3,446	27,125	63	3	-	78.9	15,734
Coach and chaisemaking -	4,300	1,805	9,880	12,680	2,790	15,856	60	-	-	91.6	16,492
Coopering - - -	16,211	2,350	19,202	21,514	1,195	57,827	129	-	-	76.5	29 591
Boat-building - - -	1,700	495	1,510	700	50	7,230	16	-	-	1 19.	5,735
Reedmaking - - -	200	25	75	190	-	747	1½	-	-	1 00.	450
Brushmaking - - -	200	200	1,100	530	1,420	3,600	4	-	2	71.4	1,290
Lastmaking - - -	50	50	25	200	-	1,000	2	-	-	1 00.	600
Turning - - -	4,050	1,150	1,245	1,410	-	7,660	10¾	2	1	84.	3,465
Tin plate working - -	7,200	1,035	4,900	342	6,277	12,400	20	-	-	96.4	5,725
Tailoring - - -	9,150	275	34,300	19,350	16,300	56,400	19	-	154	43.6	20,946
Glue making - - -	200	100	200	100	100	400	¾	-	-	75.	150
Blockmaking - - -	3,000	490	1,000	1,000	200	3,900	12	-	-	1 00.	3,600
Dry fishmaking - -	7,350	2,040	18,880	100	10,353	58,994	104	-	-	1 20.6	37,650
Sailmaking - - -	200	2,000	-	-	-	750	½	-	-	1 00.	150
Starchmaking - - -	4,000	2,575	6,150	8,750	-	14,920	9	-	-	72.3	1,953
Compassmaking - -	450	500	250	185	165	950	2	-	-	1 00.	600
Distilling spirituous liquors -	6,600	12,150	52,000	4,950	65,000	80,300	9	-	-	91.6	2,475
Pail and tubmaking - -	1,000	225	1,225	725	500	3,200	6	-	-	83.	1,494
Slating - - - -	400	250	400	150	1,250	[illegible]	[illegible]				

Morocco dressing - -	3,680	1,325	13,082	2,311	3,382	22,600	18½	-	7	73.7	5,967
Brickmaking - - -	2,000	465	1,740	1,661	-	6,520	16	-	-	97.3	4,889
Ropemaking - - -	3,000	1,000	24,500	500	22,700	29,000	12	-	-	84.	3,024
Shoemaking - - -	21,479	3,847	55,552	96,604	2,347	246,262	666½	7	31	66.3	140,120
Sailmaking - - -	1,200	50	6,000	-	14,500	19,300	16	-	-	1 00.	4,800
Saddle and harnessmaking and chaise trimming - -	4,150	1,142	7,582	10,817	1,825	28,315	20	-	-	97.1	5,826
Tanning and currying - -	47,098	6,313	83,001	54,959	31,049	145,506	164½	-	2	83.8	41,977
Papermaking - - -	15,000	300	3,000	6,000	4,500	15,000	6	-	6	60¼	2,169
Pot and pearl ashes - -	2,000	500	2,730	2,475	-	4,977	7	-	-	84.1	1,767
Palm leaf hatmaking in families	-	-	2,997	-	8,990	55,606	-	-	473	28.2	40,131
Total - - -	$242,210	$91,800	$480,316	$386,398	$275,925	$1,350,629	1,938	29	729	-	557,953 93

DOCUMENT 4.—No. 2.—EXETER.—*Schedule of*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings and fixtures occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal.	Value of tools machinery and apparatus other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.
Coaches, chaises, gigs, and wagons	$1,900 water pow. 1,000	$500	$5,800	Woollen cloth 1950; laces leather 3250; timber 1,6 platers' stock 520; pain 750 $8,7
Paper mill	water pow. 10,000	200	2,000	Rags 1000; cotton waste 30 4,0
Morocco factory	500	100	3,000	10,000 sheepskins 1400; bl and vitriol 25; 1 ton babe root 50; wood 50; lime 6 1,5
Tanneries	4,000 water pow. 800	200	2,000	450 hides 1800; 500 calf skin 500; 7500 sheep skins 85 20 casks lime 25; 50 cord bark 3 0; oil, &c. 50 3,6
Shoemaking	1,000	400	4,000	Sole and upper leather, calf skins, cloth, pegs, wood, &c. 24,1
Printing and bookbinding	4,000	1,700	10,000	Paper 13,000; morocco 350 sheepskins 2600; pasteboa 2100; ink 700; gold leaf 7 22,4
Machinery	4,000 water pow.	8,000	10,000	Wood, iron, and brass c ings 11,000; wood, coal 51 3600 bsh coal; 75 crds woo
Tin plating	1,000	400	1,400	300 lbs sheet iron 24; 880 l old pewter 113; 325 lbs le 15; japan 10 1
Cabinet work	800	250	600	Maple, birch, and pine 2
Brushmakers	200	200	1,100	Wood 100; bristles 400; l ther 10; rozin, paints, &c. 5
Hatting	800	200	1,500	Wool 700; fur 1500; sizi 150; linings 250; leath 310; wood 50 2,9
Plating	200	100	200	Lead and wire
Blacksmithing	2,000	1,500	2,200	15 chaldrons coal 210; 11,1 bsh charcoal 910 1,1
Potteries	500 1 horse ½ yr	100	300	Clay and expense of diggi lead 175; wood 100 2
Brickmaking	-	50	400	Clay and expense of diggi wood 600

Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

	The different kinds, & quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
680 $2210	130 chaises &gigs 20,800; 140 wagons 4200 $25,000	¼ in N. H. 1-6 in Mass. 2-3 in Maine	26 at 1.00		
3000	Printing, wrapping, and sheathing paper 10,000	⅞ in N. H. ⅛ in Mass.	4 at .83	-	4 at .37½
1000; 960 1,960	13,300 morocco & binding skins 6,100	Boston, Ms.	4 at 1.00	-	1 at .37½
-	Soal leather 1500; calf skins740; upper leather 1000; sheep skins 1100 4,340	Sold at home	2 at 1.00		
ber ma- county say one heeting	12,000 pair boots 26,700; 3500 pair shoes 3900; 5000 pair brogans 5000 35,600	N H., Mass., and N. Y.	45 at .83	5 at .[illegible]	[illegible] at .40
350; ket'd in m Eng-	Books and blank books 45,000	N. H, Boston, N. Y., Phila. and Balt.	38 at .75	-	23 at .50
9000	Cotton machinery 45,000	N.H., Me., Ms. and Md.	45 at 1.17		
0; 1800 600 lbs 2869	Household ware, stoves, funnels, &c. 5,300	N. H., Me.	5 at 1.20	2 at .37½	1 at .37½
nes 500	Househ'd furniture 2,500	Vicinity.	4 at 1.00		
rine 20	House brushes, paint do. and brushes for factories 3,600	N. H., Me., Mass.	4 at .90	-	2 at .35
iff 150; 510	1000coarse hats500; 1500 worth 2250; 1500 worth 4000; and 1200 palm leaf hats 300 7,050	N. H., Mass., and South	4 at 1.00	4 at .67	4 at .35
ll'd150	Saddlery 1,200	Vicinity.	2 at .60		
l 8. iron); borax 3945	Chaise and wagon work, edge tools, &c. 14,500	N.H ; edge tls in Northern and Mid. Sts.	19 at .83	1 at .50	
-	Household utensils 1,700	N. H. and Me.	5 at 1.00 for 6 mo.		
-	500,000 brick, at 4.00 2,000	At home	10 at .67 for 4 mo.		

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural & other domestic productions consumed per annum.	
Starch -	2,000 incl. water pow.	$300	$2,500	30,000 bushels potatoes 5000; wood 100 $5,100	In
Patent leather and oiled silk, &c.	$1,200	200	1,600	slaughter leather 2600; sheep skins 480; paints and oil 300; wood 150 2,230	N. M
Batting -	1,000 incl. water pow.	500	300	Cotton waste 2000; wood and oil 100 2,100	N. H ries
Wool pullers -	-	-	2,000	8000 pelts 8000; lime 25	N. H.
Sawing -	3,000 do.	200	-	Oak, ash, maple, and pine timber, value of 4,000	Vicin
Grist mills -	5,000 do.	200	-	25,000 bushels corn, wheat, and rye 18,750	About &c. c
Clothing and carding mills	1,600 do.	600	-	Teazles - -	Vicin
Stereotyping -	-	200	500	Lead and type 800; wood 25 825	U. St
Tallow chandlery -	500	300	1,000	35,000 lbs tallow 3,500; 800 bushels ashes 1000; 35 casks lime 45; wood and wick yarn 150 4,695	U. St
Gum for calico works	500	200	500	45,000lbs wheat starch worth 2250; wood 50	Starc Phil
Watch making, &c.	300	200	300	Brass, gold leaf, wood, paints, &c. 600	New
Painting -	200	1	1,000	Leads, oil, varnish, &c. 2,000	New
Cotton factory -	2,000	1,600	At present not in operation; probably w machinery.		

EXPLANATIONS, REMA

Tanneries.—It will be perceived that the value of establishments is large in proport business. This arises from the circumstance of a temporary suspension of busines most extensive establishment, which will probably continue for six or eight months.

Paper making.—This business would probably be seriously injured by a reduction ties, as paper of the fine descriptions from abroad *now* successfully competes with domestic article of similar quality.

Book printing.—In this place books are almost entirely printed by stereotype establishments where used. The wear and tear is much less than where types are used probably amounts to about three per cent. Insurance against fire is equal to one per c and against water, half of one per cent. Freight of the articles, auctioneers' commis advertising, porterage, &c ten per cent. Sales are made for cash, and the raw materi generally converted into cash in six months.

B—Continued.

quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
- -	200,000 lbs starch 10,000	N. H., Mass.	4 at .75		
eet'g 800; silk 1am 1600; var- 467 2867	Various kinds of patent leather and canvass, painted canvass, oiled silks, &c. 9000	N. Eng. and Middle Sts.	4 at 1.50		
- -	Batts for bedding 4500	N. H., Mass.	2 at .75	-	7 at .50
- -	20,000 lbs wool 8000; 8000 skins 11 :0	N. H., Mass.	1 at .67		
- -	6000 feet lumber 6000	Vicinity	6 at 67 for 4 mo.		
- -	Tolls 1300	Vicinity	3 at .67		
ns - -	Nett income 546	Vicinity			
- -	Plates 2000	Where made	2 at 1 25		
- -	Hard and soft soap, and mould and dipped candles 5600	N. H., Mass.	2 at .62½		
- -	Various kinds and qualities of gum, value unknown.	Do. do. & R.I.	1 at .67	-	1 at .50
ay 75; iron, hc. 125	100 time pieces 1700	N. H., Maine, and Mass.	1 at 1.50		
- -	House, chaise, and wagon painting 2800	Vicinity	4 at 1.25		

ration in the course of 12 or 18 months, on a more enlarged scale, and with improved

ADDITIONAL FACTS.

plate—If the duty should be reduced or taken off of tin plate, the stock would cost that amount of the duty, and the community would be able to supply themselves le article at a proportionably lower rate, while the manufacturer would realize the rofit and employ less capital.

and steel—A reduction of duties on iron and steel would enable the ma hinist, the e builder, nd the blacksmith, to retain their present profit, and afford their machine- e manufacturer. their coaches, chaises, and wagons, to those who use them, and their nts of husbandry to the agriculturist, at a reduced rate, proportionable to the reduc- he duty.

JOHN ROGERS.

n, *March* 30, 1832.

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DOCUMENT 4.—No. 3.—DERRY.—*Schedule* [illegible]

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	
Blacksmiths	$5,800 The animal man, & water	$700	-	10 tons iron at $85, and 4 tons steel at $200 per ton $1,650	
Tanners and curriers	6,500 Wat. pow.	340	$6,000	S. Am. and slaughter hides about half each 2,000 4,000	
Boot and shoemakers*	1,200	200	5,000	Sole leather at 24c. 1,400 1,500 upper do 1,836	
Hatters	800	75	300	150 lbs. wool $75, fur, 200 275	N. S.
Coopers	550	100	1,000	Hoops $240, oak staves 372, and pine head'g $150 762	N
Harness makers and chaise trimmers	700	140	1,500	1,500 lbs. leather, $500; top do $150: 50 yds. b'd cloth $150; hardware $400, 1,160	N.
Coach, chaise, gig, and wagon makers	1,700	500	350	4000 f't b'ds $100; oak and walnut plank $[illegible]; [illegible] hubs $40; spokes 4,160 $50 $490	N
Cabinetmakers	800	50	150	Hardware $50	M
Wheelwrights	-	-	Stock	reckoned, in gig wagon	N
Platers	200 200	150	200	$800; foreign 700	U
Watchmakers, and gold and silver smiths	150	75	150	There being but one of this craft recently come into the place, no particular estimate can be made	C
3† Tailors	-	-	-	- -	
Turning mill (iron and wood)	400	150	50	- -	N.
Carding machines	Wat. pow. 1000	350		Wool carded per annum, 7,000 lbs 350	N
cloth dressers	wat. power 15,000	175		4,000 yds. average dressing, 20 c. per yd. 800	N

*There are other small establishments in town in the shoe line, where cus[illegible] done for people who find their own stock, not taken into the above calculation

[illegible] used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average No. of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of boys under 16 [illegible]
n $13 252 80, 8 wd's $50, 39[illegible]	Miscellaneous, the quantity and value not easily ascertained, probably $5,30[illegible]	All in N. Hamp	10 at $1 per day	
$4,00[illegible]	Estimated at $8,000	½ in N.H. ⅜ in Boston, Salem, Danvers Methuen	12 at 1 per day	
-	100 p'r thick boots 450, 300 thin do. 900 450 p'r thick shoes $450, 4,000 thin do. 3,320 $5,12[illegible]	½ in Boston, Ms. ½ in Balt., Md., None in foreign countries.	16 at 1	67
domestic	1000 napt hats $2000	½ in N Hamp. ½ in Mass.	3 at 1	
-	4000 bls. 2,000, 500 ½ do $200 2,200	Massachusetts	5 at 1	
- -	30 harnesses $600, 10 chaises, 1,500, $2,10	½ in N. Hamp. ½ in Mass.	2 at 1	
terials 80	80 wagons 2,400	⅞ in N. H. ⅛ Ms. and Vermont	6 at 1	
500 $100	15 bureaus, $325 15 work stands 30 bedsteads 40, 160 tables 25, 100, $615	All in N. Hamp.	2 at 1	
-	100 pair wheels	N H. and Mass.	Reckon'd	in
700	100 sets harness ware $1500, chaise handles 100, $150 1750	½ in N Hamp. ⅜ in Mass.	2 at 1	
y	See 5th col.	All in N. Hamp.	1 at 1	
-	- -	- -	-	
-	¼ iron, ¾ wood, $25 iron, $75 wood	All in N. Hamp.	½ male 1	
-	- -	All in N. Hamp.	½ at 1	
w'd, cam indigo, $75	Cloth worth $1. p yd. $4,000, all spun and wove in families.	- -	2 at 1	

ork brought in for the people of the town, and made up $1
erials furnished by customers. $2[illegible]0 worth of work carried o
y, and Haverhill, for people in this place.

DECEMBER 4, 1837.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings and fixtures occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus other than the fixtures Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
6 sawmills	$4,000	-	-	311 families, 7 in each, $1,286 to each family worth of cloth.	-
3 gristmills	5,300	-	-	15,000 bushels wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats, &c. ground annually	-

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS,

Palm leaf Hats. It is estimated that 70,000 are manufactured in the houses in this town annually, by females, from the ages of six years to seventy-five; the hats average twenty cents each. Some females braid from one to six hats per day, according to the quality of fine.

Dec. 4.—No. 4.—CHESTER.—*Schedule of Manufactures, Buildings,*

Manufacture of edge tools	$1,200	$50 4 horses, at $75, 300	$1,800	14,000 bu ch coal Agricultural, &c.	$700 500	New Hampshire
Blacksmiths	600	300	200	4,000 bu. ch. coal	200	do
Tanneries	1,700	125 2 horses, at $75, 150	1,600	Hides, lime, &c.	1,500	Lime in Maine, hides at home
Shoe making	200	50	-	-	-	-
Coopering	500	225	1,200	Staves, hoops, &c.	2,000	New Hampshire
Wheelwright	300	175	500	Lumber	350	do
Hatters	200	200	1,000	Fur, wool, &c.	1,500	N. H. & oth. States
Last making	50	50	25	-	1,000	New Hampshire

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS,

Tailors. No capital of any consequence invested; work stock furnished by their customers.

Palm leaf hats. No real estate or tools are required. The amount of stock used annually is about $1,800, part of which is imported from the West India islands and part from the southern States. 6,000 hats, at 20 cents, $12,000; sold chiefly in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia; made principally by females of all ages. There is probably engaged in the manufacture, more or less, 400 females, at an average of 30 cts per day, when they are employed.

There is kept in the town of Chester about 2,000 sheep, averaging about 4,000 lbs wool, value, last year, about $5,500.

The nett yearly income of the mills in this town is valued by the selectmen at $75.

About $5,000 capital, owned by citizens of this town, is employed in manufactures in other towns.

Manufactures.

	The different kinds and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average No. of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of women and girls employed, and wages pr. day, they boarding themselves.
-	500,000 h'ds $4,800	- -	3 at $1		
	Average value of said grain 67 cts per bsl. amt'g to $10, 00	- -	2 at 75 c.		

ONAL FACTS.

its are worth $1 25. The leaf is imported principally from the island of at a duty of 15 per cent. ad valorem. Whole amount manufactured $14,000.
I., *April* 23, 1832. D. A. GREGG.

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ned, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

$1,700	Axes, 350 dz. $3,700	Ab. ¼ at home, the	10 at 75c.		
1,000	Bro. do. 30 dz. 990	remainder in Mass.			
167	Adzes, shaves,	and to the south			
63	&c. 3,810				
2,928	5,400				
500	Manure forks,	½ at home, rest in	6 at 75		
	ploughs, &c 1,200	Massachusetts	4 months		
l-	Sole leather and	Ab. $800 at home,	4 at 80		
100	skins 2,300	1,500 in Mass.	6 months		
	About 6,000 ps. shoes, making at 20 c. ea. 1,200	- -	4 at 75	-	3 at 25 c.
	Ab. 12,000 bar 7,000	All in Mass.	20 at 75		
	Wagons, &c. 1,800	All in N. Hamp.	6 at 83		
100	Hats 2,500	Mass. and N. H	3 at $1	-	? at 25
	Shoe last 100	Chiefly in Mass.	1 at 75 c.		

ONAL FACTS.

This is an important business A reduction of the duties on iron would duction of the duties on cutlery and edged tools would injure it very much. he manufacturers are satisfied with the present tariff.

. A great deal of stock, in addition to the above, is furnished by customers, for them.

ds. A very important business to those engaged. Supported entirely by the tem.

of clothing to each individual may be estimated at about $15 annually.

able to obtain no information, and am utterly unable to conjecture what would nd tear of bedding and carpeting for each family per year.

Respectfully, DAVID CURRIER, Jr.

pril 26th, 1832.

owx, Esq.

DOCUMENT 4.—No. 5.—NEWTOWN.—*Schedule of Manufactures.*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Amount of capital employed.	Value of manufactured articles.
Blacksmith - -	$800	$1,450
Sale shoemakers - -	3,000	18,000
Cabinetmakers - -	200	500

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS,

1. Average price of labor in agricultural business in the summer season, (the laborer being boarded,) about ten dollars per month.
2. Average price of labor in agricultural business by the year, (the laborer being boarded,) eight dollars per month.
3. Average expense per year for bedding in each family, about twelve dollars.

DOCUMENT 4.—No. 6.—NEWCASTLE.—*Schedule of Manufactures.*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials are principally produced.
Fishery -	$5,000	$1,000	10,400 vessels	- -	British North American dominions
Boots and shoes	100	20	$300	Leather, $900	New Hampshire
† Woollen cloths and stockings	-	-	500		

* All the mackerel caught and cured by the inhabitants of Newcastle, except 10 barrels, are inspected at Portsmouth, and are included in the Portsmouth return.

Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

persons ed.	Rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	What part of the materials of American production.	Rate of profit upon capital employed.
	$00.66	One-third	
five	00.60	- -	10 per cent.
	00.75	Three-fifths, or five-sixths.	

TIONAL FACTS.

wearing apparel: exclusive of boots, shoes, and hats, to each person, about $45.
r of families in the town of Newtown, about eighty-eight.
of shoe shops thirty
of pair of shoes (sale) manufactured in the town annually, about 90,000.
March, 1832. THOMAS CARTER.

Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, & rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
salt,	Cod fish 10,567 quintals	West Indies	46 each		
alt	$26,384	$25,000	$1 25		
5,705	Cod oil, 195 bls. 2,74	New Hampshire, 9,384			
	* Mackerel 160 barrels, 480	New York, 2,740			
		New Hampshire, 480			
-	Boots and shoes 600	- -	2 each 83 cents		

n cloths to the amount of $500 are annually manufactured in 30 families for ho me
n.

JOHN N. NUTTER.

DOCUMENT 4.—No. 7.—NEWINGTON.—*Schedule of Manufactures.*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
Blacksmiths -	$400	$200	$400	Iron and coal	$100	N Hampshire
Boot & shoemaking	300	70	320	Leather	320	Do
Brick making -	300	145	640	Wood	225	Do.

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS, AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

Woollen cloths to the amount of $1,500 are manufactured in 70 families.

DOCUMENT 4.—No. 8.—GREENLAND.—*Schedule of Manufactures.*

Boot and shoemaking.	$300	$80	$600	Leather	$500	N. Hampshire
Blacksmiths	575	370	1,388	Coal	115	Do.
Cabinetmakers	1,400	275	975	Wood, glue, and varnish	450	Do.
Carding machine and	400	1,500	-	- -	-	Do.
*Cloth dressing.	300	100	1,000	Wool	14,000	Do.
				Copperas	1	Vermont
				Alum	1	Salem

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS,

*Part of the wool carded and cloth fulled in Greenland is manufactured in the adjoining towns.

&c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

kind of foreign materials.		The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.		What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
eel	$300	Farming utensils	$700	N. Hampshire	3 at 75c.		
-	-	Shoes and boots	640	Do.	3 at 75c.		
-	-	Bricks	880	Do.	9 at $1	for four	months.

JOHN N. NUTTER.

r, *March*, 1832.

&c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

k and thread	$100	Boots and shoes	$1,100	N. Hampshire	4 at 75c.		
eel	1,275	Farming utensils	2,490	Do.	6 at 75c.	-	6 months.
	200	Cabinet furniture	2,400	Do.	[illegible] at 75c.		
	32[illegible]						
	-	-	-	Do.	1 at 75c.		
	129	Fulled cloth	5,000	Do.			
	37	Pressed cloth	500	Do.			
	15						
	25						

DITIONAL FACTS.

cloths to the amount of $2,600 are annually manufactured in 85 families, for mption.

JOHN N. NUTTER.

ER, *March*, 1832.

DOCUMENT 4.—No. 9.—PORTSMOUTH.—Schedule of Manufactures.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
Blacksmiths -	$4,250	$1,725	$6,790	Iron and coal, $1,300	N. Y. & Va.
Pottery -	200	100	300	Wood, 150	N. Hampshire
Glue - -	200	100	200	Wood and pates, 100	Do.
Boat-building -	900	300	750	Boards, timber & nails, 700	Do.
Sail-making -	1,200	50	6,000	- - -	
Block-making -	3,000	490	1,000	Timber and spars, 1,000	Me. & N. H.
Brass foundery -	1,450	2,000	5,500	Iron, [illegible]	New York
Cabinet-makers -	7,000	2,000	3,500	Wood, glue, & varnish, 1,000	N. Hampshire
Coach and Chaise making	1,200	180	1,100	Timber and lumber, 1,100	Do.
Hat manufact'rs -	5,[illegible]	550	4,520	Wool and furs, 2,800	New [illegible]
Gold & silversmiths	1,400	640	300	- - -	[illegible]
Tin-plate workers	6,900	435	3,200	Charcoal, [illegible]	[illegible]
Shoes and boots -	6,983	945	5,85[illegible]	Leather, 8,98[illegible]	[illegible]
Painters -	3,600	205	8,300	Paints and oil, 6,77[illegible]	[illegible]
Coach and chaise trim'g & sadd'ry	800	150	1,200	Leather, 1,70[illegible]	N. [illegible]
Coopers -	5,400	1,000	7,000	Wood, 6,20[illegible]	N. H. [illegible]
Starch - -	An. 1,600	1,000	2,250	Potatoes, 2,250	-
Compass maker & gilder	450	500	250	Brass, copper, and wood, 18[illegible]	[illegible]
Soap and candle manufactory	3,500	1,950	8,400	Tallow, ashes, and rosin, 16,785	N. [illegible] C.
Book-binding -	1,400	2,100	900	Leather, wood, & paper, 450	
Distillery -	3,600	15,000	47,400	Fuel, [illegible]	N. H. & Me.
Tailoring -	Animal 9,150	275	34,300	Cloths, 19,350	N. H. Me. & Me.
Tanners and curriers	6,200	750	13,424	Hides, bark, and lime, 8,77[illegible]	N. H. & Me.
Morocco-dressers	3,000	1,200	9,332	Sheep skins, 7,700	N. H. & Me.
Brick-making -	100	40	100	Fuel and clay, 250	N. Hampshire
Rope-making -	3,000	1,000	24,500	250 bbls. tar, 500	N. Carolina
Ship-building* -	4,000	600	8,000	Timber, plank, oakum, tar, 10,000	N. H., Me., & N. Carolina
Dried fish -	2,000	800	8,000 vessels & geering	- - -	

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS,

* The iron consumed in ship-building is included in the description of blacksmith work.

A fonndery of iron castings is in operation upon a small scale, and a company is formed to carry it on upon an extensive scale with steam power.

20,000 barrels of mackerel are annually taken and cured, and inspected, and amount to [illegible],500, and disposed of in the Southern States and West Indies.

&c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

Quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where,	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
wel, $5,610	Ship work, carriage work, farming utensils, &c., $15,375	N. H. & Me.	30 at 90 cts.	
150	Potters' ware, 1,200	Do	3 at 1 dol.	
hides, 100	400	New England	⅓ at 75 cts.	
150	5,750	N. Hampshire	12 at 1 dol.	
Rus. duck, 13,500	19,300	Do	16 at 1 dol.	
ok rope, 1000				
ix, 200	Ships' blocks, spars, and pumps, 3,900	Do	9 at 1 dol.	
pper, and 5,000	Ship work, fire sets, &c. &c., 9,500	N. H. & Mass.	11 at 95½ cts.	
1,500	Cabinet furniture,	N. E., 8,000	80 at 75 cts.	
1,000	12,000	S. A., 4,000		
- -	2,600	N. H. & Me.	5 at 90 cts.	
1,900	12,500	W.I., N.H., Me.	9 at 1 dol.	6 at 34 cts.
silver, 1,050	2,150	-	7 at 1 dol.	
cloth, 2,500	Tin ware & stoves, 5,300	-	3 at 1 dol	
& thr'd, 1,000	Shoes & boots, 18,400	-	30 at 80 cts	15 at 25 cts.
l oil, 530	13,700	-	16 at 1 dol.	
500	4,950	N. Hampshire	6 at 1 dol.	
s, 800	16,000	N. H & N Or.	20 at $1; 10 at 50 cts.	
- -	3,000	New England	3 at 67 cts.	
165	950	-	2 at 1 dol.	
palm oil, 1,200	24,200	¼ N. Hamp. ¼ W.I. & S. A.	8 at 1 dol.	
& leather, 250	2,300	N. H. & Mass.	6 at 67 cts.	4 at 33 cts.
46,000	Rum, 54,000	⅔ N. H & Me. ⅓ S. States	6 at 1 dol.	
rim'g, 16,300	Clothing, 56,400	-	19 at 1 dol.	154 at 33 cts.
4,683	Leather, 21,969	⅓ N. H. & Me. ⅔ Boston, Ms.	18 at 84 cts.	
s and sumac, 1,622	Morocco & wool, 14,000	N Hamp. and Boston, Mass.	12 at 90 cts.	6 at 33 cts.
- -	Bricks, 1,000	N. Hampshire	2 at 1 dol.	
22,700	Cordage, 29,000	Do	12 at 84 cts.	
- -	Vessels, 32,000	Do	40 at $1 25 c.	
l salt, 3,325	Fish manufac'ed, 19,250	West Indies	40 at $1 25 c.	
	Oil, 3,600	New York		

ORIGINAL FACTS.

Quantity of dried fish are annually taken and cured, amounting to $19,250; disposed principally in the West Indies.

Whale fish oil are annually produced, amounting to $3,600; disposed of principally for work.

Note Q. 23.—Woollen cloths, $1000; quantity manufactured nearly the same as in 1824.

Portland, Maine, 1832.

JOHN N. NUTTER.

Doc. 4.—No. 10.—SEABROOK.—*Schedule of Manufactures,*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural & other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are [illegible]
Boot and shoe making	$600	$91	$1,400	Leather	$1,400	N. Hamp
Blacksmiths	500	75	760	Coal	50	Virginia
Tanners	800	375	1,650	Hides and bark	300	N. Hamp
Pail and tub manufactory	400	200	1,000	Wood and paints	600	do
Boat builders	800	195	760	Wood and nails		do
Brick makers	150	20	200	Wood	80	do

EXPLANATIONS, [illegible]

Pail and tub manufacture carried on by machinery. Woollen cloths to the [illegible]

Document 4.—No. 11.—HAMPTON.—*Schedule of Manufactures,* [illegible]

Blacksmiths	$230	$75	$750	Coal	$60	Virginia
Tanners	300	95	550	Hides and bark	450	N. Hamp
Boot & shoe m'k'rs	600	160	1,500	Leather	1,500	do
Pail & tub manufactory	200	25	225	Wood	125	do
Brick making	150	20	200	Wood	80	do
Fishery	200	140	280	Salt 15 hhds.	60	Sea co[illegible] N. H[illegible] shire
Salt-works	200	2 000	-	-	-	Atlantic

EXPLANATIONS, [illegible]

Pail and tub manufactory carried on by usual hand work, and not by machinery, [illegible] Seabrook.

ls used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.		What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 y'rs old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 yr's of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
-	Boots & shoes	$2,800	N. Hampshire & Massachusetts	10 at 75c.		
350	Farming utensils	1,350	N. Hampshire	4 at 75c. 6 months		
350	Leather	2,650	do	8 at 75c. 6 months		
400	Pails and tubs	2,500	New York	3 at 83c.		
-	Boots	1,400	Massachusetts & New Hampshire	10 at 75c. 5 months		
-	Bricks	400	N. Hampshire	2 at 75c. 3 months		

AL FACTS.

ly manufactured in 65 families, for home consumption.

, 1832. JOHN N. NUTTER.

ls used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

600	Farming utensils	$1,400	N. Hampshire	4 at 75c. 6 months		
100	Leather	1,025	do	4 at 75c.		
-	Shoes and boots	3,000	do	10 at 75c.		
100	Pails and tubs	900	N. Hampshire & Massachusetts	3 at 83c.		
-	Bricks	400	H. Hampshire	2 at $1 00 2 months		
-	Cod fish 700 q'tls	1,760	West Indies	10 at 1 00		
	Hake 800 quintals	1,600				
	Oil 25 bbls.	350				
		3,700				
-	Salt 1,400 bushels	750	N. Hampshire	1 at 1 00 6 months		

AL FACTS.

to the amount of $2,000, are manufactured annually in 91 families, for

JOHN N. NUTTER.

, 1832.

DOCUMENT 4.—No. 12.—HAMPTON FALLS.—[illegible]

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		As what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
Harness making -	$100	$20	$300	Leather		New Hampshire
Tannery -	350	125	700	Hides and bark	$700	do
Boot & shoemaking	900	115	1,250	Leather	1,250	do
Blacksmiths -	650	80	850	Iron and coal	160	do
Brick making -	200	20	200	Wood	80	do

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS,

Woollen cloths, to the amount of $2,400, are annually manufactured, in [illegible]

DOCUMENT 4.—No. 13.—RYE.—*Schedule of Manufactures, &c.*

Boot & shoemaking	$1,250	$180	$1,000	Leather	$1,300	New Hampshire
Blacksmiths -	475	275	700	Iron and coal	325	do
Tanners & curriers	900	185	940	Hides, bark, & lime	725	do

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS,

Woollen cloths, to the amount of $4,800, are manufactured

Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.		What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
$100	Harnesses	$600	N. Hampshire	1 at $1		
	Leather	1,075	do	4 at 75c.		
	Boots and shoes	2,500	do	8 at 75c.		4 at 25c.
690	Farming utensils	1,500	do	3 at 75c.		
	Bricks	400	do	2 at 75c.,	3 months	

ONAL FACTS.

ome consumption. Cloth dressing and wool carding not furnished.

JOHN N. NUTTER.

ALLS, *March*, 1838.

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erials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

	Shoes and boots	$2,700	N. Hampshire	13 at 75c.		
$575	Farming utensils	1,300	do	6 at 75c.		
215	Leather	2,275	do	9 at 75c.		

IONAL FACTS.

ul and fifty families, for home consumption.

JOHN N. NUTTER.

DOCUMENT 4.—No. 14.—NORTHAMPTON.—*Schedule of Manufactures.*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power: water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses & other animals employed in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the U. S., and of agricultural products consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what states, such materials are produced.
Tannery	$550	$135	$740	Hides and bark	$740	New Hampshire
Boot & shoemaking	500	90	8,000	Leather	800	do
Brickmakers	150	25	250	Wood	80	do
Blacksmiths	200	70	300	Coal	50	Virginia
Fishery	150	100	200	Salt, 10 hhds.	40	The coast of New Hampshire

EXPLANATION.

Woollen cloths, to the amount of $1,500, are manufactured.

DOCUMENT 4.—No. 15.—STRATHAM.—*Schedule of Manufactures.*

Boot & shoemaking	$600	$140	$4,400	Leather	$3,700	New
Tannery	500	120	860	Hides and bark	630	
Blacksmithing	400	90	600	Coal	60	W
Starch manufact'y	400	875	1,400	Potatoes	1,400	

EXPLANATION

Woollen cloths, to the amount of $3,800, are annual

&c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
-	Leather $1,235	N. Hampshire $1,235	6 at 75c.		
-	Shoes and boots 1,500	do 1,500	6 at 75c.		
-	Bricks 500	do 500	2 at 75c.,	2 months	
teel $250	Farming utensils 650	do 650	2 at 75c.		
-	*qtls.* Codfish, 400 $1,000 Hake, 600 1,200 Oil, 20 bbls. 280 — 2,480	W. Indies 2,480	8 at $1		

DITIONAL FACTS.

in eighty-five families, for home cousumption.

JOHN N. NUTTER.

TON, *March*, 1832.

Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

ussia duck, d $600	Shoes and boots $8,850	N.Ham.$1,350 N.York 7,500	12 at 75c.	-	3 at 33c.
230	Leather 1,300	N.Ham. 1,300	3 at 75c.		
teel 520	Farming utensils 1,200	N.Ham. 1,200	4 at 75c.		
	Starch 1,920	New England	2 at 75c.		

DITIONAL FACTS.

dred and thirty families, for home consumption.

JOHN N. NUTTER.

AM, *March*, 1832.

DOCUMENT 4.—No 16.—NOTTINGHAM.—*Schedule of Manufactures.*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses, and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
Blacksmithing -	$450	$350	$1,500	Coal	$150	New Hampshire
Cloth dressing -	350 water	100	1,200	Wool	2,500	New Hampshire
				Copperas	25	Vermont
				Alum	12	
Carding machine	250 water	1,200	-	-	-	- -

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS,

From careful inquiry, and the best information I can obtain, the above contains a correct statement of workshop and household manufactures in the town of Nottingham.

There are no tanneries in the town of Nottingham. All the leather made use of in the town is obtained from the neighboring towns, and manufactured into boots and shoes by inhabitants: average number employed, six; rate of wages, 66 cents. Flax is raised and manufactured in the town, yearly, to the value of $250, for home consumption. Cotton is also manufactured for home consumption, to the amount of $300. At least one-half of the cloth

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DOCUMENT 4—

LAMPREY RIVER, *April 25th*, 1832.

FRIEND DROWN: Enclosed are answers, relating to our establishment, to the queries of the Sec etary of the Treasury, communicated in your circular of the 25th February last. They were prepared in answer to a circular from Henry Stark, Esq., received some time since, and he has a duplicate of them. The answers are as full as my means of information enable me to make. I have not arranged them in the blank received, but you can arrange the facts in any manner you think advisable.

Yours respectfully, STEPHEN A. CHASE,
Agent N. M. Co.

1. The manufactory belonging to the Newmarket Manufacturing Company is situated in Newmarket, county of Rockingham, and State of New Hampshire.

2. It is for the manufacture of cotton cloths, and is operated by water power.

3 & 4. The establishment was begun in 1823, and finished in 1831. The company incorporated by act of the Legislature, with a capital of six hundred thousand dollars, which has been expended in the cost of the water power, buildings and machinery.

5. See answers to the other questions.

6. The dividends have averaged five per cent. per annum, after paying interest on that portion of the capital which is borrowed, (say one-fifth of the whole,) or six per cent. on what has been paid in by the stockholders.

7. Caused by the demand and supply of similar goods at market.

8. Not known.

9. During the year 1831, there were manufactured at this establishment 2,554,961 yards shirtings, sheetings, and printing cloths. Having more machinery in operation the present year, the quantity will exceed three millions of yards.

., *Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.*

kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
1 $1,350	Farming utensils $3,500	N. Hampshire	7 at 92c.		
100	Fulled cloth 4,000	N. Hampshire	1 at $1	-	65 at 28c.
20	Pressed cloth 1,000	do			
12	White wool. cloth 1,500	do			
20	Carp'ing & flan'l 1,000	do			
	7,500				
-	- -	-	1 at 75c.		

TIONAL FACTS.

carding wool manufactured in town, is done in the neighboring towns. All the ifactured into cloth, yarn, &c., by females in the town. Number of inhabitants 0; estimated expense of clothing each, $15; of which one-eighth part is foreign the remainder of American production. There is no manufacturing establish-on or wool in Nottingham, other than household manufacturing.

BRADBURY BARTLETT.

& 18.

000 pounds of cotton.
000 gallons sperm oil.
230 barrels flour,
000 pounds potatoe starch, } for sizing.
362 pounds isinglass,
510 cords wood,
35 tons coal, } for fuel in the mills.

als, such as leather, wood for shuttles and bobbins, charcoal for blacksmith's ide pickers, &c., to the amount of $4,500, annually.

nown.

line males, whose average wages are six dollars twenty-four cents per week, in-d: six hundred and thirteen females, whose average wages are, two dollars and a half cents per week, including board No children under twelve years nployed, and very few under fifteen years of age.

eople are employed an average of twelve hours a day—three hundred and ten r. They work rather less than twelve hours in the winter, and more in the

: is little employment for the description of labor wanted in factories.

in the principal cities in the United States.

abrics are principally of the description of goods which are protected by the f.

ipally in the United States.

tion is sold *for exportation to South* America and the East Indies.

are mostly made on a credit of six and eight months.

21. The cost has been decreasing from the commencement, owing to increased skill and improvement in machinery.

22. The article, first made, brought twenty-five cents per yard, in 1825, and it is now selling at fourteen cents. The fabrics subsequently made have declined in the same proportion.

23. It is believed that any reduction of the present duty would operate to the injury of the manufacturers, and could produce no possible benefit to any class of people in the United States.

24. Not able to answer this question.

25. See answer to No. 6.

26 The profits of capital do not enter into the cost of the cloth. The cost consists, on an average, for our several fabrics, of about three-fifths raw material, and two-fifths wages of labor.

27. Nearly all the articles used in manufacturing, and for the support of those connected with the establishment, are of domestic origin.

28. Don't know.

DOCUMENT 4.—No. 19.—ROCKINGHAM CO.—*Schedule of Manufactures,*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
Manufacture of cotton goods, commenced 1824. This establishment was commenced in 1823 and completed in 1831. The establishment is called "The New Market Manufact'ing Company," and is a joint stock concern, and is situated in the county of Rockingham, State of New Hampshire.	$600,000 Water power		-	1,023,000 lbs. of cotton, at 11 cents per pound $112,530 3,000 galls. sperm oil, at 90 cts. per gal. 2,700 230 bbls. flour at $6 1,380 17,000 lbs. starch at 5 cents per lb 850 362 lbs. isinglass at $1 per pound 362 35 tons coal at $6 75 pr. ton 236 25 Leather, wood for shuttles and bobbins, charcoal, raw hides, pickers, &c. 4,500 510 cords wood at $3 per cord 1,530	Geo., Ala., S. Carolina, Miss., La. and Tennessee Massachusetts Virginia and N. York New England Massachusetts New Hampshire and Pennsylva. New Hampshire mostly New Hampshire

iness must in that case be abandoned.
ital being invested in buildings, machinery, &c. would be of little or no value, chiefly sunk and lost.
iness could not be pursued in this event.
knowledge on this subject.
wers to Nos. 4 & 6.
wer to No. 6.
l vary with every description of cloth.
ieved there would be the same facility in practising frauds as at present.
40. Am not informed on these matters.
re manufacture is brought from South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, l Tennessee. The average prices, delivered here, are, for South Carolina and nd three-quarter cents; Louisiana and Mississippi, twelve cents. About one- tton used is from South Carolina and Georgia, the other half from the other verage cost of the Tennessee cotton is ten and a quarter cents.

, *Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.*

The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
2,554,961 yds. shirtings, sheetings, and printing cloths, at 10 cents per yard $255,496 10	Little or none in N. Hampshire, mostly in Boston, N. York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, some are exported to South America and the East Indies	59 at $1 04 Amo't of for labor 311 days year's la	- cash paid $ 106,206 are allow	613 at 45 cts. 7 ms. annually 81 ed for a

DUDLEY S. PALMER.

DOCUMENT 4.—No. 20.—NEW MARKET.—*Schedule of Manufactures,*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
Shoemaking -	$1,500	$250	$2,075	Leather of various kinds $6,700	Principally N.H. but some in Me.
				Domestic linings, pegs, threads, &c. 915	In N. H. and Mass.
Tanning -	300	50	817	150 hides at $4, 600	Mostly in New Hampshire
				Bark 60	
Blacksmithing	425	150	220	1,800 bushels coal 180	Nottingham and Deerfield.
Cabinet & chair making.	600	210	1,000	Maple, birch, and other timber 465	In New Hampshire.
				White lead 55	Salem, Mass.
				Paints, leaf, &c. 179	United States
Coopering -	100	16	100	Heading, hoops, and staves 100	Nottingham and Lee.
Hat making -	900	100	1,600	Hat bodies, 2,600 at 50 cents 1,300	Rhode Island
				Furs, 203 lbs. at 88c. 1,624	Maine & Mass.
				Morocco 175	Massachusetts
				Wood and coal 110	New Hampshire
				Chemicals 7	Massachusetts
Turning -	3,600	950	1,120	Wood for bobbins, &c. 1,025	In N. Hampshire
				Do for boxes, &c. 100	
				Sperm oil 20	Pacific Ocean
				Paints, glass, paper, glue, &c. 190	Massachusetts
Reed making -	200	25	75	2,000 Carolina canes 70	Carolina
				Steel dents 70	Rhode Island
				Cotton yarn, bands, tar, &c. 50	
Harness making	400	30	150	Leather 250	Principally in N. Hampshire
				Hardware & saddlery 100	
Tailors -	330 suits clothes at $3 in the neighborhood; 3 men employed at 83c. p. day				
	220 do at 5; do 2 do at 85 do.				
Tailoresses -	In making clothes.				

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS,

In this town are the necessary mechanics for the making of wearing apparel, custom work in the shoe business, implements of husbandry, &c. The shoe business, in the schedule above, is sale work almost entirely. There are a number of milliners in New Market, who carry on a profitable business, owing in part to the patronage given them by girls employed in the large manufacturing establishment in town. The population of the town is 2,013, and the average expense to each individual for cloths for wearing apparel, is $20 per annum; which amounts to $40,260; and the number of families is 280; and it costs each family upon an average, $18 for the wear and tear of bedding, carpeting, table linen, &c., making $5,040. So that the cloths for wearing apparel, bedding, carpeting, &c., consumed in town, annually, cost these 2,013 inhabitants, $45,300. The making of the clothes is not

Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
170 107 120	10,517 pair of boots and shoes of various kinds, average value $1 39 per pair $14,618 63	All in N. H.	23 men at 71½ c.	-	6 at 33c.
333	250 sides leather 1,425	Do	1½ at 67		
380 90 1 21	Various kinds of iron work 1,700	Do	4 at $1 9 months.		
a- gn as 76	1,050 chairs 1,250 Cabinet furniture 1,400	Do	6 at 85 c.	1 at 30c.	
	Barrels and tubs 200	Portsm'th, N. H.	1 at 66 half a year.		
80 364 143	2,600 hats of various kinds at $2 80 7,280	2-5 in N. H. 3-5 in Mass. & Maine.	8 at $1	1 at 50	2 at 37½
25 15	225,000 bobbins at 2 cents 4,500	N. H., Mass & Maine	10 at 1	2 at 50	1 at 30
	7,000 pill boxes at 5 350	Mass. N. J. & Pa.			
	12,000 wheel heads at 20 2,400	In various cities of the U. S.			
	21,343 beers of reeds at 3½ cts. 747	In N. Hampshire	1½ at 1		
	Harnesses, trunks, &c. 960	All in N. H.	2 at 71 c.		
	- -	- -	-	-	6 at 40

ONAL FACTS.

stimate of expenses. About one-third of all these cloths are manufactured remaining two-thirds are imported, or made in the large establishments of It costs the inhabitants of this town more to clothe themselves than the in- er towns in the neighborhood, on account of their being under the necessity of their clothing; they make so little in families.

dy of the mechanics were so illy prepared to give answers to questions put found it not only *tedious*, but *difficult*, to gain such information as was de- echanic shops are very numerous in town, and but a little business done

LET, *April 26, 1832.*

DUDLEY P. PALMER.

DOCUMENT 4.—No. 21.—ROCKINGHAM.—*Schedule of Manufactures,*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
Manufacture of cotton goods; business commenc'd in 1828, under the firm of "The Exeter Cotton Manufactory;" one mill, of brick	$70,675 49 Water	$116,920 09 including $22,961 50; no horses or other animals used, except for trucking, &c.	$10000	450,000 lbs. cotton, at 11 cts. per lb $49,500 00	S. C., Ala., Geo., Lou.
				10,000 lbs. starch, at 5 cts. per lb. 500 00	½ N. E. and ½ Penn., Vir., & N. Y.
				50 bbls. flour, at $6 300 00	
				300 cords wood, at $3 900 00	N. Hampshire
				50 tons Lackawana coal, at $6 75 338 50	Pennsylvania
				2,000 lbs. of leather, at 23 cts. per lb. 460 00	N. Hampshire
				1,200 galls. sperm oil, at 90 cts. per gall. 1,080 00	Massachusetts
				1,500 lbs. tallow, at 8½ cts. 127 50	N. Hampshire
				100 lbs. isinglass, at $1 100 00	Massachusetts
				Twine, tar, alum, copperas, &. &c. 1,800 00	United States

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS,

The above contains all the information which I could obtain relative to the business done in the Exeter Cotton Manufactory; saving that the concern is a joint stock concern; that the capital invested in ground, buildings, water power, and machinery, at the original cost, is $210,000; that it takes one year to realize a turn in their business, i. e from the purchase of the raw materials till the manufactured article is paid for; consequently, the interest on capital employed for that period is six per cent.; that the operatives are employed twelve hours a day, and that throughout the year; that no goods are sold at the manufactory, but are sent to consignees or agents at Boston, New York, &c.; that foreign articles do enter into competition with the domestic articles, but not to much extent; the expense of manufacturing has decreased for the last six years, owing to increased economy in carrying on the business, a decrease in the price of machinery, and an increase of skill on the part of ma-

., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
& some of small $200 rman 7 50	1,350,000 yds. cotton goods, averaging 10 cts. per yard $135,000 No. 18 shirtings	Boston, N. Y., Phila., Balt A portion of the goods are exported to S. America and the E. Indies	40 at $1 12 Amount tives, an 311 days year's la	3 at 42 c. of wages of operanually, $4 3,3 4 74 are estimated as a bor.	212 at 44 c:

ONAL FACTS.

ed. Something less than one-third of the cost of the manufactures consists erials, and two-fifths in labor; the remaining four-fifteenths are the interest loyed, the profits, after deducting two per cent. for bad debts, &c.; that sala- &c. are moderate, when compared with other similar establishments, and the itted to be good. The principal agent could not give any answer to many of ıked him. After visiting two of the large manufacturing establishments in more than three hundred of the small work-shops of industry, I am prepared on in relation to the various branches of business carried on in the easterly e, which I respectfully submit, on a paper accompanying this.

DUDLEY S. PALMER.

il 11, 1832.

c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

...ials of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.		What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
$500	Leather	$2,500	-	2 at 75 c.		
1,200		6,000	$5,000 at Boston	9 at 70	-	1 at 33 c.
-	Shoes	1,742	-	4 at 75		
	Boots	850				
-	Shoes	16,824	-	33 at 67		
1,729	Edge tools	3,700	Estimated at ¾ in N. Hampshire	11 at 83		
	Farming tools, &c.	630				
140		1,320	$1,320 in N. Hamp.	2 at $1¼		
-	Barrels	2,960	2,960 Mass.	10 at 67c.	9 months	
, at	Value of hats,		Sold in Boston,	-	-	134 at 30
3,228.64	at 24 cts.	19,131.84	Phila. & N. York			
10	Bedsteads, &c.	200	All in New Hamp.	2 at $1¼	for 3 mos.	

TIONAL FACTS.

eting for 180 families, at $11 each, $1,980; a very small part foreign.

AARON QUIMBY.

, *April* 2, 1832.

DOCUMENT 4.—No. 23.

Workshops and Household Manufactures in Hawke, Rockingham county.

Branch of business.	Amount of capital employed.	Value of manufactured articles.	Number of persons employed.	Rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Rate of profit upon capital employed	What portion of the materials is of American production.	To what extent do foreign articles, of the like kind, enter into domestic consumption.	What reduction of duty could be made, without increasing foreign competition in the home market.
Coopers -	$1,695	$3,932	12	each 67c.	9 p'r cent	All.		
Shoemakers	750	1,128.22 4,360	16	67	-	½	Foreign hides	Tanned in the U. S.
Blacksmiths	1,000	1,200	53	83	10 p'r ct.	$100		
Palm leaf hats	No. 3,300 Capital $142	975	6	33	12 p'r ct.			

The second value of shoes is the estimated value of shoes manufactured for merchants in Haverhill, Mass.; of stock owned in Haverhill; number of shoe shops in Hawke 9; cooper shops 16, blacksmith shops 3.

Number of inhabitants 528—estimated costs of clothing; at $16 each - - $8,448
Bedding for 100 families, at $10 each - - - - - - 1,000
Clothing, ⅔ American manufacture.

AARON QUIMBY.

HAWKE, *April* 6, 1832.

DOCUMENT 4.—No. 24.

Workshops and Household Manufactures in Kingston, Rockingham county.

Tanners	$15,075	$16,500	11	each 75c.	-	$8,700		
Shoemakers	2,173	4,425 17,900	43	62	-	½	Foreign hides	
		22,325						
Blacksmiths	840	1,500	4	83	-	130		
Coopers	770	1,610	5	67	-	All		

The number of shoe shops in Kingston is 27; blacksmiths' shops 3; cooper shops 4. The number of inhabitants 929; estimated for each person per year, at $15 each, $13,935; costs of bedding and carpeting for 180 families, at $10 each, $1,800; nearly one-third of clothing foreign materials.

The second value of shoes manufactured is the estimated value of shoes manufactured for merchants in Haverhill, Massachusetts.

AARON QUIMBY.

KINGSTON, *April* 4, 1832.

DOCUMENT 4.—No. 25.

Workshops and Household Manufactures in Poplin, Rockingham county.

	Amount of capital employed.	Value of manufactured articles.	Number of persons employed.	Rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Rate of profit upon capital employed.	What portion of the materials is of American production.	To what extent do foreign articles, of the like kind, enter into domestic consumption.	What reduction of duty could be made without increasing foreign competition in the home market.
ers	$286	$250 00	10	75 c.	-	½ hides foreign, but tanned in the United States.		
	2,578	3,423 80						
-	85	1,120	1 male	67	-	¾		
	750		1 female	33				
-	220	225	1	67	-	All		
-	180	96	1	75	-	All		
na-	4,000	Cloth	1 ml'e & off	67	Out of re-	All		
l ful-		dressed	1 female	33	pair, and			
		500 ys. at			no profit			
		20c. 100						
		Woolcar-						
		ded, 500						
		lb. at 5 c.						
		25						
dry	675	500	2	67	-	½		
f hats	Number.	450	3	33	82 pr. ct.	Sold at	Boston	
	1,500							
	Capital,							
	$60							

econd amount of capital employed by shoemakers, and second value of articles man-
d, is stock taken of shoe merchants in Haverhill, Massachusetts, and returned after
nufactured. The persons employed in the iron foundry would not give any informa-
cerning it. The best knowledge I could obtain from others was, that they manu-
articles to the value of about $500 The second amount of capital of tailors is the
cloth manufactured belonging to customers.

re, in Poplin, four shoemaker's shops, and one cooper's shop.

er of inhabitants 429; estimated cost of clothing, at $15 each, - $6,415

er of families 80; estimated cost of bedding, &c., at $10 each, - 800

ird of the clothing of foreign materials.

AARON QUIMBY.

April 3, 1832.

DOCUMENT 4.—No. 26.

Workshops and Household Manufactures, in Sandown, Rockingham county.

Branch of business.	Amount of capital employed.	Value of manufactured articles.	Number of persons employed.	Rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Rate of profit upon capital employed.	What portion of the materials is of American production.	To what extent do foreign articles, of the like kind, enter into domestic consumption.	What reduction of duty could be made without increasing foreign competition in the home market.
Shoemakers	$521 134	$593 267	3	75 c.				
Blacksmiths	1,540	2,060	6	83	-	$200		
Coopers -	140	150	1	67	-	All		
Tanners -	521	300	1	75	-	All		
Carding machine and fulling mill	1,600	Cloth dressed 1,000 yds. at 17 c. 170 Wool carded, 3,400 lb. at 5c. 170	1 half of year 1 half of year	67 67				
Palm leaf hats	Number, 500 Capital, $20	150	5-6 female	30				

The second amount of capital employed by shoemakers, and the second amount of articles manufactured, is stock taken of the shoe merchants in Haverhill, Massachusetts, and returned after it is manufactured. Estimated cost of clothing for each person, $35; two-thirds of which is of American manufacture. Estimated cost of bedding for each family, computing five persons to each family, $10; all of American manufacture. Number of the shops, three.

AARON QUIMBY.

SANDOWN, *April* 5, 1832.

DOCUMENT 4.—No. 27.

and Household Manufactures in the town of Londonderry, Rockingham county.

	Amount of capital employed.	Value of manufactured articles.	Number of persons employed.	Rate of wages per day, they board'g themselves.	Rate of capital employed.	What portion of the materials is of American production.	To what extent do foreign articles, of the like kind, enter into domestic consumption.	What reduction of duty could be made without increasing foreign competition in the home market.
hs	$1,500	$3,500	10	$1 30	-	1-10th	-	6 months
ng	2,000	3,200	14	1 00	-	3-4	-	6 months
hats	150	1,000	200	25	-	150-1000	-	1 month
rti-	600	2,000	200	20	-	All		
ths	200	1,500	175	20	-	All		

wn of Londonderry is almost exclusively agricultural, the mechanics laboring only s at their respective trades, but making husbandry their primary business.
nufacture of palm leaf hats, woollen cloths, and linen goods, is attended to by nd children, the wives and daughters of farmers, in connexion with the other duties.
ating the amount of capital employed, I have put down the whole amount of stock sed; and in estimating the number of persons employed, I have put down the re- number of those who make either of the above branches of industry an occasional but very few, however, devote any considerable portion of their time to mechani- nufacturing purposes.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, Jr.

NDERRY, N. H., *April* 24, 1832.

DOCUMENT 4.—No. 28.

Workshops and Household Manufactures in Northwood, Rockingham county.

g;	$4,357	$7,065	18	67		All	Not any.
ers;	2,135	3,360	8½	88	Do not know.	7-8	
;	1,156	1,550	2	92		4-5	
hs;	1,666	2,450	3¾	1 00		1-3	
ills;	800	600	1	75			
d tur's							
	-	970	As these articles are manufactured in the several families, it is impossible to ascertain the number of persons employed, or to fix on any rate of wages.				
wool	-	2,463					
	-	310					

500 set down to fulling mills as the value of manufactured articles, is only the of charges made at the two mills for the labor made by *them*, and *they* can make no n of the value of the articles.
nount placed under the 2d articles is considered to be the value of the shops, tools, legers, and stock used, except in the case of fulling mills.
he best estimation I can make, the expense for wearing apparel to each individual rill be, on an average, about $16; and the expense for bedding, table linen, and ; &c., about $16 to each *family*.
han one-half of all the clothing, bedding, and carpeting, &c., are manufactured in *town.*

JONATHAN CLARKE.

DOCUMENT 4.—No. 29.

Workshops and Household Manufactures in Salem, Rockingham county.

Branch of business.	Amount of capital employed.	Value of manufactured articles.	Number of persons employed.	Rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Rate of profit upon capital employed.	What portion of the materials is of American production.	To what extent foreign articles of the like kind enter into domestic consumption.	What reduction of duty could be made without increasing foreign competition in the home market.
Shoe manufactory*	$5,000	$16000	Men, 25 Women, 20 Children, 10	Men, 80 c. Women, 25 c. Children, 17 c.	-	$9,000		
Morocco manufactory	500	2,000	Men, 2	$1 25	-	-	Being all goats' skins, and tanned in foreign hides.	
Palm leaf hats	1,000	5,000	Women, 50 Children, 20	25 17	-	-	Palm leaf being foreign.	
Blacksmiths	700	1,500	Men, 4	$1	-	200	For coal, iron, and steel; all foreign.	
Carding machines	1,000	7,000	½	$1	-	There are about 1,500 lbs. carded yearly, all American, the better quality of wool.		

There are two small woollen factories which are not in operation, worth about [illegible]

* Rising one-third part of the leather used in the manufacture of shoes, is made from foreign hides. Likewise rising one-half of cloth for linings, is foreign, which consists of Russia sheetings or imitation sheetings, which, under the present rate of duties, is a cheaper article than is made here of the same goodness.

Shoes and hats are sent into all the Southern and Western States, and mostly sold on six months credit

The skins for the manufacture of shoes, are not quite one-third part. The labor, on an average, is one-third, and business is sometimes done in that way. A manufactory of shoes and hats usually turns his stock three times a year.

As to the profit or per cent., it depends, in a great degree, on the manufacturer. Experienced manufacturers consider five per cent. an average profit one year with another.

There are shoemakers, coopers, clothiers, and house-carpenters in town sufficient for the use of the inhabitants.

The wages of farming hands will average about one hundred and twenty dollars per year.

The town contains about thirteen hundred inhabitants, and about one hundred and eighty families. The average expense for clothing is about one hundred dollars to each family, allowing seven to a family.

The wear of household furniture, beds and bedding, about thirty dollars per year to each family.

Schedule of manufactured articles, &c., taken in the town of Salem, county of Rockingham, and State of New Hampshire, April, 1832.

PETER MASSEY.

DOCUMENT 4.—No. 30.

Handicraft and Household Manufactures in Epping, Rockingham county.

Amount of capital employed.	Value of manufactured articles.	Number of persons employed.	Rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Rate of profit upon capital employed.	What portion of the materials is of American production.	To what extent do foreign articles, of the like kind, enter into domestic consumption.	What reduction of duty could be made without increasing foreign competition in the home market.
$500	$1,850	3½	92 c.	6 per c	½		
12 50	25 50	9½	83 c.	2 per c.	½		
1,200	2,675	3	95 c.	6 per c.	4-5ths		
550	480	2	67 c.	9 per c.			
200	325	1	75 c.	4 per c.	½		
1,000	1,450	3	$1 00	3 per c.			
190	475	1	75 c.	-	All		
100	400	3 6 m'ths	80 c.	4 per c.	All		

...nics are employed but a small portion of the time in their shops, the remainder ... in this town.

...best estimation I can make, the expenses for wearing apparel to each individual ...be, on an average, about $18; and the expenses for bedding, table linen, and ..., about $18 to each family.

...than one half of all the clothing, bedding, and carpeting, are manufactured in ...

NATHANIEL BACHELDER.

..., April 27, 1832.

DOCUMENT 4.— No. 31.

Workshop and Household Manufactures in Raymond, Rockingham county.

Branch of business.	Amount of capital employed.	Value of manufactured articles.	Number of persons employed.	Rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Rate of profit upon capital employed.	What portion of the materials of American production.	What article do they
Coopering, 3 shops	$1,700	$2,900	8	67 cts.	-	All	
Blacksmiths, 4 shops	875	1,900	6	67	-	1-4	
Wagon and carriage makers, 6 shops	1,200	2,200	6	67	-	7-8	
Tanneries, 3 yards	600	900	1½	67	-	3-4	
Household manufactories for linen	*300						
For woollen	1,000						
Shoemaking	†150	500	3	68			
Palm leaf hats, 3,000	‡90	900	12 fem. ½ year	30	90		

* As these articles are manufactured by the families in town, and used [illegible] difficult to ascertain the true account of articles, and the number of persons [illegible]

† Sale shoes; the leather is cut in Haverhill, Mass., and the shoes, when [illegible] thither. There is some custom work done in town, say enough for home [illegible]

‡ Palm leaves imported from Cuba.

The number of days that persons are employed is estimated at 250 days in [illegible]

By the best calculation that I can make the expense of wearing apparel [illegible] in town will be, on an average, about 15 dollars; the expenses for bedding [illegible] 12 dollars to each family. More than three-fourths of clothing and bedding [illegible] tured by the families in town.

STEPHEN [illegible]

RAYMOND, *April 27th*, 1832.

DOCUMENT 4.—No. 32.

Workshop and Household Manufactures in the town of Windham.

	Amount of capital employed.	Value of manufactured articles.	Number of persons employed.	Rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves	Rate of profit upon capital employed.	What portion of the materials is of American production.	To what extent do foreign articles, of the like kind enter into domestic consumption.	What reduction of duty could be made without increasing foreign competition in the home market.
ing	$300	$1,350	3	$1 00	-	-	-	Six months
	600	1,450	3	1 00				
&	1,300	1,781	3	1 00	37 pr. ct.			
ith-	500	1,000	2	1 00				

REMARKS.

seven thousand palm leaf hats are made in town, averaging about $15 per hun- The labor is mostly performed by children.

rear of woollen, cotton, and linen articles, other than clothing, will average about rear to each individual.

pemakers and hatters do not work their own stock. I have, therefore, given the their fixtures as capital, and the proceeds of their labor as value of articles. They the business only a part of the time; which is the case, also, with the blacksmiths. mechanics do all the custom and sale work of the town.

HAM, *April* 23, 1832. ISAAC McGAW.

DOCUMENT 4.—No. 33.

shop and Household Manufactures in the town of Deerfield, county of Rockingham.

kers	$2,200	$4,500	12	75	-	15-16		
and	4,400	5,000	6	1 00	-			
s								
ths	900	2,800	7	1 00	-			
kers	50	300		1 00				
do.	400	800	4	1 00	-		-	4 months
	100	300	1	1 00	-			
s &	200	300	1	1 00	-			
ns								
	1,000	3,600	10	66				
and	3	1,250	3	75	-			
pon								
s								
	100	300	1	83	-			
sh-	1,200	300	1	83				
g mills	15	450	1	1 00				
s	300	400		83				
	40	1,200	2	00				
nt								
mills	100	300		1 00				

BENJAMIN JENNESS.

DOCUMENT 4.—No. 34.

Workshop and Household Manufactures in Candia, Rockingham county.

Branch of business.	Amount of capital employed.	Value of manufactured articles.	Number of persons employed.	Rate of wages p'r day, they boarding themselves.	Rate of profit upon capital employed.	What portion of the materials is of American production.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blacksmithing -	$1,150	$1,900	4	82 cts.	7½	⅛		
Coopering -	1,180	2,210	6	69	-	None		
Tanning -	900	1,230	2	90	-	⅜		
Shoemaking -	230	1,700	4	68	-	⅜		

There are about 10,000 palm leaf hats braided in Candia. The leaf is [illegible] county, and costs about 4 cents, to a hat, upon an average; and 16 cents [illegible] for braiding; so that each hat costs 20 cts. $2,000. One female will braid [illegible] or six hundred in a year, so that seventeen females, upon an average, are [illegible] business throughout the year, at 30 cents per day.—There are all the [illegible] town for the purpose of carding wool and dressing cloths.

[illegible]

DOCUMENT 4.—No. 35.

Workshop and Household Manufactures in Brentwood, Rockingham [illegible]

Tannery, 3 yards	$4,410	$5,120	3½	92 c.	-	½	and ½ Spanish hides
Wheelwrights, 4 shops	825	1,560	3	75	-	All	
Coopering, 6 shops	1,665	1,900	3½	67	-	All	
Blacksmithing, 5 shops	2,000	3,500	5½	91½	-	¾	
Shoemaking, 8 shops	4,400	9,000	23	67	-	⅜	
Carding machines	2,000	700	1½	67	Carding wool for customers		
Clothing mills	1,600	650	1	68	Dressing cloth for customers		
Palm leaf hat braiding	280	1,800	14	30	Females		

In Brentwood much domestic carpeting is made; more than enough for home [illegible]tion. In one family 1,000 yards of carpeting, worth 75 cts per yard, is annually [illegible]tured.

The people of this town live very much within themselves, more so than in [illegible] town in the State.

There are all the necessary mechanics in town for the production of articles [illegible] mand.

GUDLEY S. PA[illegible]

DOCUMENT 4.—No. 36.

Workshop and Household Manufactures in East Kingston, Rockingham county.

	Amount of capital employed.	Value of manufactured articles.	Number of persons employed.	Rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Rate of profit upon capital employed.	What proportion of the materials is of American production.	To what extent do foreign articles, of the like kind, enter into domestic consumption.	What reduction of duty could be made without increasing foreign competition in the home market.
20	$1,400	$3,937	$19	$67	-	17,121 pair of sale shoes are an. made in this town for shoe dealers in Haverhill, Mas. The stock being owned in Mas., the labor only is taken into consideration.		
	190 Custom work.	625	2	72				
three	2,900	3,700	5½	92	-	¾		
s.	The labor $1,518, hides, bark, lime, &c. 1,760, yards, tools, &c. 1,140.							
thing.	680	1,150	2	92	-	¼		
ops.	Labor $570, stock 5, two shops and necessary tools 180.							
	370	660	1	1	-	¼		
nailing	Stock $270, labor 300, shop and tools, 90.							
gon ing.	180	300	½	1	Labor $150, stock 100, shop, &c. 80.			
achines g mills.	800	400	1	1				

of the clothes worn as wearing apparel are made in families, as are also nearly all the carpeting, table linen, &c. It costs each individual in town, upon an average, $15 for clothes for wearing apparel, of whom there are 442, making $6,630; and 63 families $17 each, for bedding, carpeting, &c., making $1,071; whole amount

D. S. PALMER.

DOCUMENT 4.—No. 37.

Workshop and Household Manufactures in Southampton, Rockingham county.

, carding, inning,	$9,000	$1,709	5 ½ year.	75 c.	$500 net.	All		
and hat- makers.	1,200	3,000	7 5-6	$1	Labor	¾	¼	
ting and	76	930	2½	80	Labor	¾	¼	
	1,300	2,600	4½	1	100 net.	¼	¾	
	300	600	1	75	95 "	All		
	150	2,500	¾	1 17	Labor	9-10		
king	106	1,890	4	70	Labor	¾	¼	

wear and tear of each person for clothes for wearing apparel, excluding shoes and 15. The wear and tear for every eight persons for bedding, &c., $20. Per agri- labor, ten dollars per month.

JOHN W. [illegible]

DOCUMENT 4.—No. 38.

Workshop and Household Manufactures in Plaistow, Rockingham [illegible].

Branch of business.	Amount of capital employed.	Value of manufactured articles.	Number of persons employed.	Rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Rate of profit upon capital employed.	What portion of the materials is of American production.	[illegible]
Manufacture of shoes	$8,500	$14,500	50	50 cts.	6 pr. ct.	1-2	[illegible]
Blacksmith	300	300	1	75	8	4-14	10-14
Tanning	2,350	1,660	1	75	6	3-13	[illegible]
Coopering	185	200	8-10	75	10	1	[illegible]
Brick making	1,981	2,340	5	1.00	15	1	[illegible]
$1,140 deducted for real estate							

The capital employed in shoe business is three-seventeenths for real [illegible] fourteen-seventeenths for stock and labor.

The amount for manufactured articles six-fourteenths for work done out of town, and eight-fourteenths for articles manufactured in town [illegible].

Blacksmithing. Half for real estate and tools, and half for stock.

Tanning. Twenty-one forty-sevenths for real estate, fixtures, and [illegible] six-forty-sevenths for stock.

Coopering. Seventeen-thirty-sevenths for real estate and machinery [illegible] sevenths for stock.

Brick making. One-tenth for real estate and tools, and nine-tenths [illegible].

There are 20 females employed at shoe binding, at 25 cents per day [illegible] themselves.

Average price of labor at farming, during the summer season, $11 per month.

Average price of labor by the year, $8 per month.

Average price of female labor per week and boarded, 75 cents.

Average wear and tear of clothing per year, $15.

Average wear and tear of bedding per year, $1.

Amount of flour, from the middle States, used in town the year past, 350 [illegible].

Number of sheep in town, 425.

Average amount of wool to each sheep, 2½ pounds.

The wool manufactured and worn in town, ½ into full cloth, 3-16 into [illegible] into other clothing.

No flax raised in town.

The principal articles sold from the town are shoes, bricks, wood, lumber, [illegible].

The foregoing is a correct statement, as near as I have been able to estimate.

STEPHEN [illegible]

April 17th, 1832.

DOCUMENT 4—No. 39.

Workshop and Household Manufactures in Atkinson, Rockingham county.

Amount employed.	Value of manufactured articles.	Number of persons employed.	Rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Rate of profit upon capital employed.	What portion of the materials is of American production.	To what extent do foreign articles, of the like kind, enter into domestic consumption.	What reduction of duty could be made without increasing foreign competition in the home market.
1,100	$5,000	28	58 cents	-	½	½	Not any
500	900	3	75 cents	8	4-14	10-14	

[illegible] the amount of capital invested, in shoe business, is principally real estate, [illegible] in making shoes; and the value put, for manufactured articles, is 57,100 for manufacturers out of town.

[illegible] of capital employed in blacksmith business is 7-10 for real estate and machinery, for stock.

[illegible]7 sheep in town which will average 2½ lbs. of wool, each. There is, generally, a proportion of merino blood in them. The wool is manufactured in town; ½ is [illegible]s into bedding, and 5-16 into other clothing.

[illegible]ore flax raised than is necessary for thread for family use, aside from shoe-[illegible].

[illegible]t 250 barrels of flour, from the middle States, used.

[illegible] articles sold from the town are wood, lumber, hay, grain, potatoes, pork, [illegible].

[illegible], wear and tear of clothing, aside from boots, shoes, and hats, $12 00 per [illegible].

[illegible]e wear and tear of bedding, $11 00 per annum.

[illegible]ge of labor, per month, during the summer season, $10 per month.

[illegible]e price of labor, per month, during the year, $8 per month.

[illegible]e price of female labor, per week, and boarded, 75 cents.

[illegible]going is a correct statement, as near as I have been able to estimate.

STEPHEN TUCKER.

[illegible]7, 1832.

DOCUMENT 4.—No. 60.

Workshop and Household Manufactures in [illegible]

Branch of business.	Amount of capital employed	Value of manufactured articles.	Number of persons employed.	Rate of wages per day they boarding themselves,	Rate of profit upon capital employed.	What portion of the materials is of American production.
Shoe making	$170	$600	fr 1 to 2	$1 00	20 per c.	All
Do	120	300	1¼	75	10 per c.	"
Do	900	3,000	6	75	20 per c	"
Do	400	800	2	75	10 per c.	"
Tannery	600	450	1 6 m's	84	12½ pr c.	"
Do	400	300	1 4 m	84	12½ pr c.	"
Do	200	350	1 5 m's	84	10 per c.	"
Blacksmith	500	460	1	1 00	20 per c.	"
Do plough making	600	1,200	2	60	33⅓ pr c.	"
Blacksmith	250	300	1 6 m's	1 00	20 per c.	"

Probably the expense of clothing each individual in [illegible]ington co[illegible] will average $13, estimated at one half foreign and one half domestic.

Woollens and cottons may be reduced to from 30 to 20 per cent a[illegible]

Very respectfully,

Your humble ser[illegible]

DOCUMENT 4.—No. 41.

r of James F. Curtis, Agent of Cocheco Manufacturing Company, in answer to q proposed relative to the value of dwelling-houses owned by the Company.

DOVER, *May 11th*,

AR SIR: Your favor of the 10th instant is received. In estimating the value of (at one and a half millions, I intended to include every article owned by the co ding stores, houses, personal property, &c., whether it existed in the form of n, wood, coal, or whatever it might be. What amount of cash is kept on han urer's possession, I cannot say; but I suppose, of course, it is not much, as the d be lost. The value of property like ours, is, of course, fluctuating, dependir us contingencies, such as the state of the markets for the sale of products, le n, &c.; but I assume the above sum as a value, because, until times change ver reign and domestic competition has considerably increased, we shall probably er cent. profit upon a capital of that amount. Had the duties upon cottons l d any thing like the reduction proposed by the President and Secretary of th upon woollens and other manufactures, I should not consider the whole establ h the taking, if it paid taxes as high as it now does; for we should have been ready to reduce the wages of the operatives, that our looms would have been d

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES F. CURTIS, *A*

NIEL P. DROWN, Esq. *Portsmouth.*

Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

Quantity and kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 yrs. of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
- -	Cotton cloth, 4,500,000 yards per annum, of which two-thirds are printed or colored Average value may be about 13 cents per yard; but, of course, this varies with the market	The sales are made principally in Boston, to merchants from all parts of the Union, especially from N. York, Philadelphia, and the West None are sent abroad	219 men & young men, at $1 50 c.	104 boys at 34 cts.	752 girls and women, at 46½ cts.
			Amount of wages paid annually, $196,072 79 In all calculations of labor in the manufacturing establishments, three hundred and eleven days are allowed for a year.		
s, 4,200	Purchased in	St. Domingo & S. America			
lead, 1,320	- do -	Great Britain & France			
127	- do -	Italy			
e, (puri- 840	- do -	England			
9,010	- do -	France & Holland			
gal, and 4,076	- do -	Africa & East Indies			
ries, 1,900	- do -	Turkey & Persia			
750	- do -	Bengal			
s, copper blankets, ver, gum &c. &c., 15,000					

DITIONAL FACTS.

I have been here upwards of three years. I can truly say, that a more sober, industrious, and moral population, cannot be found in the United States than those connected with this establishment.

verage time of labor per day, is twelve hours and twenty minutes through the year.

JAMES F. CURTIS,
Agent Cocheco Man. Co'y, Dover, N. H.

hat has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years? and if it be tock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income mpany has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent objects, and therefore not divided out annually?
hat portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw mate- at portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?
What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your es- nent, and what amount of other domestic productions?
hat quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, are produced in the States, and what amount in your State?
f the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make, were 1 to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?
If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your ?
Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?
Are not the manufactures of salt and iron, remote from the points of importation, out ign competition within a certain circle around them, and what is the extent of that

Amount capital—and what proportion the borrowed capital bears to that which is real?
What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital em- to yield an interest of 6 per cent.? and how gradual the reduction should be?
If minimums should be abolished, and the duty assessed upon the actual value of the ed article in the American port, what rate of ad valorem duty would be equivalent to sent with the minimum?
What would be the operation of this change upon the frauds at present supposed to ctised?
Proportion which the production by the American manufacturers bears to the con- on?
Extent of individual and household manufacture in the United States, and how much increased since the tariff of 1824?
Average profit of money or capital in the United States?
Average rate of wages?

Letter accompanying Agent's return.

SOMERSWORTH, *April 20th*, 1832.

: I hand you answers to the queries contained in your circular, of which the above, Mr. Stark, is nearly a copy. A slight variation occurs in the numbers to the queries. nswers here enclosed contain all the information we are able to give upon the subject, ny of them can only be answered by mercantile gentlemen acquainted with importa- foreign markets, &c. &c. We have endeavored to give entirely impartial views and rs in every particular, and wish to keep nothing secret nor in the dark. The Secreta- hes we would state our views, or any observation which might suggest themselves, we willingly do, letting them go for as much as they are worth.
consider any modification of the tariff which shall enable foreign manufactures to com- ith us with greater facility than they now enjoy, will, in the same proportion, injure siness, and a reduction of duties to 12½ or 15 per cent., would, without doubt, bring eign manufactures into our market at a price lower than they could be possibly man- red here, unless by a thorough reduction of our wages of labor to the rates paid in fo- countries. This, of course, could not at present be done, as the agricultural pursuits country will for a long time hold out greater inducements than manufacturers could l, if the home market is thrown open with only a revenue duty of 12 to 15, or, indeed, r cent. The fluctuations in the profits and prices of our manufactures, we attribute, great degree, if not entirely, to the importations which during one year are very great, he next comparatively limited, producing a corresponding increase or diminution of s as the quantities thrown into our market are large or small.
conclusion, it is our firm and well grounded opinion that we yet need the protection of Government to the extent it has been extended; and that even this will not enable us to ecute our business with certain advantage, particularly in the woollen department, so as evasions are practiced to the extent we have but too much reason to believe they are, making the minimum system an entire nugatory one with a large portion of the impor- ns of woollens.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
LLOYD W. WELLS,
Great Falls Manufacturing Company.

THOMAS E. SAWYER, Dover.

DOCUMENT 4.—No 45.

Answers of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company to the questions proposed in the accompanying circular from the Treasury Department to collect information relative to the state of manufactures in the United States.

Answer to question 1.—The manufactories are situated in the State of New Hampshire, county of Strafford.

Answer to question 2.—Cotton cloths, broad cloths, and carpets; and are driven by water power.

Answer to question 3.—They were established in 1824, and are an incorporated company.

Answer to question 4.—One million dollars.

Answer to question 5.—$650,000 is about the amount paid for manufacturing materials, labor, &c. annually, in the cotton and woollen departments.

Answer to question 6.—Three per cent., after paying interest on borrowed capital.

Answer to question 7.—Foreign competition, high rate of wages, and duties on raw materials in the woollen department, are the principal causes of the small profits.

Answer to question 8.—Ten per cent. is probably about the rate.

Answer to question 9.—Cottons $450,000, broad cloths $320,000, carpets $30,000, total 1831, $800,000.

Answer to question 10.—

		Domestic articles.		Foreign articles.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.
Woollen Department.					
Wool,	pounds	$205,000	$90,250	130,000	$37,500
Indigo,	"	500	425	3,500	4,850
Pot and pearl ashes,	"	4,000	220		
Wood and quercitron bark,	"	4,500	220		
Madder,	"	-	-	12,000	2,640
Logwood, fustic, and other dye woods,	"	-	-	160,000	3,000
Allum, vitriol, copperas, and other chemicals,	"	16,650	658		
Tartar, cadbear, cochineal, and other dying materials,	pounds	-	-	3,450	1,400
Glue and pates,	"	23,000	1,350		
Leather,	"	1,250	375		
Olive oil,	galls.	-	-	6,100	4,500
Sperm oil	"	3,000	2,400		
Hard soap,	pounds	20,000	2,000	4,000	500
Soft soap,	bbls.	600	1,800		
Ley, tallow, &c.		-	400		
Iron, steel, lumber, wire, nails, screws, cards, reeds, &c. for repairs,		-	2,975		
Iron, steel, wire, screws, files, &c.		-	-	-	1,225
Stationery, wrapping paper, &c.		-	350		
Tapes, thread, silk, twine, burlaps, &c.			-	-	975
Teazles,		2,000,000	2,660		
Wood, charcoal, and mineral coal,		-	3,675		
Flour, meat, and vegetables,		-	12,250		
Transportation coastwise,		-	1,350		
Do. inland,		-	450		
			123,835		117,330
Cotton Department.					
Cotton,	pounds	1,250,000	150,000		
Articles other than cotton,	"	-	19,000	-	1,000
			169,000		1,000

should the present rate of duties be continued, it is highly probable that, within a period, all, or nearly all, the wool used in manufactures will be domestic.

to question 12.—Whole number of persons employed is 1,350. Average wages cents; of women, 45 cents; of children, 35 cents per day.
to question 13.—Average of 12 hours throughout the year.
to question 14.—16 horses, 12 oxen.
to question 16.—New York, and other cities of the South.
to question 17.—They do to a very injurious extent.
to question 18.—Principally in the United States.
to question 19.—To South America, Northwest coast, and East Indies.
to question 20.—Sold on eight months' credit.
to question 21.—The cost of manufacturing has gradually decreased, but the value, by the raw material, varied.
to question 22.—Cloths $1 50 to $5; carpets 70 cents to 112½ cents; cottons 7 to

to question 23.—The present rate of duty, if not evaded.
to questions 25 and 26.—Of woollen manufactures, labor is 26 per cent.

Materials,	68	"
Profit,	6	"
	100	"

Of cotton manufactures, labor is 48 per cent.

Materials,	40	"
Depreciation, insurance, and profit,	12	"
	100	"

to question 27.—Of agricultural and other domestic productions.

Woollen department, agricultural			106,000	Other,	18,000
Cotton	do.	do.	160,000	"	9,000
			$266,000		27,000

to question 28.—In New Hampshire, cottons, $3,500,000.
Ditto do woollens 2,500,000.
to question 29.—It would ruin the business, and it must be abandoned.

When	Branch of business. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, building and fixtures occupied in the business.	Value of machinery other than steam or tools, other and what kind of power, water, and what kind of animal?	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which States, other and the natural productions of agriculture, and the domestic animals used per annum.	At what places, or in what States are such materials principally produced.
begun.						
	Great Falls Manufacturing Company, cotton cloths, broad cloths, and carpets	$1,000,000 Water power		$650,000	205,000 lbs. wool $90,250 500 lbs. indigo 425 4,000 " pot & pearl ashes 220 450 " wood & quercitron bark 220 16,650 lbs. alum, vitriol, copperas, and other chemicals 685 23,000 lbs glue & pates 1,350 1,250 lbs. leather 375 3,000 galls. sperm oil 2,400 20,000 lbs. hard soap 2,000 600 bbls. soft soap 1,800 Ley, tallow, &c. 400 Iron, steel, lumber, wire, nails, screws, bands, reeds, &c. for repairs 2,975 Stationery, wrapping paper, &c. 360 2,000,000 teazles 2,660 Wood, charcoal, & mineral coal 3,675 Flour, meal, and vegetables 12,250 Transports'n, coastwise 1,350 Do. inland 450 1,250,000 lbs. cotton 150,000 Artic's other than cot'n 19,0	

Cotton, 1829; Chas. Morgan, A. Tucker, S. K. Baldwin, Thos. Babb, A. Smith, T. O. Ranlet, J. Molineux; called Gilford Manufac'g and Machine Comp'y, situated in Gilford, N. H.	$8,000 Water	$12,000	Year's stock about $9,000	60,000 lbs. cotton 1 ton copperas 20 barrels flour 8 do starch 200 gallons oil 400 lbs. leather 10 casks lime 500 lbs. indigo 90 cords wood Deduct for for'gn Freight bills, by a year

89b. Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, & rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
...ddler $2,640 ...wood, other 3,000 ...ool 97,500 ...go ...50 ...1,400 ...ve 6,300 ...soap 560 ...1,225 ...lk, 875	Broad cloths $320,000 Carpets 30,000 Cottons 450,000	N. York and other cities of the South	243 at $1 20 Am't of ally for 311 days year.	989 at 58 c. wages p labor, $2 allowed	1,050 at 42 c. aid annu- 44,664 63 to the

LLOYD C. WELLS.

89c. Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

...in- $750	102,000 yards 31 inch ticking; nett sales 21 cts. per yard	About 15 per cent.; the residue sent to Boston to an agent, where it is sold; cannot say what part is sent to other States or sold for exportation	4 at $1 10 Am't of bor, annu 311 days years' la	1 at 36 c. wages pa ally, $5, 2 are allo	24 at 5 c id for la- 12 36 wed as a

SCHEDULE 4.—No. 43.—STRAFFORD CO.—Schedule of Manufactures

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings and fixtures occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery & apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural & other domes-	[illegible]
Milton.					
Cotton factory - Thos. Leighton; begun 1818.	$1,300 Water pow.	$700	$300	Cotton, 17,000 lbs.	$3,5[illegible] Ca. upland
Tanner -	-	-	-	Hides, 700 lbs.	[illegible]
				Bark, 40 cords	12[illegible]
				Oil	2[illegible]
					$18[illegible]
Blacksmiths -	-	-	-	Iron, 10,000 lbs.	[illegible]
				Coal, 4,600 bu.	[illegible]
					[illegible]
Fulling mills -	-	-	-	-	-
Wakefield.					
Cotton factory - J. G. Hall; begun 1817.	2,700 Water pow.	1,300	700	Cotton, 31,000 lbs.	4,65[illegible] Georgia.
Tanner -	-	-	-	Hides, 400 lbs.	24 [illegible]
				Bark, 15 cords	45
				Oil	25
					94
Blacksmiths -	-	-	-	Coal, 4,800 bu.	288 Do. [illegible]
Hatter -	-	-	-	Wool	300
				Fur	60
					$360
Fulling mills -	-	-	-	-	-
Wolfborough.					
Tanners -	-	-	-	Hides, 1,000	150 Do
				Bark, 80 cords	240
				Oil	60
					$450
Blacksmiths -	-	-	-	Coal, 4,800 bu.	288
Fulling mill -	-	-	-	-	-

Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

Kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, & quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, & where.	Average No. of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of boys under 16 years of age, & rate of wages pr. day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of women and girls employed, and wages pr. day, they boarding themselves.
-	Cotton yarn, 15,000 lbs. $4,200	N. Hamp.	2 at 1 20	-	8 at 34 cts. Am't paid annually for labor $1,592 32
lbs. $600	Leather 960	N. Hamp.	1 at 75c.		
800 lbs. 150	Mill work, farming utensils, &c. 4,000	-	8 at 75		
950 60					
-	Cotton yarn, 27,500 lbs. 1,700	N. H. & N. Y.	2 at 1 00	Amount of wages paid for labor $1,890 88	12 at 34 cts.
lbs. 225	Leather 370	N. Hamp.			
960 170	Implements, husb'dry, &c. 2,500	Do	4 at 75 c.		
1,130 20	Hats 500	Do			
120					
140					
1,200	Leather 2,160	Do	2 at 2 00		
960 170	Implements, &c. 2,300	Do	4 at 75c.		
$1,130 60					

DOCUMENT 4.—No. 308.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, and in what states, such materials and products are principally produced.
OSSIPEE.						
Tanner -	-	-	-	Hides, 400	$24	N. Hamp.
				Oil	25	
				Bark, 15 cords	45	
					$94	
Blacksmiths -	-	-	-	Coal, 7,000	420	Do
Fulling mill -	-	-	-	- -		
BROOKFIELD.						
Tanners -	-	-	-	Hides, 1,200	72	Do
				Bark, 30 cords	90	
				Oil	50	
					$212	
Blacksmiths -	-	-	-	Coal, 1,500 bu.	90	

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS, &c.

After a very particular inquiry, the above is supposed to be as accurate as could be obtained, and does not vary materially from being correct.

There is no cloth wove either by or under the above mentioned factories.

The number of sheep kept in the five towns are about 7,500 agreeable to the tax list, and will average about 2½lbs. to a sheep, allowing what is used for mittens and hosiery, &c. It is supposed, by intelligent persons, that one yard of cloth is made from every pound of

ntinued.

	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.		What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
$525	Leather	$370	N. Hamp			
1,120	Mill-work, horse-shoes,		Do	4 at 75		
140	implements, &c.	2,650				
$1,260						
60						
525	Leather	895	Do			
320	Farming utensils	600	Do			
20						
$340						

ONAL FACTS.

30,000 yds., valued at 40 cts. per yard, and principally used by the families re it.

particular inquiry of experienced and intelligent farmers, it is estimated that, each family consumes 4 bushels salt annually, valued at $1 per bushel. ie 5 towns about 1,100 families.

espectfully submitted, by CHARLES COLMAN.

DOCUMENT 4.—No. 49.—DOVER.—*Schedule of Manufactures.*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate; buildings and fixtures occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
Manufacture of cot'n cloth occupied by Jno. Williams, begun Jan. 1831. Real estate owned by Cocheco Man. Company.	Water pow. $10,000 cost 30,000	$25,000	15,000	1,000 bales cotton at 8 c.	340,000 lbs. $27,200	N. O. & S. C.
				Oil 1800 gals	$1,500	Mass.
				Starch 15,000 lbs.	750	N. Hamp.
				Wood 200 cords	800	do
				Iron 1 ton	100	N. York
				Charcoal 1,500 bushels	150	N. Hamp.
					30,500	

Amount of wages annually paid for labor, $32,104 53. Insurance on $27,[illegible] cent. Rents $500. Goods sold on credit of six months. Hands employed [illegible]

DOVER, May 2, 1832.

DOCUMENT 4.—No. 50.—SANBORNTON.—*Schedule of Manufactures.*

Nath'l Holmes, manuf'r cotton yarn, from No. 6 to 25, put in opert'n in 1828 in operation 256 spindles.	$14,327 Wat. power	$7,673	$600	32,000 lbs. Georgia cotton estimated at 10c. per lb.	$3,200	Georgia
				10 cords wood	20	N. Hamp.
				32 gallons oil	32	Mass.
				3,400 lbs. iron	200	N. Hamp.
				other materials	150	do
Four clothiers and wool carders.	Wat. pow'r 1,200	1,200	-	Dye stuffs	100	N. Hamp.
				Annual cost of cards	36	
				wood	30	
Five cabinet-makers.	Hand labor 1,200	800	550	Raw materials, all kinds of lumber, amounting on an average to	600	N. Hamp.
Five tanners and curriers.	1,000	200	500	Raw hides, average	1,700	N. Hamp.
				hemlock bark average 50 cords at $3, 150,	1,850	
Nine blacksmiths.	500	500	1,600	8,100 bushels charcoal at 6 cts. per bushel	486	N. Hamp.
Twelve shoemakers	-	-	-	-	-	N. Hamp.
One tin plate worker	300	200	300	4 cords wood at 2, $8, 80 bushels charcoal at 5 c. $4, lead 20,	32	N. Hamp.
One hat manufacturer	400	100	850	300 lbs. w'l at 45, 335, hat'g f's 400, 25 c'ds w'd at 2 50,	785	N. Hamp.

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS.

I have taken the above schedule of the manufacturers, mechanics, &c. in the town of Sanbornton as correct as I possibly could, considering the shortness of the time and the badness of the travelling. I did not receive my appointment until April. I have no additional facts, that I know of, to remark. I don't know but it would be proper to remark, that I have taken the number of sheep in Sanbornton from the selectmen's book, and had the number to average about 4,500; which number will average about three pounds of

..., *Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.*

Kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
ba. $350 200	1,000,000 yds cloth $70,000	Mass., N. York, & Penn. About ¼th thus far has been shipped to the N. W. coast & S. America	31 at 1 25	3 at 66	125 at 50

ough the year. No change necessary. Average board of hands--males $175, fe-
. Reducing duty to 12½ per cent. ad val. would cause the business to be abandoned.
lculated at 511 days to the year. JOHN WILLIAMS, by JAMES L...

...c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

-	30,000 lbs y'n average Value 24 cents. $7,200	Sold at the mill	1 man ... a 134,402	boys at ½ p. day 54	9 girls at c. per
el $30	- -	- -	1 man 60 days at 1 34 80 40 2 men at 75 p day 450	2 40	day 9 18
import- 100	Dress 1,500 fulled cloth 20 c $310, dress 550 yds thin, at 12½ cts $68 75; card, 8000 lbs wool at 5c per pound, $400	All cust'm work	6 men a ver'ge 27 m. at 1 p day 702		
...ts, ma- ...c. 400	Manufactures, all kinds household furniture to the average am't $4000	Sold at the shops	7 men at 70 c. per day 1735	2 boys at 35, 216	
65	Manufacture sole leather upper do. and skins, average am't $1,800	Mostly sold at their shops	5 men 8 mo. at 1, 1267	4 boys at 30 p. day 124	
iron at 5 c. d 900 teel at 12 c 1,116	Manufactures all kinds country work, to the am't of $5,600	Sales at their shops	9 men at 1 per day 2799	9 boys at 50 c. per d. 839 70	
-	Work chiefly at custom work, to the amount of about $4,00	Sales at their shops	12 men at 1 per d 3732		
...wire t ... 100, l 3, 908	Manufactured tin ware, sheet iron, stoves and funnel of most kinds, to the am't of $1,800	Sales mostly in N. Hampshire	1 man at 1 25, 384 1 man at 71,2208		
...nings, 100 ... 50	Manufactured hats to the amount of $2,300	Mostly in New Hampshire	4 h'ds at 1, 1240	1 boy at 50, 145	

DITIONAL FACTS.

, making 13,500 pounds wool yearly; which wool is mostly manufactured by do-
o carpets, coverlids, house rugs, and wearing apparel. I make this brief state-
ow, as near as I could, *the state of domestic manufactures*, as it would take a long
take it accurately. *I would observe* that a considerable part of the wool in coun-
joining towns. *Respectfully,* SAMUEL TILTON.

DOCUMENT 4.—No. 51.—SOMERSWORTH.—Schedule of Manufactures.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings and fixtures occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery & apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural & other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
Manufacture of broadcloths, commenced in 1823; a joint stock company by the name of Salmon Falls Manufacturing Company; situated on the Salmon Falls river, in the town of Somersworth, county of Strafford, and State of New Hampshire.	Factory, $158,000 Dwelling houses, 31,000 Water power.	$66,000	$100,000	121,184 lbs wool, in 18[illegible] cost $69,44[illegible] 3,096 lbs pot ashes, in 1831, cost 16[illegible] 1,524 lbs quercitron 2[illegible] 6,522 lbs alum, coppers, and other chemicals 2[illegible] 8,381 lbs glue 1,[illegible] 1,898 gals sperm oil 1[illegible] 5,725 lbs hard soap [illegible] 200 bbls soft soap [illegible] 750 bbls chamber ley [illegible] 1,200,000 teazles 1[illegible] 10 reams paper 3[illegible] 29 bbls lime 3[illegible] 853 cords wood 2,14[illegible] Boards and nails 19[illegible] Stationery, brooms, &c. 96[illegible] Tallow 71[illegible] Small articles used in repairs 80[illegible] 806 lbs leather 2[illegible] 1,197 bush charcoal 10[illegible]	N. H., Ver. N. Y. N. Hamp. [illegible]
	$189,000	$66,000	$100,000	$79,4[illegible]	

EXPLANATIONS, [illegible]

The cost to the factory of transportation coastwise, amounted, for the year 1831, [illegible]
The cost of inland transportation by rivers and roads, amounted, for the same time, [illegible]

The number of persons maintained in families by the wages of those immediately employed in the factory, is - - - - - - - - - - [illegible]
Whole number of work people - - - - - - - - - [illegible]

Total, in the year 1831, [illegible]

&c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

Quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
ool, in 1831, $6,329	52,600 yds of broadcloth, in 1831, worth $157,800	One half in Massachusetts;	71 at .82	12 at .25	138 at .35
adder 2,329					
ye woods 2,052		one-fourth in New York;			
r and other 68					
tin 16		one-fourth in Pennsylvania.			
live oil 2,419					
reet oil 28					
d, twine, and k 402					
screws, wire, s 574					
			Money paid for wages annually, $34,060 72		
$14,217	$157,800		311 days allowed for 1 year.		

TIONAL FACTS.

persons just enumerated consume, annually—

300 bbls flour, costing	$1,800
2,000 bushels Southern corn	1,200
40,000 lbs meat	2,000
60,000 lbs vegetables	300
Rice, sugar, and tobacco, from the Southern States	4,000
Domestic cotton goods	6,000
Fish and other provisions not enumerated, and fuel	2,000
Foreign silks cotton goods crockery, and hardware	5,000
Rents, taxes, and small expenses	5,000
	$27,300

PORTS, *May* 9, 1832.

J. W. PEIRCE,
Agent Salmon Falls Manufacturing Company

ge, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
	140,000 yds. sheeting 38 inch., net sales for the time of operation, 11 cents per yard, 15,400	All sold in Boston; sent to an agent there; dont know what part is sent to other States, or sold for exportation.	4, aver. wages $1	-	25 at 42 cts. per day.

ADDITIONAL FACTS.

days are constituted as a year, and the amount of labor calculated accordingly.

lings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

	100,000 yds. 40 inch sheeting; 100,000 do. 30 inch shirting; nett sales the year past, sheeting 11 cts. per yard, shirting 9 cts. 11,000 9,000	About 25 per cent. The residue sent to Boston to an agent, where it is sold; cannot tell what part is sent to other States, or sold for exportation.	4, aver. wages $1 20 cts. per day.	1, at 34c. per day.	42 at 40c. per day.

ADDITIONAL FACTS.

at which time he deceased Since which time it has been run by his heirs.
ount of cash paid for wages annually, $6,823 34.
e laborers are supposed to be employed 311 days to the year.
lled Avery Factory Company, situated in Meredith, N. H.

dings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

	35,000 lbs. yarn, No. 6 to 12, 16 cts. per lb.	Principally in this State.	1 at $1.25	2 at 33c.	8 at 40c.

ADDITIONAL FACTS.

days considered a year for operatives to labor.

Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

...ue of ... materials	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
-	One-fourth part hollow ware, three-fourths machinery; manufactures yearly 43,750 pounds, average price 6 cents per pound, $2,625	All disposed of in this State.	3 at 1.00 Amount of wages paid annually $900		

ISAAC COLE.

...terials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

$3,900	Leather $10,500	Principally in this State	5 at 1.00		
200 40 240	Hats 3,400	Vicinity	3 at 75 c.	-	2 at 25 c.
...a 1,395 ...eel 110 1,505	Implements of husbandry, wheel tires, horse and ox shoeing, &c. 5,087	Vicinity	12 at 75		
500	Saddles, harnesses, repails, &c. 5,170	- -	8 at 1.00		

T. E. SAWYER.

Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

Kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
0,000 gal- $20,000	Rum, 8,000 galls. $24,000 Casks 500 Saleratus, 30,000 lbs. 1,800 26,300	¾ in New Hamp. ¼ in New York & Pennsylvania, ¾ in New Hamp. ¼ in Mass.	3 at 75c.		

T. E. SAWYER.

NGTON, MUDBURY, MIDDLETON, NEW DURHAM, ROCHESTER, and
used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

3,900	Leather	$10,500	N. Hampshire	5 at $1		
dye stuffs 250	Hats	3,400	N. Hampshire	4 at 75c.		
teel 2,500	Farming utensils, &c.	6,000	N. Hampshire	12 at 75c.		
400	Saddles and harness	4,000	N. Hampshire	6 at $1		

DITIONAL FACTS.

in the knowledge of the agent.

T. E. SAWYER.

DOCUMENT 4.—No. 60.

and Household Manufactures in Moultonborough, Tuftenborough, and Alton, Strafford county.

	Amount of capital employed.	Value of manufactured articles.	Number of persons employed.	Rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Rate of profit upon capital employed.	What portion of the materials is of American production.	To what extent do foreign articles, of the like kind, enter into domestic consumption.	What reduction of duty could be made without increasing foreign competition in the home market.
ıery, ith	$200	$600	1½	$0 75	75-100 6-100	-	1-50	
n, ith	200	800	1	1 00	5-100 6-100	-	1-100	
,	400	800	1	1 00	50-100	$300		
ith	375	800	1½	75	50-100 12-100	-	1-50	
itt, ith	400	1,200	2	75	75-100 12-100			
in,	300	600	1	1 00	50-100	-	-	Probable not seen
lell, ith	150	450	1	1 00	75-100	-	1-50	
ey,	250	500	1	1 00	50-100 12-100			
luck- lack-	425	1,200	1½	75	75-100 8-100			

To Daniel P. Drown, Esq.

n pursuance to instructions, I have, personally, been into the towns of Alton, Tufugh, Moultonborough, and Centre Harbor, and have, within, returned all I could, refu examination, find. In Centre Harbor they have nothing that could be returnr these instructions All in the other towns are returned within. The travelling l, and I was employed six days in the four towns, busily upon this business, and no nd travelled out about seventy-five miles. I am not in possession of any additional at would give assistance beyond the answers within given.

NATHAN BAGLEY.

ROBB, ss., *April* 14, 1832.

personally appeared Nathan Bagley, and made oath that the above return of his do- him subscribed, is just and true; before me,

LYMAN B. WALKER, *Justice of the Peace.*

Hon. D. P. Drown to Nathan Bayley, Dr.

days, taking inventory of articles of manufacture, stock in trade, &c., $18 00

DOCUMENT 4.—No. 62.

Workshops and Household Manufactures in Sandwich, Strafford county.

	Am't of capital employed.	Value of manufactured articles.	Number of persons employed.	Rate of wages pr. day, they boarding themselves.	Rate of profit upon capital employed.	What portion of the materials is of American production.	To what extent do foreign articles, of the like kind, enter into domestic consumption.	What reduction of duty could be made without increasing foreign competition in the home market.
-	$200	$900	$2	75 cents	15 pr. ct.	95 p. c.	None	None
boots	2,000	4,000	10	75 cents	15 pr. ct.	85 p. c.	None	Sup. none
k har-	300	600	2	75 cents	15 pr. ct.	90 p. c.	None	None
g and rugs	About sixteen of each on hand, and manufactured in households.							
-	Principally from the maple. Imported brown about 1,000 pounds. Consumed about 500 pounds of loaf.							
-	About ten hogsheads of West India consumed.							
-	About thirty gallons of imported.							
-	About 1,200 pounds from Franconia, N. Hampshire. Rest imported.							
cloth	Sold out of town in coarse flannels; value 200 dollars.							
milled	Do.				do.	100	do.	

SHEEP.

Kind.	No.	Value per head.	Average fleece.	Value per lb. in Dec. 1831.	Where wool is sold.
od Saxony	50	$5	3 lbs.	75 cents.	About 3,000 lbs. of the best wool sold to agents of Somersworth, N. H., and other factories; remainder manufactured in town by householders.
od merino	400	3	3	60	
-	600	2½	3	50	
-	1,200	2½	2½	45	
-	1,000	2	2½	40	
-	556	1½	2	30	

rand total, 3,806 in town, April 1, 1832.
habitants in town, 2,743.

Respectfully submitted.

PAUL WENTWORTH.

DWICH, N. H., *April* 1, 1832.

DOCUMENT 4.—No. 63—Continued.

'orkshop and Household Manufactures in Gilmanton, Strafford county.

	Amount of capital employed.	Value of manufactured articles.	Number of persons employed.	Rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Rate of profit upon capital employed.	What portion of the materials is of American production.	To what extent do foreign articles, of the like kind, enter into domestic consumption.	What reduction of duty could be made without increasing foreign competition in the home market.
	$300	$450	1	75 c.	35 pr c.	3-4	1-4	
	250	450	1	75	25	all		
	100	150	1	67	15	3-4	1-4	
	25	40	1	67	5	all		
	200	300	1	75	25	all		
	200	325	1	75	30	1-3	2-3	
	225	350	1	75	40	all		
	220	350	1	75	40	1-4	3-4	
	100	175	1	75	20	all		
	400	600	1	75	50	1-2	1-2	
	500	675	2	75	60	all		
	100	175	1	75	12	all		
	500	700	1	75	50	1-2	1-2	
	175	300	1	75	20	7-8	1-8	
	200	325	1	75	40	all		
	60	100	1	75	10	all		
	900	1,300	1	75	100	all		
oollen	1,000	1,300	2	67	all			
	700	900	1	67	all			
	800	1,000	1	67	all			

GILMANTON, *April* 10, 1832.

)0 yards of domestic carpeting manufactured in this town the last year. There

Yours, respectfully,

N. C. TIBBETTS.

...would have to be reduced to 12½ per cent. I am confident that all woollen ... county must stop; and thus, at one full sweep, deprive hundreds of thou... of the means of support; and the effect I leave for others to judge.

...38. If any capitalist should escape the general ruin with any capital left, ... trusted it again in the hands of Government; for there it now

GEORGE WETHERELL, *Agent*
for the V. F. Manuf'g Comp'y.

—

...your statement as made by the agent of the Village Falls Company, at ..., perfect, is as correct as can be expected from a party in interest. This ...de from actual items in his books. And, from a personal knowledge of ...ave no doubt but he has given a fair account of his concerns. It shows ... of nearly four thousand dollars on its small capital.

JOHN L. RIX.

terials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
t and wrought iron - - tons castings, the average cost $56 pr ton, amounting to $16,800 tons bar iron cost $80 per ton, nounting to $10,400 es of 300 tons castings, average 0 per ton, amounting to $21,000 tons bloom iron, at $100 per n, is - - 13,000 e above information is from the ent.	½ in N. Hamp. & ½ in Vermont. Sales at the furnace.			

TIONAL FACTS.

that of 130 tons of bar iron, at $100 per ton, is $13,000; total sales $34,000 mount of annual disbursements from the annual sales, and it shows a net ompany of $6,800 since 1829, almost 14 per cent. on the value of their pro- t is manufactured at this establishment at $60 per ton (2000 lbs.); of this fact —which makes a difference of $2,600 in favor of the company; which being ent's account of the profit, makes an annual income or profit to the company ly 20 per cent. Improvements are constantly making in manufacture of bar inution in the cost of manufacturing them will of course follow. The fact of 's local situation, being 130 miles at least from sea-board, is as much protection to the public, should be asked.

JOHN L. RIX.

---

e., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

r iron 50 tons (2240 lbs. to a ton, verage cost to manufacturer $65 er ton, which amounts to) $3,250 les of 30 tons in Boston, at $90, is ,700, which is exclusive of transportation and commission. tons is sold at the works for $140 er ton. in payment for labor, digging and drawing ore and coal, oil, c. is $2,800	30 tons in Boston, Mass. 20 tons at the works.			

TIONAL FACTS.

actory Company, at Franconia, shows that, at one establishment, iron cost $65 , at the other $80 net weight.

rlson's account is no doubt correct, and it shows that the present high duties on iron is oppressive, and is not called for. It would be proper to state that the Franconia is of a superior quality. JOHN L. RIX

r. D. P. Brown.

DOCUMENT A.—No. 68.

LANCASTER, April 25, 1832.

DEAR SIR: I have at length got through with the business you entrusted me with. It has taken much more time than I first anticipated. The roads in this vicinity have been exceedingly bad. When you were here, I thought of doing the whole myself. I however soon found that to be impracticable. I therefore appointed some assistants, and gave them districts, instead of confining them to a particular town, believing it to be the better course, as I should have found it difficult, in some of the towns, to have procured suitable persons to do the business. I directed them to make their returns directly to you, which I hope is by this time done. Three dollars per day I told them would be allowed them while actually engaged. The gentlemen thus employed are Stephen Meserve, Esq., of Jaffrey, Edmund Burke, Esq., of Whitefield, Joshua Marshall, Esq., of Stratford, Frederick Prosser, Esq., of Colebrook, and Jabez D. Philbrick, of Lancaster; the last named gentleman to take a route through Piercy, Berlin, Milan, and Shelburne. There are a number of small unincorporated towns, to which, if I recollect right, you thought it unnecessary to send agents. These have been omitted; they live very much within themselves, and may be presumed that they do most of their own manufacturing. I hope my returns will be sufficiently intelligible: my endeavor has been to make them so. I send a duplicate to the Town of Lancaster, or otherwise made return on each of the blanks, so that one may explain the other. This concern has taken up the whole of my time since receiving the This county, although thinly peopled, is more extensive than any other in the roads much worse. I hope the number of days will not appear extravagant to you, which you will perceive on the next page. Please acknowledge the receipt of the papers, and inform me if they are made out properly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN [illegible]

DANIEL P. DROWN.

DOCUMENT 4.—No 69.

Workshop and Household Manufactures in Lancaster, N. H.

	Amount of capital employed, including real estate, tools, &c.	Value of manufactured articles.	Number of persons employed	Rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves	Rate of profit upon capital employed.	What portion of the materials is of American production.	To what extent do foreign articles, of the like kind, enter into domestic consumption.
					Per centage.		
and cur-	$3,022 50	$3,000	1 man, at 1 boy, 9 mos.	.83 .67	18½	61½	
ool and cloth	Real estate, machinery, & tools, 1,756 Dye stuff 309 84	Income of mill 1,800	2 men, 10 mo. 2 boys, 7 mo.	.95 .38	41½	83½	
ing in	Wool 3,023	6,720	Cost of carding, spinning, weaving, and dressing, 63 cts per yard, 4,233 60		Loss 17½	All	25 per ct.
the	2,289 75	3,150	5 men, at 1 boy, 250 dys	.83 .35	27½	50	
	359 50	600	1 man, at 1 boy,	1.00 .88	16½	70	
	664 50	800	2 men, 7½ mo.	1.00	20½	All	
	484	600	1 man,	.83	3½	92	
ear lash	1,824 80	4,600	2 men, 145 d.	.70	6½	All	
d sleigh	700	776	2 men, 11 mo.	1.00	Loss6½		

hops are various. It is estimated that there is annually made in town, of shoes and the value of $3,116, for the use of the inhabitants. None for exportation. And estimated that about $400 worth of morocco and prunella shoes are purchased and t of in the town from abroad. The capital of said shops belongs to customers.

ugar. Of that article there is, averaging one year with another, about ten tons the town, worth seven cents per ton. Cost of making the same is estimated at ten r pound.

marks.—In estimating the profits of the several workshops, nothing has been de- for wear and tear of machinery and tools. The real estate includes only the shop he work is carried on.

JOHN H. WHITE, *County Agent.*

DOCUMENT 4.—No. 70.—LANCASTER.—Schedule of Manufactures.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		A column of remarks, or in the absence of such remarks, any information which the
Tanning and currying leather	$800	Tools $100 1 horse 100	$2,022 50	115 cords bark, 6 casks lime Wood 3 bbls. oil Tallow Lampblack Hides and skins	$130 18 12 50 52 50 10 5 1,020	United public the
					1,247	
Carding and wool dressing	750	1,000	$3,600, wool which belongs to customers Dye stuffs, &c. 309 84	80 lbs. alum 195 lbs. copperas 70 lbs. blue vitrol 10 bbls. soap Candles galls. oil 50 cords wood		
* Household manufacturi'g						
Blacksmiths' shops	850	275	1,131 75	69 cwt. Domestic iron 3,700 bush. coal 5c. Candles	364 75 185 9	
					558 75	
Cabinet shop	150	103	107 50	Hardware Turpentine, glue, &c. Lumber	25 13 35	
					73	
Hatters' shop	300	100	264 50	Trimmings Dye stuff cords wood Candles	50 15 2 50 2	United public
					264 50	
Wagons and Sleighs	200	250	250 00	Oak, ash, pine, &c.	250	Yearly

*Estimated at 6,720 lbs. wool, at 45c., $3,023; carding, spinning, weaving, &c., 6,720 yards, at 63c. per yard, $4,233 60; estimated 1 yard of cloth for each pou

&c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

...kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, & quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average No. of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of women and girls employed, and wages pr. day, they boarding themselves.
$775 50	Leather $3,000	In the vicinity, chiefly	1 at 83c.	1 at 67c.	Labor $416 01, nett gain 561 49, or 18½ per cent.
...wood 49 ...wood 21 ...tic 35 ...go 60 ...nwood 17 70 ...der 17 ...rol 3 ... 3 205 70	Amount charged, deducting 12 per centum for bad debts, &c. 1,800	In the vicinity	2 at 95c., for 10 months	2 at 38c., for sev'n months	Labor 632 32, nett gain $57 84, or 41½ per cent.
...on, at 6c. 471 ..., at 17c. 102 573	Value of work done 3,150	In the vicinity	5 at 83c.	1 at 35c.	Labor 1,390, 27¾ pr ct.
9 50 25 34 50	Furniture for domestic use, valued at 600	In the vicinity	1 at $1	1 at 58c.	Profit 16½ per cent. labor 483 64
	Wool and fur hats, value 800	In the vicinity	2 at 1 00, 7½ mont's	-	Pr'fit 20½ per c't., labor 400
	Wagons, sleighs, &c. 776	In the vicinity	2 at 1 00 11 mont'	-	Labor 572, loss, 6½ per ct.

...ee-fourths wide, at 6 cents, $6,720; making a loss of $536 60 or 17¾ per centum; ...wn.

Doc[illegible]

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	[illegible] and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural & other domestic productions consumed per annum.		[illegible]
Pot and pearl ash	$450	$100	$1,274 80	Ashes	$950 30	Vicinity
				Barrels	86 25	
				Wood	191 25	
				Other articles	47	
					1,274 80	
Saddler's shop	150	12	322	Hardware	[illegible]	Vicinity, [illegible] the exception of hardware
				Leather	250	
				Hair, cloth, and saddle trees	23	
					[illegible]	

EXPLANATI[illegible]

Shoe shops are various. It is estimated that there is annually made [illegible] boots to the value of $3,116, for the use of the inhabitants—none for exp[illegible] also estimated that about 400 dollars worth of morocco and prunella shoe[illegible] made use of in the town from abroad. The capital in the foregoing [illegible] customers.

In the column No. 4 is included the yearly amount of stock used [illegible] The household manufactories in this town, as also those of other towns [illegible] inquiries, is principally confined to woollens, such as fulled cloth, [illegible] and very small quantity of carpeting. The estimate above includes [illegible] manufactured into the different articles annually in the town. The estimate [illegible] in fulled cloth, which will show a loss in the business; and, it is believed, [illegible] loss attends other articles of household manufactures. The high tariff [illegible] lessening household manufactories, as the large establishments have raised [illegible] borers, and have withdrawn many from household manufactures; and by [illegible] the wool raised in the county that used to be manufactured altogether [illegible] the principal cause of the decline of this branch of household industry. [illegible] about eight hours' work per day at spinning and weaving, is 25 cents, [illegible] inhabitants, generally, of this county, make, from the rock maple, the principle [illegible] sugar which is used; the actual cost of which exceeds its value about three per cent. In

ANSWERS TO THE EIGHTH, [illegible]

8th. Capital vested in farms on an average 3 per cent.

10th. Agricultural laborers per day 75 cents, summer season, exclusive of [illegible] month 10 dollars, for the whole year.

35th. It would seem that the frauds upon the revenue would be lessened, [illegible] vented, by abolishing the minimum, and adopting a moderate tariff. The facilities [illegible] goods can be run out of Canada through the sparse and unsettled part of the [illegible] of Vermont and this State, to the sea board, offers great temptation, and subjects [illegible] to no great risk. The inhabitants in those parts appear to feel a greater sympathy for [illegible]

ER—Continued.

kind, of foreign manufactures.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportions in other States, and where. What proportions in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day; they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
	115 bbls. pearl ash, valued at 1,600	Boston & Portland	two, 145 da's, each at 70c.	-	Profit 6⅔ p'r cent. labor $203
$25	Harness, saddles, &c., valued at 600	Vicinity	1 at 83c.	-	Labor 260 83, profit 3½ p'r cent.

TIONAL FACTS.

nd through the county, agriculture is the main object, and the inhabitants are ged in it. It is believed the burthen of taxation, both directly and indirectly, on that class of citizens. Salt (the average price of which is one dollar nts a bushel,) is an indispensable article to the former, and the universal opinion is, that it ought not to be subject to duties. Agriculture in fact throughout this he present time, is much depressed; it is only with the strictest economy and d work that those engaged in it can support their families, and they look to Con- onfidence, and hope that their interests and rights may not be wholly overlook- erate tariff, with a total repeal of the duties on those articles of indispensable their line of business, will, without doubt, have a tendency to restore to them st rights. There is no perceivable benefit as yet resulting from the large manu- ablishments to the farming interests of this county—so far from it that stock and at least, 25 per cent. lower than formerly, and labor is higher. Business in this county is mostly conducted on a barter trade. Formerly a man could be hired in the summer season, for a pair of six feet oxen; now two pairs will very lit- n pay him. Northumberland and Jefferson, a particular account of which is closed: the other towns in the county have been entrusted to town or district

JOHN H. WHITE,
Agent for the county of Coos.

TY-FIFTH, QUESTIONS.

r the Government. It has a pernicious and demoralizing effect, which is a grow- A very recent incident that took place in the northern part of this State, and in , will verify the above remark. Two custom-house officers were in pursuit of an inhabitant knew them, he got a head of them, obtained assistance, and fell the road so as to prevent the officers' pursuit. One man was discovered near hile another had gone a head to give notice to the smugglers. The officers were missed their game.

DOCUMENT 4.—No. 72.

Workshops and Household Manufactures in Colebrooke.

	Am't of capital employed.	Value of manufactured articles.	Number of persons employed.	Rate of wages pr. day, they boarding themselves.	Rate of profit upon capital employed.	What portion of the materials is of American production.	To what extent do foreign articles, of the like kind, enter into domestic consumption.	What reduction of duty could be made without increasing foreign competition in the home market.
of lea- l cur-	$1,000	$2,000	2	$1	25 pr. ct.	¾	-	These articles are all manufac'd for home use, & sold in the vicinity: probably a reduction of duties w'd have no effect on such manufactures.
uith r	700	1,400	1½	$1	25 pr. ct.	¾		
ng -	800	1,600	2	$1	12½ p. ct.	All		
l ma- s, & ssing	1,000	2,200	12 fema. 1 male	25 cts. $1	3 pr. ct.	All excepting 60 or 75 in dye stuffs		
ar -	8,000 lbs. manufactured. Cost of making, 6 cts. per pound				25 pr. ct.			
s -	800	1,400	2	$1	Nothing	All		

sehold manufactures consist of coarse woollen cloth, flannels, and blankets.
smith work is sold in the vicinity for produce generally.
siness of cloth-dressing alone is worth 20 per ct. on the labor and capital employed.
ice of agricultural labor in summer, per day, and board, is 67 cents.
tural laborers by year, the employers boarding, 110 dollars.
old manufactures have increased since 1824, in this vicinity.

FREDERICK G. MESSER.

DOCUMENT 4.—No. 73.

Workshops and Household Manufactures in Stewartstown.

l ma- s, in- cloth-	$800	$2,000	10 fema's 1 male	25 cents $1	3 per ct.	All excepting dye stuffs.

pounds maple sugar is manufactured at an average cost of six cents per pound.
labor, 25 per cent.
usehold manufactures consist of woollen cloths, flannels, and blankets.

FREDERICK G. MESSER.

DOCUMENT 4.—No. 74.

Household Manufactures in the town of Jackson, Coos county.

en cloths to the amount of $2,234, are annually manufactured in 90 families, for sumption.
pounds of wool are used, which, when made into cloth, is worth 1 dollar per yard.
e price of wool, 50 cents per pound.
n, April, 1832.

STEPHEN MESERVE.

DOCUMENT 4.—No. 75.—BARTLETT.—*Schedule of Manufactures,*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery & apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number & value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per ann., which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
Blacksmiths -	$ 50	$ 75	$ 20	Iron and coal $105	New Hampshire
*Household manufacture of woollen clothes.					
Brick making -	200	20	100	Wood 20	New Hampshire

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS,

* Woollen cloths to the amount of $2,445, are annually manufactured in 100 families for home consumption.

DOCUMENT 4.

Household Manufactures in

Branch of business.	Amount of capital employed.	Value of manufactured articles.	Number of persons employed.	Rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.
Woollen cloths	$1,468 95			
Fulled -	-	$2,665 32	Cost of manufacturing said articles, $2,386 99	
Flannel -	-	1,311		
		3,976 32		

lings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
-	Farm'g utensils $240	N. Hampshire, all	½ at 90 c.		
-	Bricks 400	New Hampshire	4 at $1	3 months	

ADDITIONAL FACTS.

35 lbs. of wool are manufactured into 2,445 yards of cloth, which, when finished, is
ı one dollar per yard.

BARTLETT, *April*, 1832. STEPHEN MESERVE.

76.

ford and Columbia, Coos-county.

...al employed.	What proportion of the material is of American production.	To what extent do foreign articles, of the like kind, enter into domestic consumption.	What reduction of duty could be made without increasing foreign competition in the home market.
-5th cent.	All except a part of the dye-stuffs.	About 1-20th.	A reduction of the duties on wool and coarse woollens of one half its present rate, would not increase foreign competition to the injury of the home market, or our *market here.*

JOSHUA MARSHALL.

DOCUMENT 4.—No. 77.—STRATFORD.—*Schedule of Manufacture.*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
Dressing cloth and wool carding	$500 00	$1,000	1,300 00 dollars.	Soap, &c.	$40	- - -
Sugar making	4,400 00	2,376	-	- - -	-	- - -
Shoemaking	600 00	100	1,600 00	Leather		- - -
Coopering	150 00	50	50 00	- - -	-	- - -
Blacksmithing	1,173 33	300	1,128 50	4 tons iron 300 bushels coal	700 150	- - - - - -
Pearlashes	500 00	100	400 00	- - -	700	- - -
	6,323 33	3,926	4,376 50		$740	- - -

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS, &c.

The cloth dressing and wool carding business is custom work altogether, and the stock is owned by the customers. The clothiers and wool carders realize a profit of about eight per cent. on the value of real estates, buildings, and fixtures occupied for the business, together with the value of the tools and machinery necessary for carrying on the business and the annual amount of materials used.

The manufacture of maple sugar being confined to a particular season of the year, commencing about the middle of March and ending about the middle of April, the manufacturers are employed only about one month annually, realizing a profit of about nine per cent. A very small quantity of West India sugar is consumed in the vicinity, but does not materially affect the business, and would not if the duties were entirely taken off.

Shoemaking business yields a profit of about seven per cent; blacksmithing, fourteen; coopering, sixteen; and pearl ashes ten per cent.

The blacksmith business would be much better were the duties on iron, steel, and hardware, reduced.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSHUA MARSHALL.

Answers to Questions 16 and 23.

To ques. 16. The rate of wages for agricultural laborers is from 67 to 75 cents per day, and per month, for the whole year, will average ten dollars per month.

To ques. 23. Fulled cloths and flannels are the only articles manufactured in this town to any extent of consequence, and those only sufficient for domestic consumption [illegible]

, Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

Kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.		What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportions in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of male over 16 years old employed and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
&c. $92	-	-	- - -	1 at $1		
-	Maple sugar, 22,000 lbs.	$1,760	In vicinity.	66 at 5s. 1 month.		
-	- - -		- - -	4 at 1.00		
-	100 barrels at 1.00	100	In vicinity.	1 at 75c. nine months.		
	200 butter ferkins	50				
	500 sap buckets	75				
l. steel 25	- -	3,257	- - -	3 at 1.00		
steel 42						
ron 140						
-	10 tons	1,150	In Portland, M. principally.	1 at 75c.		
$299		6,392				

TIONAL FACTS.

ture of fine cloths has diminished, and broad cloths are substituted to a consi-
at since 1824. J. MARSHALL.

DOCUMENT 4.—No. 78.—LANCASTER.

LANCASTER, *April 17th*, 1832.

e been appointed, by Col. John H. White, to assist in collecting statistical facts
manufactures in the towns of Piercy, Milan, Berlin, Shelburne, and Randolph,
ty, New Hampshire. You will readily perceive, from the enclosed, that they are
owships; they are new, and the inhabitants are generally poor. They have no
any considerable note; they raise considerable wool, and are obliged to send
of from 15 to 35 miles to get their wool carded and cloth dressing done, and
essary things. I have gathered all the facts that may be thought proper for
ment of the object, and have arranged them on the within, according to the
nowledge, and hope it will meet your approbation.

Yours, respectfully,

J. D. PHILBRICK.

known, Esq.

tures, Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
-	Sole leather 150 00 Upper 385 00 $535	At home 6-8, & 2-8 in State of Maine	at 6s. 1 5 m.	at 3s. 2m.	Am't of labor $150
except which 104 00	Customwork, all valued at 1,880 00	At home 7-8 and ⅛ in St'te of Me.	2 men 12 m. each at $1 00 per day	1 b'y 6 m. at 4s.	Am't of labor 838
-	2,034 p'r shoes valued at 7s per pair 2,373	All at h'me nearly; a small part goes to Maine	men at 5s.	boys 3s.	Am'nt 875
-	Pot and pearlash 527	Sent to market Boston principally	men at 6s.	125 days	Am'nt 125
in this district for their own use this wool is grown.		consumption. It	is carded and	dress'd in	the county.
ned	at 8 cents, per pound	996 80			

ITIONAL FACTS.

rk at this business in the winter and a part of the spring. They are a hardy and economy. They will soon, with the aid of Government, in regard to its giving them ief, be enabled to convert the wilderness into a fruitful field, and become a rich ous people. The mechanics in this district, except the blacksmiths, do not use materials in their mechanical operations. The iron is all imported from Russia The shoemakers do not carry on their trade any farther than to accommoneighbors: and this class of mechanics are numerous, and all do a little. It is their at the people will wear the value of two pair good thick shoes to each soul.

QUESTION.

per cent. The most of the queries do not come within the scope of the and consequently cannot answer them with much certainty or correctness.

JABEZ D. PHILBRICK.

Branch of business begun. Names of p tors.	Value of real estate ings, and fixtures, o and used for the b What kind of powe steam, or animal?	Value of tools, mac and apparatus, oth the fixtures: Numb value of horses an mals used in the l	Value of average st hand, and in the pr manufacture.	The different kinds, quantity and value kind, of materials u ann, which are pr in the United States agricultural and o mestic productions ed per annum.	At what places, or States, such mater products are pri produced.	The different kinds, quantity and value kind, of foreign ma	The different kinds quantity and value kind, of articles manufactured.	What proportions posed of in this What proportion i States, and where. proportion in foreig tries, and where.	Average number o over 16 yrs old em and rate of wages p they boarding them	Average number of l der 16 yrs of age, a of wages per day boarding themselve
Manufacture of lumber	$5,500	-	$2,950	Pine timber, $2,950	At home	-	Common boards, plank, and clapboards, $6,500	At home -	10 at 75 cts.	1 at 34 cts.
Manufacture of leather	200	$100	500	Bark, oil, and lime, 125 Hides, 150	At home	-	Leather, sole and upper, 800	At home -	1 at $1	
Blacksmithing	300	150	100	Iron, 377	At home	Steel, England and Germany, $50	Custom work, 900	At home -	3 at $1	

EDMUND BURKE.

bme, to the detriment of their farms and households, and of that which is still
, their morals. And the effect of this system is so extensive, that it is with the
ty the service of men can be obtained to cultivate the soil. The price which
rer affords being so much greater than the farmer can possibly pay, that
nsider themselves destitute of enterprise if they are content to drive the ox
plough.
obvious, that this state of things tends directly to degrade the many, who are
and elevate the few, who are manufacturers. Now, sir, if this discrepancy
resent tariff laws, some course should be taken by the Government, by which
it shall be relieved; by which an inducement shall be given to him that tills
itow upon it labor and capital, which is indispensable to unfold the resources
: and, sir, till such an experiment shall have its proper effect, the condition
urist must inevitably grow worse.
is to be done? It is obvious that such a course of legislative enactment
ued as will effect a reduction in the profits of manufacturing establishments,
will compel the owners of these corporations to curtail their expenses, and
ce of labor at least 33 per cent. By this measure of the Government will be
xistence that state of harmony among the conflicting interests of the country
ibility of the Union requires.
n with the subject of domestic industry, I would observe that the attention
as, for some years past, been directed to the rearing of white mulbery trees
t of silk worms: several large orchards and nurseries are already in progress
of the country. The soil and climate are well adapted to the cultivation of
he silk produced is scarcely inferior to the French or Italian, and its produc-
o become an important branch of domestic industry. Of one of these plan-
peak from personal experience: the business was commenced in 1828, and
everal thousand trees in a flourishing condition. I am of opinion that very
ement, on the part of Government, is necessary to the success of these experi-
mpany this report with a sample of silk produced last season upon my plan-
arton.
i answers to your enquiries as I am able to furnish.
ictured articles are sold at a credit of six and nine months, without interest.
manufacturing has decreased, since 1816, fifty per cent. in consequence of
nts in machinery.
anufacture has continued to decrease since 1824.
it would be an average guarantee against losses by bad debts.
paid to consignees on sales is about 2½ per cent.
blishments the operatives are employed every day 12 hours.
, shoe shops, fullingmills, and hatter's shops, one-third to half the year 12

or paid by agriculturist $10 per month and board.
e abandonment of the business of manufacturing, the greater part of the
ted in that stock would be entirely lost.
oduced in this State.
ree has, in a few instances, been cultivated, and sugar and molasses produced,
ion is not attended with profit, the article being consumed as a luxury at home.
inexhaustible iron mine at Franconia, in this State, situated 120 miles from
quently no duty can effect it. The iron is sold in the vicinity. Therefore,
hat it is for our interest that the duty on iron, salt, and sugar, should be re-
annex a synopsis of my report.

SYNOPSIS OF MY STATE.

Kind of manufacture.	Amount in fixtures and machinery.	Average stock on hand.
Cotton factories	2,0[illegible],[illegible]	[illegible]
Woollen factories and	[illegible]	[illegible]
Household manufactories	40,900	[illegible]
Fulling mills	65 700	16,[illegible]
Paper mills	43,150	11,700
Iron foundries, &c.	120,140	72,[illegible]
Cabinetmakers, coopers, &c.	55,670	33,[illegible]
Tanneries	117,347	11[illegible],[illegible]
Shoe shops	30,240	30,[illegible]
Saddleries	8 685	14,[illegible]
Starch factories	19 069	10,[illegible]
Brick makers	3,395	[illegible]
Maple sugar	-	-
Wool produced	-	-
Hatters' shops	9,419	10,[illegible]
	$2,527,[illegible]	$[illegible]

', MARKED A.

Domestic material consumed.		Foreign material consumed.	And of manufactured articles.
266 lbs. cotton - -	412,004		
domestics - - -	32,966	5,315	709.448
) lbs. wool - - -	34,440		
domestics - - -	7,083	4,363	134,356
- - - - -	4,948	3,413	77,389
- - - - -	22,265	4,264	56,721
- - - - -	26,454	41,571	219.076
- - - - -	40,263	8,866	168,098
- - - - -	85,753	50,856	287 467
- - - - -	66,111	1,351	203,138
- - - - -	10,220	2,920	69,100
- - - - -	10,485	-	27 722
- - - - -	1,896	-	11,388
- - - - -		-	9,288
- - - - -		-	246,147
- - - - -	9,550	2,969	36,189
	$764,359	$125,888	$2,251,518

foregoing report is respectfully submitted.

HENRY STARK.

HAMPTON, N. H., *May* 15, 1832.

SHIRE—Continued.

	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years old, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average rate of profit realized.	Incidental expenses.	Amount of wool raised in 1831.
s cloth, $24772	1,500 yds. in vicinity, balance in Ms.	5 at 87c	5 at 87c	37 at 37½	-	-	6,897
g 6,975	N. H. & Vt. & Ms.	1 at 1 00 1 at 1 25	2 at 33c	9 at 32c	12 per cent.		
1 5,130	New England	2 at 87c	-	8 at 37c	9	-	7,492
cloth 7,925	N. H. and Mass.	2 at 1 25	-	18 at 34c	-	-	10,000
-	- -	-	-	-	-	2,500	2,475
hirting 9,100	Massachusetts	3 at 1 50	-	20 at 40c	-	-	1,970
coarse 30,922	- -	50 at 1 00	-	350 at 50	5½	-	2,500
-	- -	38	26	430			
eeting 46,836	Massachusetts	22 at 1 50	at 75c	62 at 63c	-	-	7,500
cloth 36,568	Massachusetts	10 at 1 42	6 at 75c	94 at 63c			
coarse 9,100	Massachusetts	4 at 70c	1 at 67c	22 at 63c	-	-	3 100
-	- -	25 at 1 00 2 at 3 25	-	237 at 40		2,500 1,500	2,7

SHIRE—Continued

	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years old, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average rate of profit realized.	Incidental expenses.	Amount of wool raised in 1831.
cloth 27,165	Massachusetts	4 at 1 25	-	50			
cloth 12,000							
irtings 18,200	½ N. Hamp. ½ Mass.	5 at 1 33	-	35 at 37½			
coarse 14,000	New England	6 at 1 12	-	24 at 37½	-	-	12,000
9,000	N. Hamp. and Vt.	4 at 1 00	-	17 at 33			
setings 6,800	N. H. and Mass.	1 at 1 25	1 at 42	15 at 35	-	190	
irtings 20,080	Massachusetts	5 at 95c	-	31 at 42	-	800	7,540
eetings 11,275	Massachusetts	4 at 80 cs.	-	33 at 42c.			
13,000	⅓ New Hampshire ⅔ Massachusetts	3 at $1 25	2 at 33 cs.	18 at 40c.	-	-	6,500
rn16600	½ Mass., ¼ N. H. ¼ Vermont	4 at 1 00	-	20 at 30c.	-	-	8,000
heeting, shirting, 21,400	N. Hamp. and Vt.	3 at 1 34 1 at 66 cs. 1 at $650 per ann.	2 at 42 cs.	40 at 39c.	20p.ct.	1,130	3,600

IPSHIRE—Continued.

cles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average No. of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of boys under 16 years old, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average rate of profit realized.	Incidental expenses.	Amount of wool raised in 1831.
50,000	Massachusetts	11 at $1	6 at 25 cs.	82 at 40c.	10 p. ct.	-	9,242
8,000							
d sheeting 43,000	Mass. and N. York	10 at 97 c.	3 at 46 cs.	80 at 42c	do	-	4,332
ls. shirting 57,600	New England	14 at 83c.	-	130 at 4	-	-	3,000
9,000	Mass. and N. York	3 at 60 cs.	-	6 at 34 cs.			
6,000	Do	5 at $1 00	2 at 50 cs.	4 at 33 cs.			
stinet 8,000	Do	4 at 1 00	-	5 at 65 cs.	-	-	4,000
2,900	New England	4 at 1 00	1 at 50 cs.	2 at 24 cs.	-	-	23,375
med 6,200							
coll'n cloth 600	Do	4 at 75 cs.	-	-	-	-	2,853
dressed 1,400							
flan'l 1,216	Do						
cloth 4,000							
flan'l 1,825							
s. sat't 1,245	Do	1 at $1 00	-	4 at 30 cs.	-	-	7,828
s. wool cloth 790	Do	2	2	6	$1,500 pr. ann.	-	4,537
s. cloth 5,509							
do 1,900	Do						
do. 333							
yarn 619							

IPSHIRE—Continued.

...ces annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, & where. What proportion in foreign countries, & where.	Average No. of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of boys under 16 years old, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average rate of profit realized.	Incidental expenses.	Amount of wool raised in 1831.
an'l 1,777	New England	-	-	-	-	-	3,833
3,898	Do	-	-	-	-	-	6,792
928	Do	-	-	-	-	-	3,733
168	Do						
loth 636	Do	-	-	-	-	-	2,741
1,250	Do	-	-	-	-	-	2,275
4,500	Do	-	-	-	-	-	6,000
1,200	Do	-	-	-	-	-	2,309
an'l 3,500	Do	3 at 75 cs.	-	-	-	-	
1,500	Do	-	-	-	-	-	4,000
968	Do						
loth 2,957	Do	-	-	-	-	-	5,780
an'l 1,648	Do						
th $2,000							
1,011							
t't 2,800	- -	-	-	-	-	-	7,000
im. 2,760	- -	3 at 50c.	2 at 17c.	3 at 17c.			
rn 220	- -	-	-	-	-	-	4,500
inet 525							
ol'n 6,000							
5,000	1,500 N.H., 3,500 N.Y. & Mass.	4 at $1	-	4 at 37½c.			
th 6,000	1,000 N.H., 6,000 Mass.	3 at $1	-	4 at 37½c.			
th 1,000							
1,800	- -	-	-	-	-	-	3,742
im. 6,600	- -	-	-	-	-	-	12,746
7,500	- -	8 at 67c.	-	6 at 34c.			
1,500							
3,000	- -	2 at 50c.	-	-	6 pr.ct.	-	6,022
3,850							
fan'l 2,066							
ittins 533	- -	-	-	-	-	-	19,349
ose 324							
loth 3,500	- -	1 at 75c.	-	-	-	-	3,000
800	- -	-	-	-	-	-	3,342

SHIRE—Continued.

	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, & where. What proportion in foreign countries, & where.	Average No. of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of boys under 16 years old, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average rate of profit realized.	Incidental expenses.	Amount of wool raised in 1831.
2,387							
cloth							
279							
an'l							
24							
4,000	3,000 Mas., bal'nce	6 at 75c.	-	5 at 33c.			
2,400	N. Hamp.						
1,500	- -	3 at 60c.					
1,400							
250							
300	- -	1 at $1					
3,000	- -	3 at $1					
1,200	- -	2 at $1					
700	- -	2					
card'd							
150							
4,000	N. Hampshire	2 at 75c.	1 at 40c.				
320	- -	2					
	- -	3 at $1					
1,450	N. Hampshire	2 at $1					
620	do	1 at 83c.	1 at 42c.	6 pr.cent.			
3,675							
car'd	- -	3 at $1					
240							
2,800	- -	6 at $1					
car'd	- -	-	-	1 at 35c.			
175							
'd 517							
'd 217							
	- -	-	-	-	-	-	14,341
car'd	- -	-	-	-	-	-	11,000
300							
	- -	-	-	-	$222 pr.ann.		

MPSHIRE—Continued.

cles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, & where. What proportion in foreign countries, & where.	Average No. of males over 16 years old employed, & rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of boys under 16 years old, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of women & girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average rate of profit realized.	Incidental expenses.	Amount of wool raised in 1831.
oth 4,000	N. Hampshire	2 at $1	2 at 50c.				
do. 800	do	1 at $1 75	1 at 40c.	-	20p.ct.		
ool, car'd 70	do						
oth 4,300							
ol, card'd 4,000	- -	3 at 29c.	-	-	17p.ct.		
th, dress'd 5,000	- -	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
ol, car'd 6,000	- -	4 at $1					
loth 2,500							
ar'd wool 5,000	- -	2 at 83c.					
2,000	N. Hampshire	3 at $1					
loth and el 5,900	- -	2 at 67c.	-	-	-	-	3,432
225	- -	-	-	-	-	-	4,000
800	- -	3 at 75c.					
600	- -	5 at 75c.					
ool, car'd 300	- -	-	-	-	-	-	7,000
1,500	- -	3 at 75c.					
loth 1,200	Massachusetts	3 at 75c.	1 at 33c.	1 at 33c.	-	-	6,375
anel 330							
arded 60							
-	- -	3 at 75c.	1 at 50c.	-	-	-	12,000
-	- -	1 at 75c.	2 at 34c.				
wool, card- & wove 2,000	Consumed	1 at $1	-	6 at 30c.	-	-	13,473
600	Vicinity	2 at $1					
. pa. 1,250							
" 4,225	½ N. Hampshire	4 at 75	1 at 34	8 at 29	20 per cent.		
" 750	½ Massachusetts						

Doc. 5.—No. 2.—RETURNS F

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, and fixtures, occupied for the business. What kind of power.	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures. No. & value of horses & other animals.	Average value of stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials or products are principally produced.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.
K. O. Peabody, paper mills, 1827.	6,000	-	2,000	75,000lbs. rags at 4 3,000 Wood, oil, lime, felting 630	N. H. & Me. Me.	14,300l. rags Vitriol & alum
Epsom, 1825 -	2,600	-	-	10 tons rags 900	N. H.	2 tons rags
Pembroke, 1808	8,000	-	1,100	Rags, cotton, waste, &c. 4,000	N. H. & Ms.	- -
Warner - *County of Cheshire.*	5,000	1,150	1,500	do do 3,250	do	-
Alstead - *County of Hillsborough.*	6,000	3,000	5,000	do do 7,000	N. H. & Vt.	Rags 1000
Hancock -	3,300	700	1,500	10,000lbs. white rags 800	-	2,000lbs rags 180
Union paper mill	-	-	-	20,000 " brown " 800	-	5,000 do 240
Peterborough - *County of Cheshire.*	3,000	-	-	- -	-	- -
Winchester furnace.	water 3,000	-	3,000	Potmetal, &c.	N. H. & Ct.	- -
Chesterfield forges.	600	50	315	2,000 bush. coal 100	N. H.	600lb Ger. steel 100 3,600 Ra. iron 200
Hindsdale, "	2,200	750	2,100	Iron and scraps 1,600 Coal 800	Do Do	Iron & steel 100 - -
Walpole, "	1,030	510	208	Iron and steel 212 Charcoal 402	Do Do	Iron & steel 1,153 - -
Winchester, "	3,500	800	6,000	5 tons iron 500	N. H. & Vt.	9 tons iron 1,500
Chesterfield, "	600	50	100	1 ton iron 105 150lbs steel 12 1,000 bush. coal 45	Do Do Do	1,000lb S. iron 150lb steel 500 Eng. iron 100 cast steel
Gilsom "	340	150	100	3,000 do 180	Vicinity	2,500 Rus. & Swedes iron 250 cast steel 225 Sw. steel 75 Ger. steel
Chesterfield "	120	70	120	1,300 do 65 180lbs iron 9 80lbs steel 6	-	1,500 Sw. iron 300 Eng. 200 Rus. iron 100 Sw. steel cast & Eng. d

HAMPSHIRE—Continued.

annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years old and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average rate of profit realized.	Incidental expenses.	Amount of wool raised in 1831.
t pa. 2,500	½ N. Hampshire						
" 4,000	½ Massachusetts	6 at 1					
" 2,500	½ New York	equal 365 per an.	-	10 at 33	12 per cent.		
" 5,250							
" 67	Massachusetts	6 at 67	-	2 at 50			
8,000	N. H. & Mass.	12 at 60	4 at 25	4 at 34			
6,500	⅓ N. H., ⅔ Mass.	4 at 67	1 at 38	3 at 25			
13,000	6,500 Ms. 6,500 N. H. & Vt.	7 at 1	-	12 at 2s.			
aper 1,917							
ac. " 462	N. H. & Mass.	4 at 1	-	6 at 34			
t. " 2,400							
4,000	-	4 at 83					
and							
ure 9,000							
cythes 800	N. H. Pa.	2 at 1					
1,200							
's, &c 1,000	Mass. & N. H.	7 at 1					
n 3,000							
ps 112	Missouri						
4,084	N. E.	10 at 75					
2,000	Do						
stomo, 000	Do	12 at 75					
do 900	Do	2 at 1 17					
-	Do	3 at 1					
1,450	Do	3 at 1					
675	Do	2 at 1 25	1 at 50				

[FIGURE—Continued.

annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years old, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average rate of profit realized.	Incidental expenses.	Amount of wool raised in 1834.
2,145	N H.	5 at 1 19					
2,200	Do	2 at 70	1 at 37	-	12 per		
1,000	Do	2 at 1					
2,200	Do	6 at 75					
1,700	Do	3 at 1					
1,200	Do	2 at 75					
7,500	Do	13 at 87					
8,000	Do	9 at 1 25					
2,300	Do	6 at 75					
1,900	Do	6 at 50					
hes 2,250		7 at 1					
1,600							
3,250	Town	6 at 1					
1,540							
450	Do						
3,000	Do	4 at 1					
1,100	-	1 at 1					
rindow	Mass.	2 at 1	3 at 65				
s hoes 6,560							
hammers, 3,696							
1,500		5					
4,000	N. H.	4 at 84	2 at 40				
750	Do	2					
3,230	Do	4					
		9 at 1					
-	Do						
2,300	Do	3 at 1	1 at 50				

MPSHIRE—Continued.

tity and value of each kind, of arti-cles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves	Average number of boys under 16 years old, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves	Average rate of profit realized.	Incidental expenses.	Amount of wool raised in 1831.
2,700	New Hampshire	7 at $1	1 at 50 c.				
2,800	Do	6 at 83 c.	-	-	25 p. c.		
5,000	Do	9 at $1					
4,350	Do	8 at 83 c.	2 at 25 c.				
2,375	Massachusetts	8 at $1					
1,665	Do	3 at 83 c.	-	-	6 p. ct.		
3,600	Do	9 at 75 c.					
- -	- -	10					
3,400	New Hampshire	7	-	-	18 p. c.		
5,200	Do	7					
2,787	Do	6 at 87 c.					
1,000	Do	1 at $1					
3,500	Do	8					
1,240	Do	3 at 83 c.					
- - -	-	8 at 50 c.					
- - -	-	8 at 83 c.	6 at 33 c.				
, &c., 2,200	Do	4 at $1	-	-	12 p. c.		
, 2,400	Do	8 at $1					
m -	- -	1 at 67 c.	1 at 33 c.				
c., 3,000	- -	2 at 67 c.	-	-	-	-	8,200
- -	- -	-	-	-	-	-	7,500
- -	New Hampshire	12 at $1					
- -	- -	-	-	-	-	-	4,626
105	- -	-	-	-	-	-	15,000
l axes, 327	New Hampshire	2 at $1 12					
- -	- -	-	-	-	6 p. ct.	-	12,973
500	- -	-	-		7 p. ct.	-	4,370
- -	- -	20 at 67 c.	20 at 67 c.				
9,000	½ N.H., ½ Ms. & W.	10 at $1	10 at $1				

HIRE—Continued.

	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years old and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average rate of profit realized.	Incidental expenses.	Amount of wool raised in 1831.
,000	Home	28 at 75c.		-	-	-	7,083
logs, ,160	- -	2 at 95 c.	1 at 33 c.	-	66 p. c.		
,000 es $600	200 Vt., 400 N. H.	10 at $1	1 at 37½c.				
300	New Hampshire	7 at 75 c.	2 at 33 c.				
	- -	-	-	-	-	-	7,488
275	- -	10 at $1	-	-	-	-	3,400
900	New Hampshire	1 at $1	-	-	14 p. c.	-	9,807
1,000	Do	3 at 40 c.	-	-	10 p. c.		
-	- -	-	-	-	$1,000 per an.		
1,500	- -	3 at 50 c.	-	-	10 p. c.		
1,200							
1,600	Massachusetts	3 at 75 c.					
1,744	Do	5 at 75 c.					
1000	New England						
, 500	Do	5 at 75 c.					
1,000	United States	20 at 83 c.					
1,500	New England	5 at 65 c.					
1,600	Do	3					
ning 5,000	Do	8 at $1					

...SHIRE--Continued.

	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years old, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average rate of profit realized.	Incidental expenses.	Amount of wool raised in 1831.
, &c.	New England.	3 at $1					
cooper-	Do	3 at $1 25	1 at 50 c.				
g, 2,000							
6,000	Do	10 at 1 35					
1,306							
300	Do	6 at $1					
4,000	- -	8 at 83 c.					
1,500	N. H. & N. Jersey	30 at $1					
500							
m. 1,500							
350	N. H. and Mass.	15 at $1	-	3 at 30 c.			
$1,000	Vicinity -	2 at 70c	1 at 35c	-	25 p. c.		
1,200	- - -	2 at 67c					
300	do -	1 at 75c					
-	- -	2 at 75c	2 at 40c				
600	do -	1 at 75c					
-	- - -	-	-	-	6 "		
1,200	- - -	2 at 67c	2 at 40c	-			
-	do -	4 at 75c					
957	do -	3 at 75c					
1,000	do -	2 at 75c					
300	do -	1 at 1.00					
600	do -	2 at 1.00					
3,800	do -	15 at —					
1,300	do -	2 at 1.00					
150	do -	1 at 1.00					
-	- - -	4 at 1 00	2 at 50c				
4,000	New Hampshire	4 at 84c	4 at 40c				

PSHIRE.—Continued.

	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years old, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women & girls employed, & wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average rate of profit realized.	Incidental expenses.	Amount of wool raised in 1831.
-	- -	1 at 1 00					
2,500	N. Hampshire	4 at 58c	-	-	6 pr. c.		
1,500	- -	3 at 1 00					
700	do	2 at 1 00					
980	do	6 at 83c					
475	do	1 at 83c	1 at 42c	-	3 "		
2,000	do	5 at 1 00					
2,300	do	7 at —	-	-	30 "		
2,250	do	5 at —					
810	2-5ths N. H. 3-5ths Mass.	2 at 90c					
-	- -	4 at 83c					
600	- -	2 at 50c	-	-	10 "		
-	- -	-	-	-	$215 pr. an.		
els 697	Massachusetts	3 at 67c	-	-	7 p. c.		
5,800	do	20 at 67c	8 at 42c				
6,600	do	19 at 87c					
200							
300	- -	1 at 1 00					
10,749	Mass. and N. York	20 at 67c					
8,400	United States	19 at —					
500	do	1 at —					
5,520	do	10 at 58c	2 at 35c				
4,500							
100	- -	1 at 1 00					
ler kegs							
3,250	Massachusetts	18 at 83c					
7,559	do	-					
s 1,350	- -	4 at —					
100							
-	- -	2 at 92c					

MPSHIRE—Continued.

ticles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years old, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average rate of profit realized.	Incidental expenses.	Amount of wool raised in 1831.
520	Mass. and N. H.	5 at 75c					
gs 16,400	- - -	39 at 83c	3 at 50c				
2,495	do -	17 at 83c					
350	- - -	1 at 62c					
440	- - -	1 at 83c					
3,735	do -	8 at —	-	-	2 pr. c.		
10,400	- - -	2 at 63c					
3,460	- - -	9 at —					
770	½ home ½ Mass. -	4 at 55c					
560	Massachusetts -	3 at 58c					
670	- - -	1					
2,280	- - -	7 at 1 00					
1,100	- - -	4 at —					
1,000	- - -	3 at 84c					
1,664	- - -	4					
100							
800	7-8 Mass. 1-8 Vt.	1 at 1 00					
800	New Hampshire -	3 at 1 00					
1,500	do -	3 at 83c	-	-	20 "		
2,000	New England -	5 at 1 25					
1,550	- - -	5 at 83c					
340	do -	3 at 83c	-	-	3 "		
1,050	- - -	3 at 83c					
	- - -	5 at 83c					
6,500	- - -	8 at —					
1,900	- - -	5 at —	-	-	12 "		
1,000							
4,000	N. E. and Maine	11 at 65c					
330	- -	2 at 1 00					
arn's 1,200							
5,500							
1,000	- -	16 at 87c					
200	N. H. & Vt.	3 at 1 00					
340							

IPSHIRE—Continued.

annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years old, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average rate of profit realized.	Incidental expenses.	Amount of wool raised in 1831.
512							
240							
nails 200	- -	2 at 1 00					
2,000	N. H. & Vermont.						
om 975	do	6 at 1 00					
1,000	do	3 at 1 00					
1,500	do	7 at 1 25					
2,500	do	4 at 95 c.					
150	do	3 at 1 00					
3,000	New England	2 at 1 33					
21,733	do	9 at 80 c.	3 at 30 c.				
le	do						
1,104							
er 497	do	2 at 1 00					
-	- -	1 at 1 25					
s 390							
le	- -	1 at 1 19					
604							
575							
per							
900	- -	2 at 95 c.					
s 550							
ther 528							
gth. 2,000							
r do 640	N. H. & Mass.	2 at 1 12	1 at 50 c.				
s 400							
6,000	do do	4 at 75 c.					
1,500	- -	1 at 75 c.					
13,000	- -	7					
60,000	Mass.	4 at 75 c.					
3,150	- -	4 at 1 00					
les 1,810							
s 600							
2,450	N. H. & Mass.	3 at 1 00					
s 350							

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, and fixtures, occupied for the business. What kind of power.	Value of tools, machinery, & apparatus, other than the fixtures. No. & value of horses & other animals.	Average value of stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, & of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what States, such materials or products are principally produced.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.
Richmond, tanners.	500	20	800	Hides	530	N. Hamp.	-
Troy "	700	100	400	Hides, bark, &c.	200	-	-
				Oil	75	-	S. Am. hides 150
Swanzey "	2,000	100	4,760	32,000 lbs. hides	2,240		
				8kins	350		
				80 cords bark	200		
				7 hhds. lime	27	N.H. & Mas.	S. A. & Calcutta hides 550
				5 bbls. oil	85	-	
Westmorel'd "	650	175	2,500	90 cords bark	249	N. England	
				8 hhds. lime	24		
				3 bbls. oil	45		
				Fuel	16	-	do do 600
				Hides	600		
Merrimack Cty.							
Franklin, tan'rs	2,240	-	2,590	Bark and oil	240	-	- -
				Hides	1,350	Mas. & N.H.	Hides 1,100
Bow "	600	50	400	Bark, lime, and oil	60	-	- -
Pembroke "	1,000	50	1,000	Hides	900		
				Bark, lime, and oil	100	-	- -
Salsbury "	1,500	-	1,000				
Andover "	1,000	-	-	Bark, wood, and oil	121	N. Hamp.	- -
Epsom "	7,000	-	-	4,700 hides	312	do	- -
				Skins	100	do	- -
				24 cords bark	72	do	
Boscawen "	1,400	650	2,454	Bark	210	U. States	
				Lime	22	-	- -
Warner "	1,600	375	1,200	Hides	500	N.H. & Mas.	Sp. hides 1,800
				Bark 150, oil 100	250	-	Calcutta do 450
Sutton "	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -
Loudon "	animal 1,000	horse 60	1,000	Hides	600	N.H. & Mas.	
				Bark	100	do do	Hides 500
Canterbury "	1,200	100	1,000	Hides	600		
				Bark	100	-	do 60
				Oil and tallow	20		
Dunbarton,	1,000	30	2,807	Bark 120, lime 18,	138	N. Hamp.	Sp. hides 1,279
Hopkinton, "	800	50	1,000	60 cords bark,	180		
	-	-	-	Lime and oil,	38	N.H. & Ms.	Do 600
Canterbury, "	1,000	20	1,000	20 cords bark,	60		
	-	-	-	3 hhds. lime,	6	-	
	-	-	-	2 bbls oil,	28	N.H. & Ms.	
Pittsfield, "	2,900	500	4,000	Hides, &c.,	1,800	N. C.	Do 300
	-	-	-	Bark,	150		Do 375
	-	-	-	Oil and tallow,	70		Red wood and indigo, 155

MPSHIRE—Continued.

nnually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years old, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average rate of profit realized.	Incidental expenses.	Amount of wool raised in 1831.
r 500	- -	2 at 1 00					
806							
479							
1,156	- -	2 at 1 00					
4,134	N. H. Mass. & Vt.	3 at 64 c.					
2,066							
3,700	Mass.	2 at 1 00	1 at 62 c.				
-	- -	1 at 1 00	-	-	17 p.c.		
5,372	½ N. H., ½ Mass.	4 at 33 c.	-	-	15 "		
1,200	⅔ do ⅓ do	3 at 67 c.					
1,500	N. Hamp.	4 at 75 c.					
990	do	1 at 33 c.					
eath'r 590	do						
ins 254	do	3 at 67 c.	1 at 33 c.				
2,926	½ N. H., ½ Mass.	2 at 87 c.	3 at 33 c.				
3,100	do do	4 at 67 c.	1 at 25 c.				
-	- -	-	-	-	"		
1,500	Mass.	2 at 67 c.					
1,200	N. Hamp.	2 at 67 c.					
2,749	½ N. H., ½ Mas.,	2 at 75c.	-	-	9 pr c.		
1,000							
1,400	Do do	3 at $1					
3,000	Do & Mas.						
5,110	Do do	6 at 81c.					
1,500	Do do	2 at $1					

DOCUMENT 5.—No. 3.—RETURNS FROM

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, and fixtures, occupied for the business. What kind of power.	Value of tools, machinery, & apparatus, other than the fixtures. No. & value of horses & other animals.	Average value of stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, & of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials or products are principally produced.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.
Concord, tanners	5,400	300	9,200	Sheep skins & oil, 300	-	Hides, W. I. islands, 13,600
				B'k, lime, & hid's, 5,500	-	South, 5,100
Hillsboro' Cy.						
Dunstable, "	2,500	-	5,000	Bark, 500		
Greenfield, "	1,000	300	1,000	Do 200		
				Hides, 1,000	-	Hides, 300
				Lime, 50		
New Boston, "	water 3,200	33	725	- -	-	Do 650
Amherst, "	1,200	-	-	- -	-	-
Hollis, "	800	75	3,000	200 hides, 700	-	-
				300 calf skins, 325	-	100 hides, 250
				other do 125	-	-
Weare, "	-	-	-	Hides, 950	-	Hides, [illegible]
M't Vernon, "	1,000	50	800	Oil and lime, 35	N. H.	100 hides, [illegible]
				Bark, 100		Hides, [illegible]
				200 calf skins, 200		-
				75 hides, 300		
New Ipswich, "	1,200	200	1,300	Bark, 500	-	Hides, 600
Hillsborough, "	900	100	-	Hides, 335	-	-
				Bark 60, lime 17, 77	N. Hamp.	-
Antrim, "	3,250	40	3,300	Hides, 1,452	Do	S. Amer's, 1,350
				Oil, 64	Do	-
Francistown, "	700	250	1,000	Hides, 1,000	-	Do 2,[illegible]
				Oil 30, bark 200, 230	Do	-
Hancock, "	3,700	400	3,000	Do 850	-	-
Goffstown, "	4,500	34	-	Do stock, 1,400	-	-
Mason, "	800	100	800	200 cow hides, 700	-	100 Cal's do 125
				200 calf skins, 200	-	-
Bedford, "	-		-	Stock, 2,000	-	-
Lyndeboro', "	450	25	500	- -	-	-
Temple & Sharon, "	1,000	60	800	Hides 625, bark 75, 700		
	-	-	-	Oil and tallow, 25	-	Do [illegible]
Peterboro', "	-	-	-	- -	-	-
Wilton, "	3,100	-	1,300	- -	-	-
Sullivan Co'y.						
Claremont, "	water 1,700	-	7,000	Lime, 28	N. H. and Vt.	-
				Bark, 275		S. Am. I's 2,[illegible]
				Skins, 2,000		-
Charlestown, "	animal 2,300	155	2,900	Hides, 1,000	N. Hamp.	Dry hides, [illegible]
				Domestics, 450	Do	Dry do 900

[illegible]—Continued.

ticles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years old, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average rate of profit realized.	Incidental expenses.	Amount of wool raised in 1831.
40,000	N. H. & Mass.	16 at $1					
4,900	Do	6 at 1					
2,500	Do	2 at 75c.	2 at 40c.				
-	½ Ms., ¾ N. H.	3 at $1					
2,000	- -	1 at 83c.	-	-	30 p c.		
e do 2,150							
600							
275	¾ Ms.	2 at $1	-	-	14 p c.		
ole, 345							
ipper, 687	¾ N. H., ¼ Ms.	1 at $1					
300							
7,500	- -	2 at 1 46	-	3 at 50 c.			
578	Do						
291	Do	1 at 83c.	-	1 at 25c.			
5,500	Do	2 at 83c.	2 at 42 c.	-	9 pr c.		
-	-	2 at 83c.					
3,000	Do do	3 at 75c.					
	Do do						
7,500	- -	5 at $1					
2,400	Do do	2 at —					
pper, 960							
400	½ N. H. ½ Ms.	1 at 75c.	1 at 34 c.	-	15 p c.		
3,375	- -	3 at —					
700	- -	1 at $1					
1,325	¾ Ms., ¼ N. H.	1 at $1					
3,000	- -	2 at 83c.					
-	- -	3 at 83c.	3 at 25 c.				
er, 4,200	4,700 N. H.						
2,500	1,700 N. Y.						
6,800	1,700 Vt.						
4,000	N. H.	4 at 50c.	-	2 at 33 c.			

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, and fixtures, occupied for the business. What kind of power.	Value of tools, machinery, & apparatus, other than the fixtures. No. & value of horses & other animals.	Average value of stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, & of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what States, such materials or products are principally produced.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	
Lempster, tanners	700	75	800	4 hhds. lime,	12	N. H. and Mas.	Spanish hides	48
				Oil,	50			
				25 cords wood,	20			
				Hides,	450			
Newport, "	3,200	-	3,442	Skins,	595	-	Do	644
Croydan, "	2,000	-	-	Do	1,500	Do	Do	500
Goshen, "	1,500	-	500	Do	200	N. E.	Do	300
				25 cords bark,	50			
				12 bush lime,	5			
				Oil, &c.	107			
Washington, "	-	-	500	Stock,	500	-		1
Acworth, "	-	-	1,400	Hides,	700			
Plainfield, "	-	-	1,240	-	-	-		
Lempster, shoe shops	-	-	875	-	-	U. S.		
Croydon, "	-	-	-	Leather,	133	-	Sp. leather,	47
Goshen, "	-	-	600	-	-	-		
Unity. "	300	80	1,250	Do	1,000	N. Hamp.	Do	600
Washington, "	-	-	500	Do	1,000	-		
Merrimack Co'y.								
Northfield, shoe shops	400	-	-	Do	1,500	Do.		-
Franklin, "	300	-	-	Do	1,800	-		-
Salisbury, "	350	-	-	-	-	-		-
Andover, "	1,000	500	-	Do	-	-	Do	
Sutton, "	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Bradford, "	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Dunbarton, "	50	13	450	Do	-	-		-
Pittsfield, "	750	150	220	-	-	-		-
Concord, "	1,500	350	1,050	Do	4,000	N.H. & N.Y.		-
Cheshire Co'y.								
Hinsdale, "	150	50	400	Do	400	N. Hamp.		-
Walpole, "	1,175	338	1,185	L'r, p'gs, & th'd,	15,333	N. E.	Prunella, &c.	18
Gilsum, "	200	50	130	Sole leather,	700			
				Upper do	890			
				Thread,	10	-	Thread	10
Chesterfield, "	100	40	700	-	-	-		-
Dublin, "	275	212	1,173	Leather, &c.,	1,173	N. Hamp.		-
Stoddard shoe shops.	100	40	700	-	-	-		-
Jaffrey "	2,760	30	-	-	-	-		-
Marboro' "	100	-	335	-	-	-		-
Alstead "	350	171	460	Leather	2,240	N. Hamp.		-
Nelson "	600	100	250	do	1,133	-		-

MANUFACTURES—Continued.

The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.		What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years old, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves	Average rate of profit realized.	Incidental expenses.	Amount of wool raised in 1831.
r,	1,800	½ N. H., ½ Ma.						
	1,725	N. H.	4 at 50c.					
	3,300	Do	3 at 67c.					
a. Pther,	810	Do						
, &c.	340	Do	1 at $1					
r,	1,000	- -	2 at 50c.	-	-	10 p c.		
	-	- -	-	-	-	$300 pa		
& boots,	1,250	S.	2 at 56c.					
	1,500	N. H.	1 at 67c.					
	1,350	- -	3 at $1	-	-	5 pr c.		
do	2,500	N. Y. & vicinity	6 at 75c.	-	-	10 p c.		
do	1,000	- -	3 at 40c.	-	-	10 p c.		
do	3,500	N. H.	7 at $1					
do	3,600	Do	7 at 1					
do	4,000	- -	2 at 80.					
do	3,000	N. H. & south	8 at 75.	-	2 at 30 c.			
	-	- -	-	-	-	6 pr c.		
do	1,000	N. H.						
do	6,252	N. H. & Ma.	7 at 75c					
do	3,840	South	8 at 93c.					
do	10,000	N. H. & Ma.	12 at 75c.					
do	750	N. E.	2 at 75c.					
do	25,463	Do	35 at 75c.	-	8 at 24 c.			
do	2,800	N. H.	6 at 83c.					
do	1,760	Ca'da, N. Y., & O	3 at 75c.					
do	2,139	N. H.	6 a $1 19					
p'r boots and shoes	4,500	New Hampshire.						
Do	4,440	Do	11 at 90c	3 at 75c				
Do	500	Do	2 at $1					
Do	4,080	Do & N. Y.	13 at 75					
Do	2,285	Do	3 at $1					
	91							

—Continued.

What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves	Average number of boys under 16 years old, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average rate of profit realized.	Incidental expenses.	Amount of wool raised in 1831.
N. Hamp.	3 at 60c					
Do	7 at 66	-	2 at 33c			
Do	26 at 87	-	6 at 34			
Do	4 at 67					
Do & Mass.	7 at 75					
Do	2 at 66					
Do	6 at 83					
Do & Vt.						
Do	7 at $1					
- -	1 at 1	-	-	-	-	2,933
Exported & U. S.	31 at 83c	-	2 at 32	20 p ct.		
- -	17	-	-	-	-	3,000
New Hampshire.	2 at 75	2 at 40c	-	-	-	1,300
Do	2	-	-	-	-	2,527
- -	2	-	-	-	-	1,451
- -	5 at 92	-	-	-	-	2,115
- -	-	-	-	10 "	-	
- -	6 at 83	-	-			
Do	4 at 91	1 at 50				
Do	2 at $1	-	-	-	-	2,000
Do	6 at 1					
- -	4 at 83c					
- -	16 at 83	-	-	3 "		
Do	3 at 83					
Do. & Mass.	10 at 83					
- -	12 at 83	3 at 25	-	10 "		
- -	9 at 58					
Do do	8 at 68	1 at 25				
Do	6					
Do & N. Y.	6 at 77	-	-	-	-	3,275
- -	5	-	-	-	-	6,750
- -	2 at 75	-	-	25 "		

[illegible]—Continued.

annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years old, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average rate of profit realized.	Incidental expenses.	Amount of wool raised in 1831.
27,000	- -	16 at 60 6 at 50	- -	9 at 26 4 at 26	10per.ct		
5,000	- -	6	- -	-	25 "		
1,200	New England	2 at $1					
&c. 1,960	Do	3 at 75c					
ses 1,850	Do	2 at $1					
lles 4,000	Do	8					
o 150	Do	1 at 1					
1,200							
750							
1,875	- -	6 at 1					
1,200	Do	3	1 at 40c	-	-	-	7,500
1,000	- -	2 at 83c	-	-	6 "	-	1,750
500	Do	1 at 92	-	-	-	-	3,990
2,600	Do	4 at $1					
2,080	Do	2 at 83c	1 at 20				
360	Do	1 at $1					
2,000	Do	1 at 1	-	-	-	-	12,924
1,000	Do						
mr-							
540	Do	1 at 83c	-	-	3 "		
1,500	Do	2					
600	- -	1	-	-	-	-	2,953
1,500	½ N. H. ½ Mass.	1 at 75					
600	New Hampshire.	1 at $1	-	-	12 "		
1,000							
	- -	1 at 75c					
6,000	- -	-	-	-	-	-	7,000
275	Do	1 at $1	1 at 50				
500	Shop	1 at 75c	-	-	-	-	18,324
&c. 1,000	- -	1	-				

PSHIRE.—Continued.

annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years old, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average rate of profit realized.	Incidental expenses.	Amount of wool raised in 1831.
2,400	N. H. and Mass	4 at $1					
10,200	Do	15 at 1					
6,000	Do	6 at 1					
2,500	Do	6 at 1					
1,800	- -	3 at 1					
200	Do	2 at 1.25c	1 at 50c.	1 at 34c			
3,00	5 6 N. H., 1-6 Mas.	4 at 75c	-	1 at 1.25c			
1,000	- -	3 at 75c					
2,000	- -	2 at 67c	-	-	12½ p'r cent.		
38(	- -	2 at 75c					
500	Do	2 at 1					
4,000	Do	4 at 1					
1,500	½ N. H., ½ Mass.	-	3 at —				
-	- -	-	-	-	$100 per an.		
700							
ugar 140							
s 630							
lo 805							
lo 270							
lo 700							
lo 280							
lo 563							
lo 505							
lo 227							
o 417							
lo 960							
o 240							

[PSHIRE.—Continued.

	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves	Average number of boys under 16 years old, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average rate of profit realized	Incidental expenses.
130						
600						
640						
350						
315						
gar 310						
140						
210						
400						
456						
10,500	N. E. - -	7 at 1				
-	- -	1 at 83c	-	1 at 25c		
2,800	Do	1 at 1.20c				
840	Do	2 at 83c	-	-	6 p. ct.	
8,050	Do	5 at 70c				
2,100	Do	4 at 83c				
720	Do	1 at 1.92c				
1,512	Do	2 at 62c.				
1,200	Do	3 at 84c.				
320	- -	2 at 75c				
1,000	- -	2 at 67c.				
1,800	- -	3 at 75c.				
720	- -	2 at 1				
1,850	- -	2 at 1				
300						
500	- -	3 at 1				
200						
3,500	- -	1				
498						
300	- -	-	-	-	-	-
400						
						Total 49

HENRY STARK, *Comm*

ures, Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
-	Shirtings 50,000 Yarn 8,000	Boston	11 e. p. day $1	6, each per day 25c.	82, each p. day 40c.
-	Leather 1,500	Pembroke and adjacent towns	4 at 75 c.		
-	Paper 8,000	New Hampshire and Boston	12 at 60	4 do 25	4 do 34
-	Rolls	Manufactured in Pembroke and adjacent towns	2 at 75		
g wood, wood	Dressing 600	Used in Pembroke and vicinity	3 at 75		
-	Hat bodies 380	N. Hampshire	2, each 75		
-	Shirt'gs and Sheetings 43,000	Boston & N. York	10, each p. day 97	3 do 46	80 do 42
-	Bricks 360	Hooksett	2 do 75		
-	Furniture 300	Hooksett	1 p. day 75		
-	Bricks 400	Allenstown and vicinity	3 do 75		

DITIONAL FACTS.

y their wives and daughters on their hand wheels and looms, and by them worn as mon apparel.

last two years past, business of all descriptions is in a prosperous condition, and have employment, and are able to obtain satisfactory compensation.

JEREMIAH H. WILKINS.

29, 1832.

, &c., *Materials used, Manufactures. Markets, Workmen, Wages.*

quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, & quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, & where.	Average No. of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves	Average No. of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of women and girls employed, and wages pr. day, they boarding themselves.
iron at $690 steel 315	Custom work	In this State	12 men at $1 pr day		
-	Leather $660 Skins 330	All in this State	1 man 9 months		
orted leath'r	All valued at 3,000	1,267 pair in this State, and the 900 pair in the So. Stat.	8 men	-	2 women
-	All kinds of household furniture	All in this State	2 m'n 75c 2 b's 40c		
50	- -	All in this State	1 m'n 75c		
-	10 timepieces at 12 dollars, each	All in this State	1 man 60 days		
-	Custom work	All in this State	5 men		

DITIONAL FACTS.

profit. And, with the increased value of our sheep, and a good agricultural
the opinion of our best judges, that capital invested in *real estate* will not pay
three per cent. annual interest.
has fifteen hundred and forty-two sheep, and its agricultural prospects are similar
f Andover.

JOSEPH C. THOMPSON, for
HENRY STARK, *Commissioner.*

&c , Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

$20	Snuff $100 Cigars 1,500	All disposed of in this State	2 at $1	-	2 at 58c.
d other dy. 1	Carding done and cloth dressed for oth'r people 1,500	- -	2 at 1		
ls & indi- 100	Carding done and cloth dressed 500	- -	1 at 1		
-	Leather and shoes 1,300	$800 in this State 400 in Mass.	3 at 67c.		

JEREMIAH S. NOYES.

Engs, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average No. of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of women and girls employed, and wages pr. day, they boarding themselves.
r plates, 100, at cts. $75 ut 6 00, wire 6 ornaments 8	Brass clocks 100, at $17 $1700	8-10 this State 2-10 Vt. and Mass.	7 at 80 c.		
gany 45; trimming varnish, 5 gals., at $15	Household furniture 600	All here	1 at 75 c.		
- -	Wool, in fleece, 15,000 lbs., at 55 8,250	⅔ this State & ⅓ Lowell, Ms.			
- -	Leather, 11,707 lbs., at 25 cts. per lb. 2,926 75	½ this State, N. H., ½ Mass.	2 at 87½	3 at 33 c.	
Spanish wool hat bo- s 300 bs. shellac, at 33 c. 26 40	1,500 napt and wool hats, at 1 87 per hat 2,805	½ N. Hamp. ½ Mass.	4 at 75 c.		
3,000 lbs. at 5½ 157 50 450 lbs. 20c. 90 00	Forks 250, at 42c. 105 Axes 190, at 1 30 285 Hoes 100, at 42c. 42	All N. H.	2 at 1 12		
s, 2,600 lbs. at 2c. 52 00 wood, 2,600 lbs. 52 00 gs) 45 lbs., at $1 75 78 85	Carded, 5,000 lbs. wool 225 Dressed 4,000 yds. cloth 800	-	3 at 75 c.		

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

th. Hatters would be obliged to discontinue business should such a reduction take place. Market price for hats better last year, and increase of 6 per cent. business. 19th. Increase of cost to manufacture of hats, from expense of materials, at the value of 5 per cent. h. Per year, $8½ mo., and per day, summer time, 75 cts.

W. E. CHASE.

&c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
-	Bbls. principally $6,600	Mass.	19 at 87c		
-	Napt hats 4,000	In the vicinity	4 at 6s		
wood, &	Pulled cloth 600	In the vicinity	2 at 6s		
c. $150					
880	Coaches 5,500	N. H. 3,000, Mass.	16 at 87c		
	Chaise & harnes's 1,200	3,000, Canada			
	Waggons, &c. 1,000	1,700 7,700			
	7,700				
ns 375	Morocco 1,500	N. H.	2 at 6s		
ndigo,					
155					
530					
300	Harnesses, saddles, and military work 6,500	All in N. H.	13 at 87c		
-	Wagons, gigs, and other carriages 4,000	In N. H. & Maine	11 at 75		
-	Shoes and boots 10,000	In N. H. & Mass.	32 at 75		
Swedes	Ironing carriages and	In vicinity	28 at 75		
1,000	blacksmiths w'k 9,000				
-	Hewed stone 12,000	In the U. States	42 at 67		
nd sheet	Tin ware 7,500	In N. H.	6 at 87		
5,500					
ls 13,600	Upper leather, shoe	In Boston chiefly	16 at 100		
5,100	leather, skins, &c. 40,000				

DITIONAL FACTS.

CHARLES H. PEASLEE.

&c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
$40 15	- - -	All in this State.			
- -	- - -	This State and Massachusetts.			
- -	- - -	Do.			
- -	- - -	Do.			
- -	- - -	Do.			
- -	Leather $200	All in this State.			
- -	Leather 300	This State and Massachusetts.			

NATH. SHERBURNE.

, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

$400	Value $1,200	Whole in this State.	2 hands, at 67c.		

DITIONAL FACTS.

rsons employed.—Six-tenths of the materials are of American production.
of capital employed $2,300.—Value of manufactured articles $1,200.

IRAD BRICKETT,
Agent for Canterbury.

BURY, *March*, 1832.

s, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average profit.
	100,000 boards $600 Grist mill grinds 1,000 bush. grain 500	N. Hamp. Dunbarton & vicinity	1 at 50 cts.	-	8 per ct.
	50,000 boards 250 Grist mill 1,000 bu. grain 600	-	1 at 1 50	-	8 p. ct.
hides $79 16	Leather 2,749 57	½ N. H. ½ Mass.	2 hands $1 50	-	9 p. ct.
-	30,000 boards, worth 120	-	1 hand 2 months 50 cts	-	8 p. ct.
-	Work in the shop worth 250	Dunbarton	1 hand 8 months $1 per day	-	7 p. ct.
-	Work in the shop worth $200: the work is worth 250	Do	1 hand two-thirds of a year worth $1 p. day	-	7 p. ct.
-	10,000 boards in a year, worth 40	Do	1 hand a month 50 cts		
-	40,000 boards, worth 200	N. Hamp.	1 hand 3 months worth 75 cts.	-	7 p. ct.
-	40,000 boards, worth 250	Do	1 hand 3 months at 75 cts. $75	-	7 p. ct.
-	300 barrels 159	Mass.	1 do. 4 mo. at 67c	-	7 p. ct.
-	200 do. 100 500 kegs 280	Do	1 do. at 67 cts.		
-	400 barrels 158	Do	1 do. 5 months, at 67 cts.		

DS—Continued.

...rms.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.		What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. obl employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Rate of profit.
	200 pair shoes	300	H. Hamp.	1 do. at 50 c.		
	250 do.	375	Do	1 do. at 50 c.		
	2,190 do. at 75 cts.	1,642 50	Mass.	2 do. at 75 c.		
	1,095 do.	821	Do	1 do. at 75 c.		
	2,817 do.	2,112 75	-	2 do. at 75 c.		
	Work	250	Dunbarton	1 do. at 50 c.		

ITIONAL FACTS.

ie best help in the country. As far as I can learn, the manufacturing interest to depress that of the agriculturalist. Those living in their neighborhood find, ready market for all they produce; while those farther back in the country find n producing any thing for the market, on account of the expense of labor and f procuring labor at times even at an exorbitant price. In other words, it is conre respectable to be the well paid drudge of a factory, than be engaged in the he plain living and hard-laboring, honest yeomanry of the country.

CALEB PAGE, *agent for Dunbarton.*

Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 yrs. of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
$320	1,500 reams of printing paper $5,25 100 reams wrapping paper 67	Sold principally in Boston, Mass.	5 at 67c., for the year		3 at 50c. for the year
50	Cloth dressed for private families, average $1 per yard	Principally or all for home use	1 for one year at 67c.		
40	The same as above	do	1 for four months, 75c.		
-	1,350 hides leather 378 40 calf skins 80	Principally in Epsom and vicinity	1 for one year at 67c.	1 for one year at 33c.	
-	360 lbs leather 100 75 calf skins 150	do do	1 three months at 67c.		
-	400 lbs. leather 112 12 calf skins 24	do do	1 three months at 67c.		

ONAL FACTS.

d the time they are not engaged in the tan-yard, is employed in the shoe shop. ıg establishments and tanneries have been in operation for a number of years, owners; and the cloth dressed and leather manufactured has depended upon wool grown and creatures slaughtered in each year: but some years past ave been tanned, but none the past year. The tanners use water power to

R. KNOX.

:., *Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.*

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages pr. day, they boarding themselves.
on $90 eel 32	Unknown	Home use	1 man 1 yr. at $6,	1 boy 1 yr. $33
on 60 eel 32	do	do	1 do	
on 60 eel 32	do	do	1 do	
on 36 eel 24	do	do	1 do	
on 24 eel 16	do	do	1 do	

DITIONAL FACTS.

an be made of the value of the articles so manufactured, so made, or mended. tamiths are farmers themselves, and when not employed in their shops are in their

R. KNOX.

, &c., *Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.*

s	$300	Fulled cloth & flannel		New Hampshire	3 at 75c.	1 at 50 c.
-		-	-	do	1 at 75	2 at 34
	50	Saddles	$75	do	1 at $1	1 at 50
		Harness	200			
-		Hogsheads, 1,000	2.000	Massachusetts	20 at 67c.	8 at 42
		Barrels, 5,000	3,000			
		Kegs, 2,000	800			
-		Boards and plank sawed 1,600,000, worth	9,600	do	10 at 75	
-		Clapboards 600,000, worth	6,000	N. H. and Mass.	4 at 75	
-		Shingles, 300,000,	600	do	2 at 67	
), Steel	$200	Axes, hoes, and custom work		New Hampshire	20 at 67	
y	75	Bureaus, tables, secretaries, bedsteads, &c.		N. H. and Mass.	4 at 75	
ews, & knobs						
	150	Hats	500	do	2 at $1	
ides	600	Sole leather	1,000	do	5 at 1	
		Upper leather	400			
		Calf skins	1,000			
-		Grinds 30,000,	1,500	Hopkinton and vicinity	2 at 75c.	

TON, *April* 17, 1832. JNO. WHIPPLE.

&c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

...quantity and kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
s $150 per an.	5,000 yds. cloth dressed annually. 6,000 lbs. wool carded annually.	All for individuals in this town and vicinity.	3 at 6s. per day.		
d 75 ls per an.	2,500 yds. cloth dressed annually. 5,000 lbs. wool carded annually.	Do do	2 at 5s. per day.		

DITIONAL FACTS.

in, is, on an average, 10,000 lbs per annum, which will command (on an average ...eral grades) 50 cents per lb. at the present prices and demand for wool.
...gard to cabinet makers, saddle and harness makers, there is none in this town that ...he business to an extent necessary to insert them in this schedule.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL GOODNOW.

...KER, *March* 20, 1832.

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s, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

. dye woods, $25 00	2,000 yards satinet, $1,200	Principally in the State of Massachusetts.	3 hands, at 75c.	1 boy, at 2s.	3 girls, at 2s.
ligo 9 00 oil 37 50	1,000 yds. flannel 330				
500 00	Value 1,500	Do do	2 hands, at 67c.		
ay, paints, 250 00	- - 1,200	Whole in this State.	2 hands, at 67c.	2 boys, at 40c.	

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS, AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

e I have noticed all the manufactories in town that are of any consequence. There ...er small clothing mill and another cabinet maker in town, but they do but very little ...s. I have answered the questions proposed, as far as I was able.

IRAD BRICKETT, *Agent*.

...ON, *March*, 1832.

DOCUMENT 5.—No. 16.—Continued.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS FROM THIRTEEN TO FORTY.

not the means of making a true estimate.
to any considerable extent.
rally twelve hours in the day during the year; but there are many exceptions
oticed under the different manufacturing establishments.
shillings and sixpence per day, and nine dollars per month.
lt to ascertain, perhaps 12 per cent. profit.
r cent.

has been a decrease in domestic manufactures the year past.
not the means of ascertaining
Ditto.
ng and bedding are carried on to a considerable extent, but I should think that
en a small decrease since 1824.
ld think that imported articles were the highest.
n articles do . and to considerable extent.
ted articles amount to one-half that are consumed.
wn.
New England States.
exported.
for cash--bartered hides, rags, and stock of almost every description.
not materially affect us.
carried on.
important question, but more difficult to answer.
t in possession of facts at this time to give a correct answer.
ve no manufacturing establishments that affect the employers or their capital.
ring questions cannot be satisfactorily answered, to wit, 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40.

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ges, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
	Manufact. of No. 16 214,000 yards. No. 16 yarn, one-half of which is shirting, the other half is sheeting, total value of $21,400	All sold at the factory, consumed in this State & Vermont.	3 at 1 34 1,298 1 at 2 06 58 at 66c Pay agent $650 pr. annum. Pay for insurance $220 do Incom.on cap.stock 20 pr. ct.	2 at 42c 46 131 both 263 92	40 at 39c 122 07 total $4,482.80
63 38	500 reams writing at 2 50 $1,250 1,300 do print'g at 3.25 4,225 1,500 do wrap'g at 50c 750	½ sold in N. H. ½ sold in Mass. Annual profit on capital and stock in trade 20 per cent.	4 at 75c $905	1 at 31c $105	8 at 29c $721 52

NKLIN—Continued.

	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.		What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yr's old employed and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 yr's of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
	4,000 yards full cloth	$4,000	All dressed for	2 at $1	2 at 50c	
	1,600 do woollen thin do	800	and consumed	1 at 75c	1 at 40c	
	14,000 pounds sheep's wool carded		by individuls in the vicinity	Interest pr. ct.	capital in	vested 20
$160	Value of leather	1,110	Sold in vicinity	1 at $1 310	Profit on 17 per	capital cent.
n 285	do of manufac. articles	1,200	do do	1 at 1 00 2 at 1 3½	1 at 50c months	Profit 50 per cent
	do do do	3,500	- -	7 at $1 2,000		
rags	1,000 reams writing	2,500	½ in N. Hamp.	6 at $1 1,860	-	10 at 33c $1,023
1,001	1,500 do printing	4,000	½ in Mass.			
n,&c. 160	5,000 do wrapping	2,500	½ in N. York	Agent capital	$365. In 12 pr. ct.	terest on
	Castings for machinery, fire-dogs, wagon boxes	2,160	At the shop	2 at 95c ⅔ yr. 400	1 at 58c 120	Profits 66 pr. ct.
	Mill irons and agricultural implements	2,200	At the shop	4 at $1 1,240	-	Profits 12 pr. ct.
on el 300	Axes, scythes, agricultural	1,200	At the shop	2 at $1 620	Profits 20	per cent.
ron el 300	Agricultural uses	1,200	At the shop	6 at $1 ½ yr. 930	do	do
120	Dress 4,300yds woollen	4,300	At the shop	3 at $1	Profits 17	per cent.
	Card 8,000 lbs. wool	4,000	Custom work	8½ m. 663		
	Household furniture	1,000	Custom work	3 at 70c 434	1 at 35c 108	Profits 25 pr. cent.
dry 1,000	Value of leather	4,262	½ in N. Hamp. ½ in Mass.	4 at $1 10m.1400	Profits 15	per cent.
c. 60	Saddles and harness	600	Custom work at shop	1 at $1 310	Profits 12	per cent.
	Shoes & boots, custom work	3,600	do	7 at $1 1,866		

DITIONAL FACTS.

, and intending to commence operation this 26th of March, 1832, and capable of
ver, and intended to be operation only ten months in each year:

170	24,000 yds. satinet at 65 cts. 15,600	Boston, Mass.	3 at 80c 630	2 at 40c 210	10 at 37½ 930

ry, please to direct me a line, and I will transmit you such information as it may
ver to obtain. Most respectfully yours, &c. JAMES CLARK.
, *March* 29, 1832.
rk, Esq.

Franklin, March 22, 1832.

ARK, Esq.

wing to an omission in some of the expenses and liabilities of our establishment,
ld be a deduction from the profits as calculated in the schedule sent you by Mr.
,260 dollars, which will reduce the profits about seven per cent., which you will
orrect on your statement, before you send it off, and oblige yours respectfully,
JOHN CAVENDER., *Agent for the Smithfield Factory.*

hen I handed Mr. Clark the minutes from which he made his statement the above
d. J. C.

c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
$100	Sheetings, 720,000 yards, 8 cts. per yard $57,600	Sold in Boston, N. York, & Phildel'ia	14 average 83 c. per day	-	130 average 42 c.
,000 ,000	1,000 doz. worth $9 per dozen 9,000	Ab't ¼ part in N. H. the residue in the sout'n & west'n St's	10 average 6s. p. day		
-	1,500, worth 62½ cents unpainted, each 937 50	N. Hampshire	3 75 cts.		
id's	3,000	⅔ at home the other in Massachusetts	5 at 6s.		
900	15 wagons, worth 20 to 25 dollars each	In vicinity	2 at 6s.		
-	30,000, worth when finished about 17 cts. each 5,100	In Boston N. York, & Philadelphia	6 at 83 c.		
-	- - -	In New Hampshire	1 at 7s 6d		
-	4,800 pair shoes 3,840	S'th'n States prin'ly	8 at 5s 6d		

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

nses of wear and tear, repairs of tools, machinery, $6,000. Depreciation in ldings, 6 per cent. Insurance, $540. Salaries to agents and clerks, &c. $1,200 Commission paid to selling agents, 2½ per cent.

urs.

of wages for men, they boarding themselves, 18s. per week; girls, 9s. per week.

it $8,000 worth of agricultural produce is consumed by the Pittsfield Manufacpany, yearly.

ry small proportion.

on a credit of 6 months.

ney.

ARLOND CARROLL.

D, *April* 20, 1832.

DOCUMENT 5.—No. 19.—SALISBURY.

To H. STARK, Esq.

SIR: I shall proceed to give you a statement of facts and remarks as I have collected them, without regarding the arrangement on the inside of this sheet, but shall follow, as near as I can, the directions given in the above note. Yours, &c.

J. TOWNSEND.

As there are no manufactures carried on in large establishments in the town of Salisbury, I shall give you such a statement of facts as I have collected, so far as respects the small mechanical business carried on here.

1st. I find one hat manufacturer, Mr. Charles Ayer; employs two hands at 20 dollars per month; value of buildings, tools, &c. $500; manufactures from 1,500 to 2,000 dollars worth of hats yearly; profit on capital falls short (as he says) of 12½ per cent.; the materials used in his business about one-third foreign. The present high duty on foreign imported hats prevents competition, except on the first quality of hats, of which he makes none. This business of hat making is already reduced in its profits by competition between large establishments and small shops in our own country, so low that it is believed the business could not bear the competition which would necessarily follow a reduction of duties on foreign imported hats of a like kind in our market.

2d. Two cabinet makers' shops; one of them does but small business; whole amount of manufacture $1,200 yearly; employs two hands at $18 per month; materials used in this business about one-fourth part foreign. These manufacturers not having experienced any competition with foreign imported articles of this kind, are not able to judge of its effects, but the competition already existing between the large establishments and the small shops, has reduced the price of cabinet work so low that the business would be abandoned in small country shops if it should be subjected to any further reduction. Value of buildings and fixtures $500.

3d. Blacksmiths. There are in this town seven blacksmiths, but two among them that work their own stock, generally. One of these makes edge tools mostly; their work amounts to about $1,000 yearly; employs two hands at $18 per month. These men are farmers as well as mechanics, a part of their time is employed on the farm. Value of the whole number of blacksmiths' shops and tools $750. Value of manufactures yearly, in all said shops, $3,000. The materials used in said shops are about seven-eighths foreign iron, one-eighth coal, domestic.

There is one saddle and harness maker, doing a small business; amount of manufactures yearly less than $1,000; value of shop, &c. $200. The materials used in this business are seven-eighths domestic. The foreign articles are hardware imported from England. The profits on this business are so small that it would not bear a competition with foreign articles of the same kind imported duty free.

There is one clothier and carder of wool; does but little business at this time. In years past this establishment earned from ten to twelve hundred dollars yearly, but the owner informed me it had been diminishing for several years last past, and his business the last year was so much reduced that the income would not pay the interest of the money on his buildings and machinery, and keep them in repair. Value of buildings and machinery $600.

There are seven shoemakers, all doing but small business; employ in all seven hands, at $15 per month. The whole amount of their manufacture $4,000 yearly. Materials used domestic. Value of shops, tools, &c., $350.

There are three tanners, all doing but small business. Capital employed about $1,000, in all. Value of buildings and fixtures $1,500. Materials wholly domestic.

Carriage makers, sleigh makers, and wheelwrights, whole amount in value of buildings &c. $500; value of manufactures yearly about $1,000. Materials used in manufacture three fourths domestic. The foreign consists of iron and paints.

In most instances I find it difficult to ascertain the precise amount of stock employed in the several branches of mechanical business carried on here; in many instances the employer finds his own stock, particularly with blacksmiths and shoemakers. I find it is generally considered, in most of the above branches of mechanical business, that the stock used in the manufacture is about half the value of the article manufactured.

The clothier's business, mentioned above, no particular sum is mentioned of yearly profit or loss. The owner, Mr. Pengry, observed that his business had been diminishing by reason the high tariff on wool. This business being wholly dependent on household manufacture, has diminished in the same proportion. There was much less attention to household manufacture the last year than any former year, not on account of a falling short of the raw material, for I find the number of sheep kept the last year to exceed any former year; by the

DOCUMENT 5.--No. 19.--SALISBURY--Continued.

I find the number of sheep 3,282, calculating 2½ pounds of wool to each sheep, 8,205 pounds of wool. The extra high price of wool the last year will be considered as of the depression of household manufacture.

JOHN TOWNSEND.

[illegible], *March* 26th, 1832.

DOCUMENT 5.—No. 20.—SUTTON.

Sutton, County of Merrimac, and State of New Hampshire,
March 27, 1832.

[illegible], Esq.

In answer to the foregoing queries, I have to state, that the pursuits of the inhabitants of the town of Sutton are almost exclusively agricultural. The net income derived from [illegible]st, since 1824, will not exceed two per cent

The price of agricultural labor is fifty cents per day, and ten dollars per month boarded the employer.

There are 4,324 sheep kept in this town, producing 12,972 pounds of wool. One-half of the quantity finds its way to the Boston market, and the other half is consumed in town, in household way.

There are eight blacksmiths, nine shoemakers, five ship joiners and cabinet makers, and [illegible]ries. The net income of these several professions are much the same, producing [illegible] per cent.

In regard to household manufactures, I have not the means to state, with any degree of [illegible] the amount manufactured in town; there is no profit to be derived from its pursuit, [illegible] only attended to as a matter of necessity, being considered better to be in this [illegible]an about nothing. This branch of industry fell away largely soon after 1816, and [illegible] since 1824.

Respectfully, &c.

JONA. HARVEY, *Agent,*
for Sutton, County of Merrimac.

DOCUMENT 5.—No. 21.—CANTERBURY.—Schedule of Ma

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery & apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what
2 saw mills	$1,000	-	-	Logs	New H
1 grist mill	400			Grain	Canter
	water				cinity
Tanners and curriers	1,000	$20	-	Hides $1,080	
	water			Bark 20 cords at $3 60	Mass
				Lime 3 hhds. 6	
				Oil 2 bbls. 28	
Clothing machine	1,000	-	-	1 bbl. oil 22.50	Mass.
	water				
Pails, whips, and spinning wheels, rakes, brooms, scythe snaths, tubs, churns, measures, sieves, brushes, fans, fine baskets	1,000	200	-	Wood, pine, ash, and oak. Hair, &c.	New H
	water				
Garden seeds	produce	from 500 to	$600	- - -	
Sheep 600 av. 4lb.					
Roots and herbs	-	-	500	- - -	
Currant wine	-	-	-	10 bbls. at $15 150	
Trusses	-	-	-	Leather and cloth 50	

DOCUMENT 5.—No. 22.—WARREN.—Schedule

Paper making, John Foley, 1817	$5,000	Tools	$1,500	Rags, junk, & waste m	
	water pow.	$1,000		equal propor. of each,	
		2 horses		$ produced U. S. over-	
		150		age value 4 to 6c. pr. lb	
Tannery, 1810	600	Tools 100	1,500	Slaughter hides	$90
Levi Bartlett	wat. & horse	1 horse 75		Bark	15
Tanning & currying, 1829,	1,000	Tools 200	1,200	Slaughter hides	36
Ezekiel Currier	water pow.			Calf skins	20
				Bark	15
				Oil	1

EXPLANA

There is annually about 7,000 lbs. of wool raised in this town, wh with another, about thirty-four cents per lb.; two-thirds of which is the other third sold to the wool buyers.

Fowler & Colby have a carding and clothing establishment, which 1827. Value of real estate, buildings, &c. $600; propelled by water &c. $600. They card annually for this and the neighboring towns seven-eighths of which is manufactured into raw cloth or flannels, in the other into socks and drawers. About two-thirds of the raw clot *clothing mill to be colored* and dressed into fulled cloth; the other *Boston and other places, in its raw state.*

Fowler & Colby dress annually about 2,300 yards of raw cloth,

Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.		What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
–	100,000 at 5	$500	All in Canterb'y	1 at $1		
–	5,000 bushels	4,900	do & vicinity	1 at 1		
tock fo-	Leather	1,500	Half at home Half sold in the vicinity	2 at 1		
$100	2,600 lbs. wool carded and spun and wove and dressed in cloth	2,000	All consumed at home	1 at 1	–	6 at $2 pr wk. each
45	–	–	Half N. Hamp.	12 at 1	–	1 at 2.00
70			Half Mass.			pr. week
r hoops						
1,500						
–	–	–	Mostly in N. H.	2 at 1 6 months	–	1 at 2.00 pr. week
–	–	–	Mass. and N. H.	2 at 1	–	2 at 2 do.
ura 60	–	–	Mass. and Me.	1 at 1		
lbs. } 30 lbs. }	200 trusses	350	United States	1 at 1	–	5 at 2 do.

Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

ign	Printing	$2,000	½ in this State	4 at 4s.	1 at 33c	3 at 1s.6d
	Writing	500	½ in Mass.			
	Wrapping	4,000				
$900	Various kinds of leather	3,000	½ in this State ½ in Mass.	2 at 4s.	1 at 1s.6d	
300						
600	Various kinds leather	2,500	½ in this State ½ in Mass.	2 at 4s.		
150						
	Calf skins dressed	300				

TIONAL FACTS.

cloth, which is valued at about $1,000 dollars. They employ two men about in each year, at twenty dollars per month.

Eaton has a clothing mill, which commenced business in 1823. Value of real ngs, &c. invested, $300; propelled by water; tools, &c. $200. He colors and ally about 1,200 yards of saw cloth, making 900 yards fulled cloth. Average He employs one hand about two-thirds of each year, at $20 per month.

erning the wool and the clothing establishments, I have collected all the facts have not placed them in the schedule, sensible that I could not arrange them d you the information you may collect from the above statements.

NATHAN S. COLBY.

March 26, 1841.

Acworth, county of Sullivan, and State of New Hampshire, one manufactory
scale, for woollen cloth, lately established, which has never had machinery
do all parts of the work until since September, 1831. In that year, the owners,
ers and Parks, were employed in improving and putting in machinery, and
manufactured but little. The stock which has been used at any time has been
the vicinity, except dye-stuffs, oil, &c., which are procured at Boston, where
generally, disposed of their cloth in six months. The value of the ground,
and machinery, including two carding machines, are worth three thousand dol-
there will be, probably, seven hands employed this season. The machinery is
water power. They have manufactured so little at any time, that they have not
utes sufficient to enable them to inform me of the extent or profit
are in town two carding machines beside the two above mentioned, which have
carded about three thousand pounds each, but were cut short the last season about
, in consequence of wools bearing high prices, and was sold into the large manufac-
establishments in this State and Massachusetts.
hat shop, the sales from which amount to six or seven hundred dollars, wool sold
op chiefly, a small part being sold at Boston. Stock, except dye-woods, stiffening
me part of trimming, are produced in the vicinity. Profit not ascertained.
o tanneries, average stock seven hundred dollars each, one half of which is domes
, and the other half Southern dry hides; (so called;) two-thirds of the leather sol
tanneries, the other third worked into boots and shoes, and disposed of in the State
York, and at Boston, for cash, within one year.
wo stove factories, amount of sales six hundred dollars each annually; a portion of

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Doc. 5.—No. 24.—CROYDEN.—*Schedule of Manufactures, &c.*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings and fixtures, occupied by the business. What kind of power, and used for power, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery other than and apparatus. Number and the fixtures; value of horses and other animals used in the business	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.
Samuel Morse, woollen factory, begun June 1830.	$2,500 water pow.	$2,000	$3,000	Wool 12,000 lbs. at 5 cents per pound.
Ruel Durkee, tanner and currier, begun 1803.	2,000 water pow. for grinding bark.	-	-	Slaughter hides $

EXPL.

Total number of sheep kept in the town of Croydon 5,000.
Number of pounds of wool grown annually on said sheep. 16,
Value of said wool in the fleece, 6,373 dollars.
Maple sugar manufactured in said town annually, 3,100 pou
Value of said sugar, 10 cents per pound, $310.

H.

an and English sheet iron, the price of which has advanced twenty-five per
wo years. Profit not known.
ksmiths, who work three tons of iron annually, mostly Russiah and other
which is used up by the inhabitants in this vicinity,
eleven thousand pounds of wool raised or grown in the town the last year,
housand of which was sold into the large manufacturing establishments in this
achusetts, at about sixty-five cents on an average.

e, sir, you will perceive that our business is agriculture, (as also is the coun-
fficient mechanics for our own accommodation.

Answers to questions.

ch to my knowledge.
lly about twelve.
sixty-five cents per day, and nine and a half dollars per month.
ix per cent.
anufacture of clothing and bedding to a considerable extent, but has diminished.
d not effect our country materially, for agriculture stands ready for all.
anufacture of iron is not carried on in the county.

ueries which I have not answered, I am not prepared to answer.

JONATHAN GOVE.

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used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

	The different kinds and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
nd	Cassimeres 6,000 yds.	Sold in Boston	8 at 67 c.	-	6 at 34 c.
$500	Satinets 10,000 "				
	Cassimeres in Boston $1 10				
	Satinets 75				
500	Value of boots and shoes manufactured at shoe shop $1,500		In tanning and currying, 3 hands 7 months each year at 67 cents per day.		
	Slaughter leather 2,500		In shoe shops, 2 hands at 67 cents through the year.		
	Spanish leather 800	Sold in N. H.			
	One-sixth of the above manufactured into shoes and boots in shoe shop.				

TIONAL FACTS.

s of imported iron and twenty hundred of steel, manufactured by various
ythes, axes, and hoes, and other implements of husbandry, at a profit of twen-
nt., as our smiths estimate their profits.
obtain the above facts, I have been to all the factors and principal wool grow-
ction of the town, and get the best information I could obtain from them.

BENJAMIN BARTON.

[illegible] Factory.—One small woollen factory, producing annually about 1,000 lb [illegible]n, and 700 yards of satinets, for which articles the proprietor finds a ready [illegible] city of Boston, and is of the opinion that his interest is not at all affecte[illegible] laws.

[illegible]ehold manufacture of woollens.—The woollens of household manufacture ma[illegible]ed at 8,000 yards, annually; one-half of which is milled and dressed, and co[illegible]-tenths of the woollen cloth consumed by the inhabitants of Cornish, annually [illegible]eved that the household manufacture of woollens has diminished, since the yea[illegible] not to any great amount.

[illegible]gar.—The quantity of maple sugar annually manufactured in Cornish, cannot [illegible]curately estimated; but it is large; equal to four-fifths the quantity annually co[illegible]

Document 5.—No. 26.—CLAREMONT.—*Schedule of Manu[illegible]*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings and fixtures occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what states, such materials and products are [illegible]
Tanner & currier, 1830; F. W. Handerson	$700 water	-	$3,000	Lime $8 Hemlock bark 125 Hides, calf skins, & sheep skins 2,00[illegible]	N. Ham[illegible] Vern[illegible]
Tanner & currier, 1828; Tim. Eastman	1,000 water	-	4,000	Lime 90 Bark 150	N. [illegible] V[illegible]
Iron worker, 1830; David W. Dexter	2,000 water	$200	1,500	Coal 400	N. [illegible]
Machine shop, 1830; R. Elmer, & Co.	8,000 water	150	500	Coal 500 Iron 100	[illegible]
Satinet manufac'y; R. Elmer, & Co.	7,000 water	250	8,000	- -	
Satinet manufac'y, 1830; A. Taylor, & Co.	6,000 water	1,300	5,000	Dye stuffs and oil 1,00[illegible]	
Iron workers, 1830; B. & H. Gilmore	2,000 water	400	3,000	Coal	

—There are in Cornish 1,500 fine-wooled sheep, of the average value of per head, the owners of which now find a ready and profitable market for t Boston, and the manufacturing towns in the New England States.

—Money invested in agriculture, generally, does not produce a profit exceed- cent. The monthly wages paid laborers, when hired by the year, is $9 50; being boarded.

tatements contain all the information I have been able to collect, in the town relation to articles manufactured or produced in town, and upon which it is ariff laws may have a direct influence.

March 27, 1832. JOHN L. PUTNAM.

., *Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.*

	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 yrs. of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
$1,000	Sole leather $1,200 Upper leather 1,000 Calf & sheep skins 800	$3,000 in this State			
gn hides 1,500	Sole leather 3,000 Upper leather 1,500 Calf & shp. skins 6,000	$1,700 in this State 1,700 in N.Y. 1,700 in Vt.			
200 300	Scythes 200 Axes 400	$200 in Vt. 400 in N. H.	2 at $1.00	1 at 2s.3d.	
-	Looms 1,500 Ploughs 500 Card. machines 1,000	$2,250 in N.H. 750 in N. J.	3 at 1.00		
-	Wool 6,000 Cotton 1,000	$1,000 in N.H. 6,000 in Mas.	3 at 1.00	-	4 at 2s.3d.
-	Satinet 5,000	$1,500 in N.H. 3,500 in N.Y. and Mass.	4 at 1.00	-	4 at 2s.3d.
-	Axes and other edged tools 3,000	All in N. H.	8 at 1.00		

DOCUMENT 5.—No. 27.—CHARLESTOWN.—Schedule of Manufactures.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings and fixtures occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal.	Value of tools machinery and apparatus other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States such materials and products are principally produced.
Distillery, 1827, G. H. Ingersoll	$14,800 animal	Horses, 23, at $50, $1,150 2 oxen, 60 wagons and sig's, $600	$2,800	Rye, 1800 bs. at 75c. $13,500 Corn, 9000 do 58c. 5,220 Barley, 200 do 55c. 112 Wood, 1200 rn'g cords 900 Hops, 400lbs. 50 Juniper bs. 1200lbs. a 4c 48	N. Hampshire and Vermont
Saddle, harness, & trunk manufacturer, 1820, David Holton	100	5	200	- -	N. Hampshire and Massachusetts
Tannery, 1827, Jacob Amsden	1,500 animal	Tools 25 1 horse 60	1,300	Bark 100 Slaughter hides 600 Agricultural and other productions 300	N. Hampshire
Tannery, 1810, Ben. Pierce, esq.	800 animal	Tools 20 1 horse 50	1,600	Bark 120 Slaughter hides 400 Agricultural and domestic products 150	N. Hampshire

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS.

The following statement is furnished by Lewis Gilmore & Co., clothiers and carders: "Our private workshop was established in 1827; the cost of buildings and tools amounted to $1300. Being a new establishment, the work amounted, for the first year, (1827) to only $600. In 1828 lost our dam, which it cost us $400 to repair; the work, however, in the latter year, amounted to $600. In 1829 our receipts were $1,000; in 1830 they decreased to $900; and, in 1831, to $500!! as, we believe, in consequence of the tariff. It is our opinion, that household manufactures have decreased since 1824, one-half, from the same cause. We also think, that the reduction of the duties on foreign manufactures imported into this country, so as to reduce the amount of revenue to the wants of the Government, would advance the interests of all the small establishments, like ours, as well as those of the country at large.

"Isaiah Durrant, a neighboring clothier, agrees with us in these opinions. His establishment cost him $1000; was commenced in 1803, and rebuilt in 1828. His business has decreased all of *one-half*, and if no relief is afforded, it must be ruined."

, Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

	The different kinds, & quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
-	80,000 gals. of gin, average 52 cts. pr. gal. $25,600 Profits on stalls, 3,500 Bls., 1500, at 83c. 1,125 Lard kegs, 200, a 33c. 66	1 10 at the distillery for the consumption of New Hamp. & Vt, the remainder in Boston, Mass.	13, wages 78c. per diem, or $3,162 60 per ann.		
mea- ue.	500	At the shop	1 hand at 75c. per day, $254 per ann.		
$500	Sales 2,000	In New Hamp.	2 at 50c. pr diem, $156 pr. annum		2 at 33c. pr. diem $102 96 per ann.
900	Sales 2,000	In New Hamp.	2 hands at 50cts. pr. diem $156 pr. annum		

IONAL FACTS.

can be ascertained, $3000 worth of foreign commodities are sold in this town, *hirty tons* of foreign iron.

to the tax list, Charlestown has 6,108 sheep, producing, at 3 lbs. per head, wool; which, at last years' prices, 60 cents per lb, amounts to $10,994 40. , that $6000 worth of shoes and boots are manufactured in Charlestown, toge- 0 worth of hats; blacksmith's work to the amount of $4000 per annum is also

ged in the duties assigned to me, I have interrogated persons of all political vicinity, on the subject of reducing the duties on imports, so as to raise a sufficient for the wants of Government; and four-fifths, at least, if not more, whom I have conversed, have expressed themselves decidedly in favor of such

RICHARD KIMBLE.

ver.

DOCUMENT 5.—No. 28.—GOSHEN.—*Schedule of Manuf*

Branch of business. When begun Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what
Smiths' shop, 1828, John M. Crillis	$100	$60	$50	1000 bushels charcoal, valued at $60 Of agricultural and other domestic productions 92	N. E
Manufacturer of leather, Labon Rice	1,500	-	500	Slaughter hides and calfskins 300 lbs., valued at 20 25 cords bark 50 12 bushels lime 5 Oil 15 Other productions 92	New Stat
2 shoe shops, Virgil Chase & Milton Lakeman	-	-	capital empl'd 600	-	

EXPLANATIONS, REMA

I will here remark, on the growth of wool: the amount in this town, annually, is a 240 lbs. Manufactured at home, not more than 1200 lbs., the remainder finds mark the sundry factories in the New England States.

The amount of sugar annually manufactured from the maple tree, in this town, wou exceed 3000 lbs.

The rate of profit upon the capital of our private workshops is estimated at 5 per c

Answers to questions.

16. Rate of wages of agricultural laborers per day, in the summer season, is and $10 per month, by the year.

18. The rate of profit realized by the agriculturist, on an average, may amou cent.

DOCUMENT 5.—No. 29.—GRANTHAM.

There are not any manufacturing establishments in the town of Grantham two establishments in town for carding wool and dressing cloth.

The value of the real estate, buildings, &c., occupied and used for the busi

Value of tools and machinery, - - - - - -

At those two establishments most of the wool manufactured in town is c cloth dressed.

Answers to questions.

16. Rate of wages per day, summer season, or for six months, average per month for the whole year - - - - - -

23. Household manufacture consists, principally, of woollens, cloths, sat fustings, &c.; and, including other cloths manufactured in town, amounts, ly, to - - - - - - - - - -

has diminished, since 1828, nearly one-fourth part.

The whole quantity of wool produced in this town in 1831, as near as c sibly be ascertained, was 14,340 pounds, and, at 60 cents per pound, th generally received, amounts to - - - - - -

The quantity of sugar manufactured yearly, is about 5000 lbs., at 8 c pound - - - - - - - - -

Foreign sugar consumed in town yearly, about 15 cwt. -

It was suggested, that information relative to the quantity of iron used The quantity used in town the past year, as near as can be ascertaine *and will average about the same for 4 years past.*

Those questions relating to the branches of busines not carried o *not attempted to answer,* presuming that answers to them were neith

	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of woman and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
ede's $100	Custom work $275	Home market	1 at $1		
, va 300	2040lbs sole leather, valued at 510 Upper leather and calf-skins 340	All in N. Hamp.	1 at 1		
-	Value of manufactured articles 1,350	- -	3 at 1		

TONAL FACTS.

small amount of agricultural productions of this county find a market in the

hold manufacture is very limited, and has diminished since 1824 nearly, or cent.

mported article can be purchased for a less sum than the domestic article, of

ompetition of imported and domestic articles is very limited.

mount of imported articles consumed is greater than the domestic.

OLIVER BOOTH.

DOCUMENT 5.—No. 30.—LANGDON.

n the invoice for the last year, in Langdon, 1,975 sheep; yielding, probably, of wool. The sheep have increased, probably 500, since the last invoice was

n town a flock, full blood and grade Saxony sheep, (very nice) of 625 head; pounds of wool per head; owned by Mr. Levi Jenison.

re blacksmith shop in town which manufactures about one ton of iron into ural instruments, and 200 lbs. of steel; all imported. Cost of iron $6 25 per steel, average $17 per cwt.

Answers to questions.

of wages for summer season, from fifty cents to one dollar; say April and May e 87, July and August 81; decreasing, in the fall, nearly in the same ratio; and dollars per month by the year.

of profit, it is believed, will not vary much from four per cent; the business be- l agricultural.

household manufacture consists mostly of woollens; and, according to the best I have been able to obtain, there was made about 1500 yards the last year, and ceding, probably one-fourth more; so, you will perceive, there has been quite nce 1824.

SAMUEL EGERTON.

28th March, 1832.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings and fixtures occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery & apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used or annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural & other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials...
1 woollen factory, Philip C Cambridge, proprietor	$3,000 water pow.	$500	$1,500	Coarse & fine wool, 5,000 lbs. average price 55 cts. p. lb. Cotton yarn, 686 lbs., at 35 & 38 cts. per lb. Agricultural and domestic production, consumed $	N. Ha... N. Ha...
Smith-shops - James Mitchel, William Peasley, David Thornton, Samuel Marden	350 ½ water power	300	250	Charcoal, 8,000 bushels, valued at $480 Agricultural and domestic articles, consumed $736	N. Hamp... N. Hamp...
1 tannery - Alvah Smith, proprietor	Value as above 700 horse pow'r	75	800	6 hhds. lime, Oil, 25 cords bark, American hides, 75 cwt., at 6 dolls.,	12 Ver... 30 Ver... 50 N. H... 450
1 shoe shop - Alvah Smith, proprietor	Average amount paid for stock and wages, employed, whose wages will average	875 dollars; val... 17 dollars per month...			

EXPLANATIONS, &c.

In addition to the above, there are sundry other smith shops, shoe shops, &c., which are doing small business, and which is principally custom work—... find a market at their doors.

Lempster, April...

SIR: In the return I made to you last week, I forgot to mention the ... raised in the town of Lempster, for the year 1831, which I give below, and ... add the same to the returns sent from Lempster. The wool-growing ... advancing, and has increased for two years last past, all of twenty-five p... amount in this small town, however, is only about seven thousand pounds ... which is manufactured in this place; the remainder is sent to Boston.

Respectfully yours,

DANIEL ...

Hon. HENRY STARR.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
ther dye stuffs s kinds, am't $400	Satinet, 4,000 yds. averaged at 70 cts. per yard Kerseymere, 3,000 yds., averaged at 92 cts. per. yd.	½ in N. H. ½ in Boston, Mass.	3 at 50 c.	2 at 16⅔ cts.	3 at 16⅔ cts.
on, 5½ tons, 605 00 , 3 tons, at 330 00	Axes and other edg'd tools, $300	New. Hamp.	7 at 75 c.	2 at 33⅓ cts.	
on, ½ ton, at 55 00 eel, 750 lbs., 67 50 eel, 150 lbs., 21 00 , 150 lbs., at 30 00	Almost all kinds of custom work	Home market			
ides, 30 cwt., lls. per hun- 450 00	Leather, &c., 1,800	½ sold at shop ½ sold at Boston, Mass.			

rticles, 1,250 dollars—which find a home market. Two hands are constantly rican materials.

DITIONAL FACTS.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

rage amount of materials and wages of the tannery within named, 1,100 dolrest of the capital, from the purchase of materials, to the time of realizing the manufactured articles, 150 dollars.

wages of agricultural laborers per day, in the summer season, 75 cents; and for the year, 10 dollars.

a very small proportion of agricultural productions, of this county, are conhe manufacturer and mechanic.

sehold manufacture is not much attended to; it has greatly diminshed since 1824.

imported article can be purchased for a less some than the domestic article of ality.

uch greater quantity of imported articles are consumed than of the domestic.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural & other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
Cotton manufac'ry built 15 ye'rs ago, now owned by Franklin Simons, esq. He com'nced business in 1828, but has not car'ed on much; is now filling up his factory, and it will com'ence running 1st May next, as follows	$3,200 wat'r power	$3,300 3 horses employed in frei'ting cotton	$1,000	80,160 lbs. cotton per year	Georgia upland cotton used
J. B. Stowell, tanner	2,200	-	2,700	350 hides and 600 calf skins	New Hampshire
W. & H. Mitchell, tanners	1,000	-	743	$245 dollars worth of hides	New Hampshire
Amos Little, hatt'r	500	-	400	$800 worth of wool, fur, &c. &c.	Wool from N. E. fur from Russia, probably partly foreign
James Wheeler, saddler	400	-	200	$300 worth of leather. $200 worth hard ware, &c.	N. H. and Mass. Hard ware, foreign

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS

There are, as nearly as can be ascertained, about 3,200 sheep in Newport, averaging the wool at 2½ lbs. per sheep, there is 8,000 pounds of wool raised annually. By application to the carders of wool, I find there is annually about 15,000 pounds carded. The difference is accounted for by the fact that most of the wool raised in the adjoining towns is [illegible]

, Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
	Cotton yarn, 62,400 lbs., worth $16,600	½ in Boston, ¼ in N. H., ¼ in Vermont	4 at $1	-	20 at 30c.
ides	700 full gro'n hid's, worth before manufac'g $2,100 After manufactu'ing 3,800 600 calf skins, before manufactured 600 After 1,000	All sold in N. H.	2, 50		
panish	$544 worth of hides before manufac'ed, worth, after manufactured 725	-	2, owners		
	$1,500 worth of hats	About ½ disposed of in N. H. ½ in Boston	3 apprentic's, b'rd $4 c. each per day		
	Principal articles manufact'ed, saddles, harness, & trunks, all about 1,000	All in N. H.	4 apprentices.		

IONAL FACTS.

here is considerable maple sugar made in Newport, but it is impossible to as-
my degree of accuracy how much per annum. From the best estimates I can
one ton per year is as near the average quantity as can be ascertained. I think
rther which will be of importance.

B. B. FRENCH.

DOCUMENT 5.—No. 33.—PLAINFIELD.

There are no incorporated manufacturing establishments located within t
Plainfield.

In attending to the duties assigned me, for the town of Plainfield, the follow
ists, over and above those contemplated by the foregoing queries, have been ass

Articles raised in 1831.								Articles consumed in 1				
Pounds wool.	Pounds butter.	Pounds cheese.	Pounds pork.	Pounds beef.	Pounds mutton.	Pounds poultry.	Lbs. maple sugar.	Pounds iron.	Bushels salt.	Pounds sugar.	Pounds tea.	Pounds Coffee.
19,349	9891	70,105	93,666	210,300	47,891	4235	6564	12,918	1313	7993	1815	1000

PLAINFIELD, *April* 17, 1832.

ANSWER TO QUESTION No. 23.

There being no incorporated manufacturing establishments within the tow
I can only answer the above query, No. 23, which I find to be as follows fo

Flannel in 1831	6,288 yards	Do. previous to 1834	8,702 yards
Tow & linen cloth, 1831	3,691 "	" " 1834	6,814 "
Mittens	3,557 pairs	Estimated value	$533 55
Footings	1,620 "	" "	324
Straw braid	14,750 yards	" "	98
Cabinet and chair factory	Am'nt of capitol employed	- -	1,390
Tanneries	Do	- -	1,240
Carding and cloth-ing factory	Do	- -	3,100
Blacksmithing	Do	- -	3,300
Hatting	Do	- -	330

DOCUMENT 5.—No. 34.—SPRINGFIELD.

wn of Springfield has no manufacturing establishment, no clothier, no saddler, g machine, no tanner, nor blacksmith that do any more business than for the . We have 2,834 sheep, averaging about 3 pounds of wool a head, and amount to nds, of which one-half is manufactured in our families, the other is sold and car- oston, Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, *March* 28, 1832.

he undersigned, agreeable to your request, having attended to the duty assigned our honor, in a degree, I hope, satisfactory to your honor. As we live on the ex- ght, between the Merrimack and the Connecticut rivers, we have no manufacturing ent in the town, and but little business of traffic carried on among us, more than our mption, and, not being acquainted with manufacturing establishments, and living so the sea-board, you will readily perceive it must be difficult for me to give the in- required, to any considerable extent; but suffer your humble servant to suggest to r, and to our members in Congress, the propriety of reducing the duties on all consumption which the farmer and mechanic must unnecessarily consume, so far e a surplus capital sufficient for the support of Government, (which I consider the e known world) and this is sufficient. This, I think I can speak with safety, for a majority of my fellow citizens in this vicinity; therefore, why should we collect, venue, a hundred million of dollars, put it into the public chest, there lay for our to differ about, or lay it out for internal improvements in any one section of the rawing money from the poor to enhance the rich? or why should the money be , (as some say) and then each State receive their share of the few dollars which main? After going through so many hands, it must be considerably diminished. It as been, and still is my opinion, that, in this enlightened age and especially ree form of Government, that the pockets of those that earned the money are repository for the same. The laboring class of people, when they have labored hard or fifty cents, or one month for nine dollars, feel the worth of that money, and know the spending of it, not put it into the hands of any man or men whatever, y one that is willing that hard earnings should be destroyed by sword, pestilence, e, or any other scourge whatever. I think we have many men in our country, which thing about the earning of the money they have in their hands, nor do they know any thing about the spending of it. Such men as these I consider dangerous to e care of my hard earnings, or to control it in any way: An old saying, "he that he earning of money, knows the best how to take care of it."

hich is most respectfully submitted,

By your most obedient and humble servant,

JOHN QUIMBY.

ENRY STARK, Esq.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS FROM 13 TO 40.

ot exactly known, perhaps two per cent. 14. None to any considerable extent. haps twelve hours per day. 16. Three shillings per day, and nine dollars per 17. Difficult to ascertain, perhaps twelve per cent. 18. Six per cent. 19. There n an increase of manufactured articles generally the year past. 20. Not in my to ascertain. 21. Have not the means of ascertaining. 22. Do as above. 23. g and building is carried on in a considerable extent, but has decreased to con- e extent, perhaps one-fourth. 24. A small advance in imported articles. 25. o farming articles to a considerable extent. 26. Imported articles amount perhaps to f that are consumed. 27. Difficult to ascertain. 28. In Massachusetts and New hire. 29. Difficult for me to ascertain. 30. Principally for barter for beef, pork, lamb's tow, sailcloth, fustings, flannels, &c. &c. 31. This would not materially af- in this county. 32. Unknown to me. 33. Unknown. 34. I think they could. our county I think there could not be much difficulty 36. All things considered, s three per cent. 37. Appoint entire honest men for collectors, obtain sufficient for the discharge of their duty. 38. Not known. 39. Unknown to me. 40. wn to me.

hich is respectfully submitted,

By your most obedient and humble servant

JOHN QUIMBY, *Dep. Assis. Com.*

DOCUMENT 5.—No. 35.—UNITY.—*Schedule of Manufactures,*

Branch of business. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business.	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus. Number and what kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States are principally procured.
d. Walker, jr. blacksmith. ommenced 1827	$100	$75	$79 20	Charcoal, 800 bushels, at 6 dollars per hundred, amount, $48	Charcoal, board, clothing, &c., the productions of this vicinity
amuel Hanton, blacksmith. Commenced 1816	75	50	75	Charcoal, 600 bushels, at 6 dollars per hundred, amount, 36	The above will apply to all our mechanics and manufactu
3 other shops of the kind have, of late, been discontinued, & the occupants removed; so a just estimate cannot be obtained	250	150	Probable val. $225	Charcoal, 2,200 bushels, at 6 dollars per hundred, amount, 132	
Capt. Noah Ladd, shoemaker. Commenced 1836	150	50	800	Different kinds of stock, 600 American production, whole amount of stock, 800	N. Hamp
Alvah Sleeper, shoemaker. Commenced 1826	50	10	200	Whole amount of stock, 200, 150 of which is American	N. Hamp
Chas. Chapman, shoemaker. Commenced 1818	40	10	150	Whole amount of stock, 150, 100 of which is American	N. Ha
Joseph Straw, shoemaker. Commenced 1815	60	10	100	Whole amount of stock, 100, mostly American	N. H

EXPLANATIONS, R

* By work is means all kinds of blacksmithing articles of various kinds.

Andrew Walker's rate of annual profit, estimated at 15 per cent., reckoning of what you find in the 2d, 3d, and 4th columns, with the amount of wages p number 10.

Samuel Hanton's rate of annual profit estimated at about 18 per cent. T interest generally is about 13 per cent. profit.

Captain Noah Ladd estimates profits at 10 per cent.

Hemp raised in town, last year, amounts to about eight hundred pounds.

Amount of real estate and buildings for shoe shops in this town, $300; val *average stock on hand*, $1,250; American materials, $1,000; foreign, $300.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, & rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
Swedes iron, lbs.; 6 dollars t, $72 kinds of forel, 60 lbs., 12 cts. per 0; am't 79 20	The usual articles of ordinary blacksmithing. Value of work per annum, 500	The whole of the blacksmithing articles in this town are disposed of in the vicinity of their shops	1 at 75 c. $234		
Swedes iron, lbs.; 6 dollars t., 66 teel, 75 lbs.; 12 cts. per amount 76 steel in pro- to others, ly amount to 233	Value of work per annum, 400 Probable work per annum, 1,400	- -	1 at 70c. $219 Probably 3, at 70c. $687	Discontinued within a year and a half from this date.	
kinds of stock, 200	Value of manufactured articles, 1,600	1,200 dollars value disposed of in N. York. 400 dollars in this vicinity	3 at 75 c.		
kinds of stock, 50	Value of articles, 400	Disposud of in this town	1 at 75 c.		
kinds of stock, 30	Value of articles, 300	Disposed of in this town	1 at 75 c.		
- -	Value of articles, 200	Disposed of in this town	1 at 75 c.		

ADDITIONAL FACTS.

s, 320 pairs, average price $2 50, amounting to $800; shoes, 1,130 pairs, average $1 50, amounting to $1,700: whole amount of boots and shoes, at the average price, . Number of workmen in Unity, 6; average price of wages, 75 cents per day. oemakers generally estimate their profits at 10 per cent.

number of sheep in Unity in 1831, was 3,269, estimating three lbs. of wool per mounts to 9,807, one-third of which was manufactured in town, 3,269 lbs.; and two- 6,538 lbs. were marketed in Boston. The wool-growing interest has increased rth within two years past, and is increasing.

HARVEY HUNTOON,
Agent for the town of Unity.

DOCUMENT 5.—No. 36.—WASHINGTON.—Schedule of Manu

Branch of business.	Amount of capital.	Value manufactured annually.	Number of persons emp
Card-board manufactory -	$2,000	$3,000	5 persons
Blacksmith - - -	500	1,000	3 persons
Tannery - - -	500	1,000	2 persons
Cabinet and chair factory -	300	600	1 person
Cloth manufactory and carding machine* - - -	1,000	3,000	2 persons
Shoes and boots - -	500	1,000	3 persons
Stoves - - - -	600	1,500	3 persons

* The owner of the above establishment says, that his business has depreciated m part, on account of the large factories; and, for the same reason, his charges, or the

EXPLANATIONS, REMA

According to a recent invoice, taken by the selectmen, there are in this town 20 which, it is believed, will yield 2½ pounds of wool per head, amounting to 68 wool. Average price of wool the last year, 55 cents, principally sold to the

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DOCUMENT 5.—No. 37.—WENDELL.—Schedule of

EXPLANATION

SIR: I have made the necessary inquiries in my town respecting the man rest; you will perceive that it is all household manufacturing; and I shall, th under explanations, remarks, and additional facts. I have, as far as prac the average amount of our household manufactory, and find there has be cloth dressed in this town the year past, according to the best information the clothiers; but it is probable that a part of the flannels was from other to ascertained, as near as possible, the quantity of wool that grew in our t and suppose it to be 3732 pounds. I can find no instance of wool bei amount, out of this town; it is supposed there has been as much man there has been purchased and sold, by our merchants, probably 5000 po

Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

ages.	Rate of profit on capital.	What portion American.	What foreign.	Where disposed of.
not inclu-	10 per cent.	all	-	Boston and vicinity
not inclu-	10 per cent.	two-fifths	three-fifths	At home
not inclu-	10 per cent.	all	-	At home
not inclu-	10 per cent.	two-thirds	one-third	At home
not inclu-	6 per cent.	four-fifths	one-fifth	At home
not inclu-	10 per cent.	all	-	At home
not inclu-	10 per cent.	three-fifths	two-fifths	At home

uced one-third part; that is, that he does not charge more than two-thirds erly did charge for the same work.

NAL FACTS.

little wool, cotton, or flax, is manufactured in families. The rate of wages er is about ten dollars per month, through the year.

April 4, 1832. DAVID FARNSWORTH, *Sub. Com.*

Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

NAL FACTS.

were manufactured from wool that grew in this town last year. I am also merchants, that broad-cloths are purchased at other places, by people in r cent. below the Boston prices, and that these cloths are supposed to be anada. You will see, by this, that the goods of the honest merchant must while the smuggler engrosses the trade. I have, of late, seen a gentleman t, who is a favorite of the American system; he tells me that smuggling d on to a larger extent than it is at this time. I am also further informed, t, that he has bought and sold goods, the year past, to the amount of four two-thirds of which were foreign manufactures. Respectfully, yours,

rch 30, 1832. THOMAS PIKE.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings and fixtures occupied and used for the business What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery & apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural & other domestic productions consumed per annum.
Tanning of leather and currying leather	$700 Horse power	$140	$1900	65 cords bark $1 Lime 5 tons hides 6
Shoes, &c.	350	171	46	Leather 1,4
Chaise and harness	300	50	50	Leather 1,2
Iron manufactures and blacksmiths' work	675	250	325	2½ tons N. York iron 2 3,200 bushels coal 2
Wheelwrights	625 Horse power	250 1 horse 50 4 do 300	450	Timber, boards, &c. 6
Paper manufac'res	6,000 Water po'r	3,000	5,000	Rags, &c. 7,0
Pail manufacturers and house painting	300 Water po'r	150	2	Pine lumber
Hats	200	50	50	Wool Fur, &c.
Starch manufacturers	1,300 Water po'r	200	-	5,000 bush. potat
Clothiers	3,000 Water po'r	1,500	3,000	4,000 lbs. wool 8
Cabinetmakers	300	100	50	Agricultural a tic produce Timber Screws, &c.
Wool Domestic manufactures	Number of -	sheep 2,717, -	produ cing -	6,792 l -
Bookbinders	300	75	150	Paper Sheep ski

The town of Armistead not being much engaged in man

erials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

	The different kinds, & quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, & where.	Average No. of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of boys under 16 years of age, & rate of wages pr. day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of women and girls employed, and wages pr. day, they boarding themselves.
$40	4 tons soal leather $2000	N. Hamp're and	2 at 6s.9d.	1 at 50 cs.	
700	230 sides urper do. 640	Mass.			
50	200 calf skins 400				
-	Boots and shoes 4,000	3,000 this State	13 at 75 c.		
		1,000 N. York			
're 400	$120 harnesses 1,600	¾ N. Hamp.			
	30 saddles 360	¼ Mas. and Vt	3 at 75 cs.		
	Trunks, bridles, collars, and carriage tri'gs 920				
100	- -	New Hampshire	6 at 75 cs.		
sia and 255					
les for 2,200					
on 250	60 waggons 2,000	N. H. and Vt.	6 at $1 00		
	Carts and custom work 975				
1,000	Paper, all kinds 13,000	$6,500 Boston	7 at 1 00	-	12 at 2s.
		6,500 N.H.&Vt			
iron 20	600 pails 200	N. H. and Vt.	1 at 1 00		
on 50	House painting 360				
150					
ffs, and 500	800 hats 2,200	Mass. and N. H.	2 at 1 25	1 at 50 cs.	1 at 34 c.
-	30,000 lbs. starch, at 4 cents 1,200	N. H. and Mass.	3 at 84 cs. 3mo. each wint. season		
250	Cloth manufac'd 4,000	Mass. $3,000	6 at 75 cs.	-	5 at 2s.
	Cloth dressing 2,400	Remainder N. H.			
50	All kinds of cabinet	New Hampshire	2 at 75 cs.		
aints 37	work 1,000				
1831					
-	5,634 yds. flannel at 55 cents 3,098 70	Manufactured in State.	fam's and	then used	or sold in
	8,052 maple sugar at 7 cents 563 64				
	250 palm leaf hats at 1s. 6d. 62 50				
mount of	labor $200	-	1 at $1		

TIONAL FACTS.

dd any additional facts to those above stated.

SAMUEL SLADE, Jr.

When Branch of business. Names of proprietors. begun.	Value of real estate, buildings and fixtures occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States such materials are principally produced.
Chesterfield cotton manufactory, Wm. S. Brooks & oth'rs, commc'd in 1821.	Water pow. $2,500	$7,000	$1,500	43,820 lbs. upland cotton at 9½ cts. to 28 cts. pr.lb.	Georgia and South Carolina
Blacksmiths, Jan. 1831; Cobb and Campbell.	$600 Bellows by water.	50	100	1 ton iron	$105 New Hamp.
				150 lbs. steel	12 and Vermont
				1,000 bushels coal	45
Wheelhead fact'y; J.S.Hopkins,1831	$800 water	70	200	1,040 lbs. wire	$156 Boston and
				8 cords timber	16 Philadelphia
Wheelhead fact'y; Richard Hopkins, 1823.	500 water	50	200	600 lbs. wire at 15 cts.	90 Boston and
				10 cords timber at $2	20 Philadelphia
				4½ gals. linseed & turp.	5
		25	100	900 lbs. wire	135 Philadelphia
				7½ cords timber	15
Wheelhead fact'y: Rich.Hopkins, jr. 1823.	150 water	25	30	120 lbs wire at 15 cts.	18 Philadelph
				1½ cords	3
A. & A. Chamberlain, 1826, wheel head factory.	300 water	20	15	3 gallons oil	3.
				150 lbs. wire	22.50 Not kn
				2 oords timber	3.00 bo't
Wheelhead fact'y; N. & A. Hosley & W. Harris, 1831.	$80 water	30	60	3 gallons oil	4.50
				100 pounds iron	6.00 New
				600 bushels coal	30.00
Blacksmith, 1814; Alpha Snow.	90				
Blacksmith, 1815; Joseph Clark.	30	40	60	700 bus. coal at $5	35.00 M
				80 pounds steel	6 40
				80 pounds iron	4.00
Shoemaking, 1817; Jason Davis.	100	40	700	Could not ascertain.	
Tannery, 1817; Moses Dudley.	1,230 water	20	1,100	155 hides	60
				200 calf skins	20
				45 cords bark	22
				3 hogsheads lime	
		50	315	2,000 bushels coal	1
Scythe fact'y,'823 Thos. W. Mannn.	600 water				

EXPLANATI

The above comprehends the accounts of all the manufacturing establis
which I could obtain with much correctness. Besides these, however, we
ble number of shoemakers who work for customers in the neighborhood
nerally finding their own stock.

We have, also, some half a dozen blacksmith shops in town, in which
done, and that so broken and irregular that no accurate accounts can be
bably they all use 2,000 to 3,000 pounds of iron and steel per year.

Likewise, our farmers manufacture sugar from the maple, which; fro
obtained, I should estimate at 9,000 pounds per annum.

Wool is also manufactured in families for home use, to the amoun
per annum; two-thirds of which is made into 4,000 yards full cloth
yards of thin cloth or flannels; but this branch of home manufactu
think, something like as two to three since 1824.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.		The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.		What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
st steel	$9	84,000 yds common shirting cloth, am'ts to	84,000 $9,000	½ in N. Hamp. ½ in Vermont	4 at $1 12 hours per day	-	17 at 33c 12 hours per day.
Swe. iron	55	Various articles, used		All in N. H.	2 at 1.17		
). steel	13½	mostly in agriculture					
ng. iron	25	by farmers in the vi-					
st steel	22	cinity	900				
e 126lb	$19	7,400 wheelheads at	$1,200	Mostly all in US but few in Cana	5 at 66c.	-	1 at 33½c 300 days
e 300lb	45	5,500 wheelhead	910	Scatter'd about the U. States	2 at 1.17	-	1 at 33½c 84 days
-		6,500 wheelheads at 1s.	1,083	Mostly in U. S. some in Canada	2to 3 at80	1 at 17c.	1 at 40c. 75 days
-		1,500 wheelheads	250	N. H. and Vt.	2 at 75c.	-	1 at 33½c 22 days
-		800 wheelheads	130	N. York, &c.	1 at 25c.	-	1 at 33½c 10 days
Swed. iron	55	Various articles, used		New Hamp.	1 at 1.25		
ng. do	10	mostly in agriculture			for 300		
ussia do	11.50	by farmers near by			days		
wed. steel	9		300				
st do	5.50						
ng. blis. & Ger.	3.33						
Swed. iron	30	Same as last above		New Hamp.	1 at 1.25	1 at 50c.	
English do	5	amount	375		300 days	200 days	
erman steel	1.55						
t do Eng.	1.32						
glish	.54						
-		5 to 600 boots	1,200	Canada, N. Y.	3 at 75c.		
		500 shoes	560	and Ohio			
des, dry, South America	320	No answer obtained		N. Hamp.	1 at 1.25		
German steel	90	100 doz. scythes	800	½ in N. H. and	2 at 1.00		
s Russia iron	220			½ in Philad.	300 days		

ADDITIONAL FACTS.

nanufacture of flax continues to be carried on in some families, though much less rmerly, say half, since 1824. About 2,200 pounds may be a fair estimate at present. listillery in town works, on an average, 600 barrels cider, worth 50 cents per barrel, 0 gallons first proof spirit, worth 25 cents per gallon; part consumed in New Hamp- d part sent to Hartford, Connecticut. Occupies one hand 40 days, at one dollar, and s six cords of wood, worth one dollar and twenty-five cents per cord.

Pierce manufactures about 100 pounds English wire, worth 45 dollars, into 1,200 hich sell for about *500 dollars, and employs* one man at one dollar per day, and one *t 33 cents per day; sold in Maine, New Hampshire,* and Vermont.

ner has recently left, who carried on considerable business, and another has just *d, who has erected commodious works for* the business, with water power; has *erable stock in process of manufacture,* and intends to employ two men year *l estate 2,500 dollars. Erected last* summer. NATHAN WILD, Ass't Com'r.

DOCUMENT 5.—No. 40.—DUBLIN.—*Schedule of Manufactures, &c.*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings and fixtures occupied for the business.	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus. Number and what kind of power, steam, or animal? Value of the fixtures: horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural productions consumed per annum.	At what places or in what States such materials and articles are principally produced.
Blacksmiths.					
John Saunders,	$300	$200	$350	Coal, 1,250 bushels $75 Agricultural 45	N.
S. Stanley,	200	150	255 20	Coal, 920 bushels 34 Agricultural 30	
D. Richardson,	100	50	125	Coal, 500 bushels 17 Agricultural 25	
B. Wallingsford,	100	75	128	Coal, 417 bushels 18 Agricultural 37	
L. Knowlton,	100	100	175	Coal, 625 bushels 27 Agricultural	
Total,	800	575	1,033 20	3,712 bushels coal, 232 Agricultural, 140	
Shoemakers.					
J. F. Hay,	100	50	403 75	Leather Agricultural	
J. Greenwood,	50	50	125	Leather Agricultural	
John Piper,	75	50	250	Leather Agricultural	
J. Bemis,	25	25	67	Leather Agricultural	
Luther Barns,	25	37	50	Leather Agricultural	
Cobblers are supposed to work ⅓ of the stock.	-	-	278	Leather	
Total,	275	212	1,173 75	Leather,	
Carlton starch manufactory.	300	200	392	Potatoes, 2,800 b worth	

., *Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.*

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.
bs. Iron & steel $274 98	100 axes, at 9s. $150	All in N. H.	1 hand 39 weeks at $1 19 cts.
	Farmers' work 550		
do 200	Do 510	Do	28, 5 weeks at 1 19
do 150	Do 275	Do	20 weeks at 1 19
do 103	Do 285	Do	21 weeks at 1 19
do 137 50	Do 375	Do	25 weeks at 1 19
do 810 48	- 2,145		133 weeks 949 62 Am't for the work.
-	Shoes and boots 858 75	N. H.	1, 43 weeks at 1 19
			1, 67
-	Do 267	Do	1, 20 weeks at 1 19
-	Do 544	Do	1, 41 weeks at 1 19
-	Do 137	Do	1, 10 weeks at 1 19
-	Do 107	Do	7, 5 weeks at 1 19
-	- 556	Do	1, 45½ do at 1 19
-	- 2,439 75		167 wks, 1,345 89, value of all the work of the shoemakers; and 1 21½ for 1 at half price.
-	8 tons of starch, at 90 per ton 720	½ in N. H. and ½ in Mass.	1 hand 15 weeks at 1 19
	Expenses of market 56		
	664		

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the U. S., and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per ann.	At what places, or in what
Tanner.					
Joseph Hayward,	500	250	1,005 98	12,092 lbs. green hides, at 6½ cts. per lb., and 200 calf skins, at $1 10 cts. each, 1,085 98 Bark, 30 cords 75 4 hhds. lime 16 Tallow, 70 lbs. 7 1,103 98	
Woollen manufactory.					
Harris & Sons.					

EXPLANATIONS.

It will be seen in the above table that the whole amount of iron, steel, and c all the blacksmiths in town, is $1,033 20; coal, 3,712 bushels at 6 cents, w iron and steel, 13,508 lbs., average value 6 cents per lb., $810 48; all foreign of their work, including stock, $2,145; value of labor, 133 at $7 14c. per The shoemakers work $1,173 75 value of stock, all of this country ma of all their work, including stock, $2,439 75; value of labor, 188 weeks week, $1,845 89. It may further be seen, that I have put down in the a cultural produce consumed by the blacksmiths and shoemakers, which I used in their board; that, I think, should not be put down. The amou articles otherwise used by these mechanics would not exceed 3 per ce There are annually made from the maple from four to five tons of sugar. made for about six cents per pound. Three tons of pearlash are ma town. Amount of wool, 4,537½ lbs., worth, at 42c. per lb., $1,905 75. woollen cloths, dressed by the clothier, 5,275 yards; 1,325 thin, w dressed; and 3,950 yards, worth $1 17; amounting to $5,509 25. S worked into domestic articles, besides; and 200 lbs. in mill falling, w fered away, for $400.

nued.

	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.		What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average No. of males over 16 years old employed, & rate of wages pr. day, they boarding themselves.
38 cts.	300 calf skins	390	N. H.	1 hand 52 weeks
$371 60	2,418 lbs. sole lea.	604 50		at 1 10, $371 20
	Upper leather	575		
		$1,569 50		

NAL FACTS.

llen manufactory in town, a minute description of which I am not able to
oprietors, Harris & Sons, are not willing to give in. I have taken great
respecting their affairs, and am able to state, that they have worked on an
four years, 8,000 lbs. of wool annually; about 6,000 lbs. are made into
0 into cassimeres. They employ about ten hands, six females and four
n boys, besides one hand to dress the cloth; have 8 looms, and 225 spin-
the appearance of making money very fast; I think they have cleared
o last years. From these facts an account of their affairs might be made
her establishment of a similar kind.

16. The rate of wages per day is, on an average, about 75 cents, and $10
a year.

32. The duty on iron operates against the farmers, as they have nothing
ind to meet the expense; but on woollens and leather it does not operate
them, in this section of the country, they having cattle and sheep enough
k.

ASA HEALD.

DOCUMENT 5.—No. 41.—FITZWILLIAM.—Schedule of Man

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and [illegible] are [illegible]
Shoes, &c.	$400	$125	$1,300	-	-
Wheelwrights	450	100	300	-	New Hamp
Oil cloth manufactory	100	10	780	-	-
Chaise and harness	200	45	500		-
P. Reed, tanner of leather	3,000 Water po'r	150	1,550	Straits oil 150 Bark and lime 350 Hides, principally in the United States	Bark, New H Lime, Verm $1,600 worth in Georgia
J. Hoylon, tanner of leather	1,500 Animal	100 1 horse 100	850	Straits oil 75 Bark and lime 200	Bark, New H Lime, Verm $300 worth in Georg
Black smithing	700	250	[illegible]	2,800 bushels coal, at $6 168	In New
Cabinetwork	150	100	200	-	
Woollen cloth in families	-	-	-	2,200 lbs. wool, valued at 880	
Palm leaf hats	-	-	-	-	

EXPLANAT

The above comprehends all the account of manufacturing estab which I could obtain with much correctness. Besides these, howeve of shoemakers who work for customers in the neighborhood—the cu ing their own stock. Wool is manufactured in families (as you will se to the amount of about $1,250 a year. We have nine hundred and about two and a half pounds per head, and the wool valued at 40 cent of which is made into fulled cloth, and one-third into thin cloth or f of home manufacture has decreased, I think, something like one- leaf hats are also manufactured in families to a considerable extent,

, Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
	Shoes and boots $4,650	All in N. Hamp.	7½ at 66c.	-	2 at 33c.
	Carriages, &c. 1,000	Mostly in N. H.	3 at $1		
	Oil cloths 2,600	Sold in the Middle, Northern, & Western States	3 at 1		
	Harnesses, &c. 1,850	Mostly in N. H.	2 at 1		
Amer-	Sole leather and harness leather principally 6,150	Principally at Boston	4 at 1		
Amer-	Sole leather and harness leather principally 3,000	Boston and Lester, Mas.	2 at 1		
800 $40	Edged tools, shoeing, &c. 2,300	Mostly in N. H.	6 at 75c.		
lbs., 32					
0 lbs., 225					
el, 250					
50					
il, 250					
22 50					
10, 8c.	$00	All in N. Hamp.	2 at 1		
	2,500 yds. flannel, valued at 1,200	Used principally in families			

TIONAL FACTS.

can ascertain there are about fifty thousand hats manufactured in a year, the e, after manufactured, is about twenty-two cents per hat. It is considered that make a hat, and the average cost of the leaf about three cents; there are about persons employed in making these hats, one half of which are under sixteen We have also two or three blacksmith shops in town, in which little business , and that so broken that no accurate account can be given of them; probably lbs. of iron and steel per year.

JOHN FOSTER.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
annery, begun 1830; J. Taylor	$500	$10	$800	Hides, 5,525 lbs.	$360	In the vicinity
ival Gimlet Factory, begun 1831; Metcalf & Eaton	250	100	25	Charcoal, 500 bush.	30	In the vicinity
wl Factory, begun 1828; L. Hennenway	500	100	20	Charcoal, 100 bush.	6	In the vicinity
Woollen Factory & Cloth Dressing; Brigham & Cole	1,500	1,000	-	Value	100	N. H. & Mass.
arch Fac'y, 1830; . Abbot	2,500	300	150 now on hand	Potatoes, 12,000 bush., value	1,500	In the vicinity
heelwright work	225	80	80	Timber	125	In N. Hampshire
				Linseed oil	10	
ackmithing	340	150	100	Charcoal, 3,000 bush.	150	In this town
oemaking	200	50	130	Sole leather	700	In the vicinity
				Upper leather	890	
				Shoe thread	10	
oollen cloth, in milles	-	-	-	Wool, 1,825 lbs.	985	In town
hen cloth do	-	-	-	-	-	-
ple sugar	-	-	-	-	-	-
lm leaf hats	-	-	-	-	-	-

EXPLANATIONS, &c.

Whole amount of wool produced in town, in 1831, 2,853 lbs.; of which 1,028 lbs. was sold to manufacturers, (out of town, principally,) the remainder manufactured, &c. There were 366 pairs of footing made and sold in town more than were used in families, &c., $77. The manufacture of woollens has greatly diminished in town, probably in consequence of the rise in the price of wool, and the difficulty in procuring girls' labor; they are employed mostly in large factories. Besides the consumption of the maple sugar made in town, in 1831, there was sold 1,717 lbs. of West India sugars, and 468 gallons of molasses. The wool factory has recently passed into the hands of Cummings, Taylor, & Co., who are

terials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average No. of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of women and girls employed, and wages pr. day, they boarding themselves.
Amer. $620	Sole leather, 4,600 lbs. 1,104 Upper leather 497.16	N. H., except $100 worth in Boston, Mass.	2 at $1.00		
ton 200 r, 100 lbs. 16.66	Spir. gimlets, 200 gro., value 1,600	Boston, Mass.	3 at .75		
) lbs. 25 100 lbs. 15 lbs. 4.87	Pegging awls, patent, 1,500 set, value 1,500	N.H., Mas., Ct., R.I., and Vt., some in N.Y.	5 at .65		
lbs., fus- agua 100, camw'd 5, others alue 300	Woollen cloth, 500 yds., 600 Dressing, 5,000 yds., 1,400	In N. Hamp.	4 at .75		
	Starch, 60,000 lbs., at 3½ cts. per lb., value 2,100	In Mass., prin-cip'ly, a small part in N. H.	4 at .83		
19	17 wagons 340 Repairing 200	N.H. ¾, Vt. ¼	3 at 1.00		
des iron, 163 50 lbs. 50 25 lbs. 20 75 lbs. 12	Custom work 1,450	N. Hampshire	3 at 1.00		
10	Shoes and boots 2,800	In N. Hamp.	6 at .83		
-	Flannel, 2,433 yds., 1,216	Used in families where made, excepting 161 yards sold in town.			
-	Linen cloth, 1,364 yds., 227	Used in families where made, excepting 252 yards sold in vicinity.			
-	10,070 lbs. maple sugar, value 805.60	Consumed in town.			
18.97	Palm leaf hats, 629 157.25	New Hampshire and Massachusetts			

TIONAL FACTS.

g it, so as to manufacture six times the amount specified above. I believe it nion of a large majority of this town, that the present tariff is oppressive, unnecessary: that while it tends to build up large monopolizing establishments, protecting the money of large capitalists, it also directly tends to destroy house-tures; there not being one-half the cloth manufactured in this town during 1831, ally manufactured ten or twelve years ago. We feel that the present tariff ery tax upon us, while it affords no adequate benefit.

n, April 9, 1832. GEO. W. HAMMOND.

Doc. 5.—No. 43.—HINSDALE.—*Schedule of Manu*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what
C. Todd and Son, cabinet manufactory, 1831	$1,200 wat. power	$1,300	$6,500	Wool	$5,000	New
				Cotton warps	625	Mass
				Oil, potash, vitriol, copperas, &c.	315	Unite
P. H. Merrill, blacksmith	700	550	500	Iron, &c.	600	N. Ha
				Coal, &c.	300	
C. Butler, forge	1,500	200	1,600	Coal & scrap iron	1,500	New
Wm. P. Cutting, tannery	700	100	2,000	Hides, oil, & bark	800	
Barrett & Todd, shoemakers	150	50	400	Leather	400	N. Ha
Wool	-	-	-	4,000 lbs. wool	2,400	

HINSDALE, *March* 30, 1832.

Document 5.—No. 44.—KEENE.—*Schedule of Ma*

Window glass, Adams and Co. 1814	$6,000	8 hors. $800 6 oxen 200 800	$0,000	Wood and materials for making glass	$12,800	Mass
Glass bottle manufactory, Perry & Co. 1816	6,000	6 horses 375 500	5,000	Wood and materials for making glass	2,000	N.
Hat making	800	300	700	Furs and wool	1,000	
Cabinet making	1,900	550	1,400	Lumber	350	
Tanning and currying	6,000	500	6,000	Lime, bark, & hides	6,000	
Shoemaking	4,300	350	1,900	Leather	3,600	
Blacksmithing	3,000	1,025	830	Iron and coal	600	
Wheelwrights	800	325	650	Paints and timber	400	
Patent wh'l heads	1 200	500	400	Timber, &c.	1	
Gimlets	2,000	600	4,000	Timber, &c.	3	
Coo ering	1,000	400	1,200	Timber	1,1	
Brick making	-	-	-	-	-	
Gunsmithing	400	350	400	Iron, timber, &c.		
Saddle and harness making	1,000	100	1,000	Leather, &c.	2,	
Wool carding and cloth dressing	-	-	-	-	-	
Pot ashes	-	-	-	-	-	

EXPLA

In the window glass factory about 3,000 cords of wood are an
the bottle factory 2,000 cords, at $1 per cord. These are the only
ments in this town, with the exception of the gimlet manufactory,
established.

The household manufactures in Keene are probably not so exte
population as in other towns in Cheshire county; they consist pri
palm leaf hats, and maple sugar, the amount of which is sub

c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

kind of foreign materials.		The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.		What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day; they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
	$250	12,000 yds.	$8,000	Mass. & N. York	4 at $1	-	5 at 65 c.
	113						
al	350	2,000 hoes	1,200	Massachusetts	5 at 85 c.		
		Axes, shovels, &c.	1,000				
		30 tons iron	3,000	New England	1 at 1.33		
	1,200	Leather	3,000	do	2 at 75 c		
	-	400 pairs shoes	500	do	2 at 75		
		100 do boots	250				

GEORGE TURNER, *Agent.*

&c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

land	$800	Window glass	$30,000	N. H. & other N E. States	30 at 1.25		
	$00						
land	600	Glass bottles	16,000	Mostly in U. S. a small portion in S. America	30 at 1.25	8 at 34 c.	6 at 50 c.
	500						
&c.	60	Hats	3,000	5 6 N.H. 1 6 Mas.	4 at 75 c.	-	1 at 25
& trim.	325	Cabinet work	3,800	All in N. H.	15		
South		Leather	13,000	New England	7		
es	1,800						
c.	400	Boots and shoes	8,200	do	26 at 87	-	6 at 34
steel	2,70	Hoes & c. blck'g	7,500	do	13 at 87		
	400	Carriages, &c.	2,500	New Hampshire	4 at 95		
	100	Wheel heads, &c	1,500	United States	5 at 60		
nols	700	Spiral gimlets	12,000	do	20 at 83		
c wire	1,050	Pails, tubs, &c.	8,400	do	19		
	-	450,000 at $4	1,800	New Hampshire	2 at 75		
& brass	230	Guns	1,600	New England	3		
&c.	1,000	Saddles, harnesses, &c.	4,000	N. H. & Verm't	8		
	-	Produce	1,400				
	-	Produce	1,300				

DITIONAL FACTS.

f household manufacture	4,500
af hats and straw braid	1,240
ugar, 12,000 lbs., at 8 cents	960
	$6,700

of sheep in Keene about 2,000, average 3 lbs. each, is 6,000 lbs.

DANIEL WATSON, Jr. Sub Agent
For the town of Keene.

DOCUMENT 5.—No. 65.—JAFFREY.—Schedule of [illegible]

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
Manufactory of cotton cloth; Cheshire manufacturing Co., established in 1823, burnt in 1828, rebuilt in 1831, joint stock concern.	Capital not borrowed. $13,000 wat. power. About 13 per ct. on the capital	$20,000	$5,000	Oil, 400 gals. $320 Starch, 3,100 lbs. 124 Flour, 6 barrels 48 Leather 100 Pickers 30 Harnesses 75 Wood 75 Shuttles 30 Repairs & transport 300 Cotton, 62,000 lbs. 8,060	At. & P. Ocean N. Hampshire South. States N. Hampshire Louisiana
First cotton and woollen factory, establish'd in 1814, to spin yarn, altered to make cloth in 1821, joint stock concern.	5,000 About 10 5-8 per cent on the capital. Capital not borrowed.	5,000	800	Oil, 240 gals. 192 Starch, 1,800 lbs. 72 Flour, 4 barrels 20 Leather, &c. 716 Cotton, 36,000 lbs 3,960	At. & P. Ocean N. Hampshire South. States N. Hampshire Georgia
Tanning and currying, 1789, John Cutter and son.	Capital not borrowed. 11,800 About 9 17-1,000 p. ct. on the capital.			Hides, bark, lime, &c., amount to about ¼ of the stock manufactured.	N. Eng. States
Shoemaking,	Capital not borrowed.				
Joseph Joslin, jr.,	550	About 11½ p. cent.		Leath., thread, pegs, &c.	N. Hampshire
Luther Cutter -	600	About 10 9-100 "		Do do	Do
Andrew Emery -	360	About 12 3-10 "		Do do	Do
Buss, French, & others.	1,250	About 11½ p. cent.		Do do	Do
Blacksmithing,	Capital not borrowed.				
Moses Pierce -	650	A loss of 13 p. cent.		¼ of the stock, coal	N. Hampshire
John Stone -	800	About 8¼ p. ct. pro.		¼ do	Do
Jonathan Adams -	1,000	About 11 p. cent.		¼ do	Do
Manufactory of Starch, O. & E. Prescott.	Capital not borrowed. 4,245	About 12½ p. cent.		Potatoes -	
Manufact'e of palm leaf hats, W. Lacy & Co., J. Wright, & Hiram Duncan.	Capital not borrowed. 2,400	Profit nothing more than is made on goods pr[illegible]			

EXPLANATIONS,

Wool produced in Jaffrey in 1831, 7,540½ lbs., worth 65 cts. per lb., $4,091 from the number of sheep being 2,742, averaging 2¾ lbs. per head.

Woollen cloth manufactured in families, 1,900 yds. at $1, -

Do do 500 " at 66⅔ cts. -

estimated from the number of yards dressed by the clothiers in the town, [illegible] obtained from them.

., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of women and girls employ'd, & wages per day, they boarding themselves.
e 5th 164 70	Coarse cotton shirtings 248,000 yds. $20,080	All at Boston Mass., 62 miles.	5 at 95 c. Employed the whole	- 12 hours year.	31 at 42 per day
e 5th 26 40	Coarse cotton sheetings, 110,000 yds. 11,275	At Boston Mass 62 miles.	4 at 80 Employed the whole	- 12 hours year.	32 at 42 per day
- stock ed. ne 5th 936.	Leather, $6,000, average sales for the last 5 years.	About ⅔ in Mass., the remainder at the shop.	4 at 75 Employed the whole	12 hours year.	per day
	Boots and shoes				
	$925 at retail prices	At the shop	3 at 75	E.7-12 of	the year.
	950 do	Do	2 at 90	Em. ½ of	do.
	625 do	Do	2 at 90	Em. ½ of	do.
	1,800 do	Do	7 at 90	Em. ½ of	do.
iron &	600 do	Do	2 at 70	Em. ⅞ of	do.
	600 do	Do	1 at 75	1 at 37½c.	
	1,000 do	Do	2 at 75	E. 5-6 of	do.
-	1,512		2 at 61½	Em. 2½ months.	
	12,000 $2,400	Girls who braid the hats get about 25 cts. per day, and board themselves.			

IONAL. FACTS.

JAFFREY, *April 18th*, 1832.

STARK,—Above I have given you the information I have been able to obtain manufactures in Jaffrey, county of Cheshire, and State of New Hampshire.

Yours, &c.

BENJAMIN CUTTER.

-I have *enclosed such answers to the* questions on the first page of the sheet *able to obtain.*

B. C.

100

DOCUMENT 5.—No. 46.—MARLOW.—*Schedule of Manufactures, &c.*

Branch of business. Names of proprietors. When begun.	Value of real estate, building, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus. Number and the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what state, are such materials and articles principally produced.
Wool growing: 1,429 sheep	-	-	-	-	-
Cloth in flannel	In families	-	-	-	In the vicinity
Hosiery and yarn	In families	-	-	-	In the vicinity
Flax	-	-	-	-	-
Linen cloth	In families	-	-	-	In the vicinity
Straw braid	-	-	-	-	-
Maple sugar	Nominal	-	-	-	-
Cabinet furniture	$50	$50	$75	-	-
Boot and shoes	100	30	335	-	-
Pot & pearl ashes	200	-	-	House ashes	-
Smithwork	300	200	-	-	-

EXPLAN

The business of wool growing in the vicinity has been little attended (which number, from the last census, to about 600,) generally speaking tomed, until of late, to manufacture principally all the clothing necessary tion. All the surplus manufacture of woollen and linen the past year and exchanged for articles of clothing, which have been consumed whole, I believe the manufacture of the above named articles, wool sold for cash included, will not meet the wants of the inhabitants clothing by a large amount.

	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.		What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.		Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
	Wool, 3,833 lbs.,	$2,108 15	1,206 lbs., $663 30, consumed in factories in Mass., the remainder in families				
	3,239 yds.,	1,717 84	630 yards, $334 12, exchang'd for goods in Boston and its vicinity. 2,609 yards, $1,383 72, cousm'd in families				
	Hosiery and yarn	619 38	Value, $486 70, in Boston and its vicinity exchanged for goods, $132 68 consumed in families				
			2,764 lbs., $298 52, 330 lbs., value $39 90c. disposed of in the vicinity, the remainder manufactured in families				
	2,866 yards,	573 20	936 yards, $180 70, sold in Boston and its vicinity, 1,930 yards, $386. consumed in families				
		15 00	$15 disposed of in Mass.				
	5,615 lbs.,	505 35	Consumed in families				
	$300, various kinds		$300 disposed of in the county	1 at	$1		
	Value,	500 00	Consumed in the vicinity	2 at	1		
	3 tons pot ashes	318 00	In Boston, $318				
teel, $300	Farming utensils, iron work of carriages, and repairs	1,000 00	In the vicinity	2 at	1		

ITIONAL FACTS.

years past the increased demand of labor of males and females at the manufactor-hments in this and adjoining States, has greatly depressed the agricultural and anufacturing interest by greatly advancing the price of labor. And it may with d that so far as the great manufacturing establishments of the country receive too tion from the Government, they will be sure to oppress the farmer and mechanic.

BETHUEL FARLEY.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural & other domestic productions consumed per annum.	
Manufacturing of pails	$600 wat'r pow'r	$800	400	Staves	$400
				Paints and oil	172
				Wire for bails and iron for hoops	25
Manufacturing of gimlets & prong-hoes	700	300	500	Coal, 1500 bushels	60
Shoes and boots	400	150	200	Leather	120
Tanning and currying	1,000	150	800	Oil, bark, and hides	1,000
Palm leaf hats	-	-	-	Leaves, 4,000,	160
Earthern ware	400	200	unkn'n	Lead, 200lbs.,	1
				Clay	
Dressing cloth	400 wat'r pow'r	600	unkn'n	Unknown	
Brick	200	100	-	Clay and wood	
Woollen & flannel	-	-	-	-	

EXPLANAT

In addition to the above, sugar made from the maple in the town, as t
tained, is 3,000 lbs., valued at 240 dollars.

The number of sheep in the town are 876, being a mixture of the m
wool they produce is 2,309 lbs, which is mostly manufactured by tho
considered the value of the wool in the town is not more than seven-ei
sumed in the town. Granite, in this town, is produced as much as in s
ty: several thousand feet are wrought annually. I have made consi

te., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
-	43,000 pails $10,749	Principally at Mas. and N. Y.	20 at 67c.		
lbs. $25 260	Gimlets, 800 dz. 1,000 Pronghoes, 300 dozen, 1,500	Vt. and Mass.	4 at 75c.		
-	Unknown Sale of both 2,000	Principally Marlborough, N. H.	4 at 67c.		
-	Of each kind unknown Sold at 500	Principally Marlborough, N. H.	1 at 75c.		
-	4,000 hats 720	Boston, Mass.	unk'np'd 17c.p hat		
-	Sale 1,000	Vermont, principally	2 at 67c.		
unkno'n; it of the 200	Proceeds for dressing 1,500	Marlborough, N.H.	3 at 60c.		
-	80,000 bricks 320	Do	2 at 75c.		
-	2,000 yds. at 60 cents per yd. 1,200				

ITIONAL FACTS.

side out to ascertain, the quarry being owned by a number of individuals, what : of granite is wrought and produced in the town.

ien with much difficulty to obtain what little I have; mechanics, many, have not count of materials they purchased. The tanner in the town could not give any the hides and calfskins, or how much sole and upper leather he had tanned and

LEVI GATES.

Dec. 5.—No. 48.—NELSON.—Schedule of Manufacts,

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what states, such materials and products are principally produced.
Nelson factory cotton goods. Began in 1816. Fisher, Heald, Beard, Melville, Felt, Burnap, and others—joint stock	$2,500 Water pow.	$2,500	$1,000	28,000 lbs. cotton	$3,360	N.Orl.&Cn'l.
				Starch, 750 lbs.	37	N. Hamp.
				600 lbs. flour	94	N. Y. & Bal'r
				Belt leather	40	New Hamp.
				Fire wood	25	
				Repairs	190	
				Agricultural product	560	
Tanners. A. Spaulding & F. S. Bryant	1,200	150	1,050	45 c'ds bark, at 2 50	112	
				6 hhds. lime	24	N. H. & Vt.
				100 lbs. tallow	9	
				Slaughter hides, 150, at 8 cents	450	
				275 calf skins, at 10c.	384	
Blacksmithing, 4 shops	800	tools 150	700	2,600 bu. coal, at 6c.	156	New Hamp.
Shoemaking business shops	600	tools 100	2 50c	Sole leather, upper leath. and calf skins	1,133	Produced in N. Hamp.
Clothier -	200	tools 200	50	Copperas & vitriol	8	N. H. & V. T.
				Fire wood	10	
Wheelwright -	200	tools 300	200	White and red oak, basswood, pine, & other wood	100	N. H. & Mas.

There is probably about 8,325 lbs. wool raised in this town, which is principally manufactured and consumed in the families that manufacture it.

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS,

In many instances it was impossible for mechanics to give an accurate account of their outgoes and income; and in more, there was discovered an indisposition for it, and one utterly refused to give any information about it. I should think that they probably make a profit of from six to ten per cent.

The cotton factory in this town is a small establishment, and their rate of profit is proportionably small. There are no other manufactures carried on to any extent. There

ANSWERS TO

The rate of wages are generally about 75 cents per day on an average in the summer season, and about ten dollars per month, by the year.

Hands are employed generally about 12 hours per day in the respective branches of manufacture *in this county*, and in most manufactures are employed the whole year.

As to the rate of profit in the various kinds of business generally, am not able to make a *definite statement.*

&c.; Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

kind or foreign materials.		The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.		What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
el	$75 10	Coarse shirting, yds., worth	85,000 $6,800	½ disposed of in this State and the remainder in Massach'ts	1 at 1 25	1 under 16 years of age, at 42cts	15 women and girls, at 35 cts. per day.
uco cts.	28	300 sides up. leather, at 3 dolls. 275 calf skins 2,400 lbs. sole leather, at 22 cts.	900 550 528	N. H. & Mass.	2 at 95c.		
el	700	Axes and other common farmers' work	1,700	In N. Hamp.	3 at 1 00		
istic cam- digo,	40	Boots and shoes About eleven hundred yds. of fulled cloth, custom work, at 25c. Flannels, at 9 cts. 300 yards	2,265 279 27 54	The whole in N. Hamp. The whole in this State	3 at 1 00 1 hand 4 months, at 1 doll.		
el arious	100 20	16 one-horse wagons, at 32 dolls. 10 sleighs; at 24 dols. Rakes, wheelbarrows, spinn'g wheels, fork'd hoe, handles, &c	512 240 200	N. H. & Vt.	2 at 1 00 620		

tories in New Hampshire and Massachusetts; and 4,000 lbs. maple sugar manu-

ITIONAL FACTS.

iker in town that works on a small scale, and makes use of some mahogany, ts, &c. of foreign production; but refuses to give an invoice or any informa-

OLIVER HEALD, *Agent.*

CHESHIRE COUNTY, *April* 17, 1832.

S'TIONS.

ieheld manufactures have diminished to a considerable extent since 1824; the ave been, and now are, manufactured to some extent, are woollen cloth, linen tockings.

lies in this town manufacture most of the woollen cloth for their own wear.

DOCUMENT 5.—No. 49.—SULLIVAN.—*Schedule of Manufactures.*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings and fixtures, occupied for the business What kind of power, water, steam, or animal.	Value of tools, machinery & apparatus, other than the fixtures: No. & value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
Home manufacture.					
Amount of wool raised in Sullivan.	-	-	-	3,733 lbs. raised. -	-
Sold do -	-	-	-	1,649 lbs. sold. Average value 54 cts. per lb. $834 46	
Amount manufactured into cloth and feetings.	-	-	-	2,084 lbs.	
Flannel cloth -	-	-	-	1,857 yards. - -	-
Feetings, woollen -	-	-	-	56 doz. pairs. - -	-
Linen cloth -	-	-	-	1,273 yards. - -	-
Palm leaf hats -	-	-	-	32 doz. palm leaf hats	-
Black, or iron smiths	$700	Tools $50	100	- - - -	-
Shoe shop -	800	Tools 30	100	Amount of leather used, $500 Thread 10	-
Spiral gimlet factory; established 1831.	250 Wat. power	75	100	Contingent expenses 800	-
Sugar - -	-	-	-	3,256 lbs. sugar. - -	-
Molasses - -	-	-	-	100 gallons. - -	-

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS,

TO HENRY STARK, *Commissioner for New Hampshire:*

SIR: Pursuant to instructions received from Mr. Nahum Stone, of Keene, Assistant Commissioner for this county, I have collected such facts as were considered proper to afford information for the desired object, and perhaps some things are noticed which will not be of consequence. I will, however, submit the whole, presuming you will act as judgment shall dictate. I have entered into a minute detail of our home manufacture; but you will perceive it impossible to make a correct estimate of cost. I have averaged the value of the

&c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women & girls employed, & wages per day, they boarding themselves.
-	- - -	In New Hampshire and Massachusetts.			
-	1,857 yds. valued at 50c. p. yd. $928 50	Disposed of in the vicinity.			
-	56 doz. prs. at $3 per doz. 168 00	Vicinity.			
-	1,273 yds. at $1 per yd. 212 17	Vicinity.			
af hats, $15 36	32 doz. at $3 per doz. 168 00	New Hampshire.			
bs. 30 75	Custom work charged, perhaps $1,200	- - -	2 hands, at 75c.		
wt. 148 50					
-	Boots, 300 pairs, at $2 50 $650 Shoes, 400 p. at 7s. 468	- - -	3 hands, at 60c.		
380 . 210 00 ish. id. 30 00	Gimlets, 312 gross, at $12 per gross, $3,744	New Eng. States.	5 hands, at 75c.		
-	3,256 lbs. at 7 cents, $227 92	Vicinity.			
-	100 gallons, at 50 cts. $50				

ITIONAL FACTS.

icles according to our home market. I have not been able to state the quantity f all articles manufactured as correctly as I could wish; some were very unwil- any information, others had forgotten much. I have, however, endeavored to rrect information as possible.

hich is respectfully submitted, by your humble servant,

CHARLES CUMMINGS, Jr.

r, *Cheshire Co., 14th April*, 1832.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	
Satinet manufactory, Otis Barden, proprietor; commenced January 1st. 1831	$1,800 Water	$700	$600	1,000 lbs. wool, value $500 W 200 lbs. cotton yarn 100	

EXPLANATIONS, &c.

Amount of wool raised and of domestic manufactures of the farmers and mechanics year ending September 0th, 1831.—7,826 lbs. of wool raised.

2,396 yards of woollen cloth, manufactured in private families, the remainder of the except what is used for felting, &c., sold to factory agents, say 5,000 lbs. at 35 cents pound.

10,843 lbs. of maple sugar.

5,150 " of foreign iron and steel used in town for domestic purposes.

250 hides, killed, tanned, and curried, for home consumption.

1,850 pairs of boots and shoes, manufactured for the use of the inhabitants, generally finding their own stock.

The satinet manufactory, Mr. Barden's, has been lately commenced, and he says he is to state his profits. By reason of the high price paid for wool last season our

Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 yrs. of age and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
-	1,500 yards satinet, valued at 83 cents per yard	Principally in Boston, Mas.	One man about 3 mon. at $1 per day	-	4 girls 6 mo., each at 30 cts. per day,

NAL FACTS.

at they raised. In consequense of that there was not more than half as many
cloth manufactured in private families as usual. The shoes and boots are
nd the stock is generally found by the heads of families: this is what is called
From the cheapness of sugar, a smaller quantity was made than usual. If
t here 16 cents per pound, there would, perhaps, be maple sugar enough
o supply the inhabitants, except a few pounds of loaf sugar. The cost of
igar is about 10 cents per pound, and it is worth about as much as common
There are no foreign hides tanned in town, nor none for a foreign market.
eel above stated, is wrought for the use of the farmers and mechanics in the
cost of the material at this place is, for iron, about five cents, and steel

FRANCIS MATSON.

H., *April 16th*, 1832.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what States, such materials or products are produced.
Cotton factory, joint stock	$5,000	$6,000	$2,000	40,000 lbs. cotton	$4,400	United States
				200 gallons oil	200	
				Starch	150	
Pail factory, B. Page, 1831	2,000	200	1,000	Pine stuff	540	Vicinity
				10,000 lbs. hoop iron	800	
				2,250 lbs wire	285	
				Paints, &c.	400	New England
Blacksmithing -	800	375	400	3,000 lbs. iron	180	United State
				6,000 bushels coal	300	New Hampshire
Cabinet work -	175	100	400	$850		N. H. and Mass.
Clothiers' work	2,500	200	-	Dye stuffs	10	- -
Shoemaking -	450	120	1,600	Materials	3,200	Do.
Wool of all kinds	-	-	-	- -		- -
Tanning & currying	2,000	Tools 50 1 horse 50	4,750	32,000 lbs. hides at 7 cents	2,240	Do.
				Skins	250	
				80 cords bark	800	New Hampshire
				7 hhds. lime	26 50	Vt. and N. H.
				5 bbls. liver oil	85 00	
Maple sugar -	-	-	-	- -		-
Palm hats -	-	-	-	- -		-
Woollen cloth -	Made in families		-	- -		-

EXPLANATIONS,

At the pail factory, the making of the pails is jobbed out to individuals. T of materials, making, and painting, paints included, is $3,600.

Blacksmithing, all custom work, employers furnish their own stock, in pa to get a just estimate. Compare with other towns.

Shoe and bootmaking and cloth dressing principally custom work, take shops, and not constantly in operation. Allow one half for labor and boa for shoes, &c.

HENRY STARK, Esq.

aterials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

Kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.		What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
l for re-	144,000 yds. sheetings		⅓ N. Hamp're	3 at $1 25	2 at 33 cs.	18 at 40c.
$40		$13,000	⅔ Boston, Ms.			
5						
-	18,000 pails	4,000	Boston	See remarks first line.		
240	Custom work	1,540	Vicinity	Labor included under No. 6		
49						
150	Cabinet work	1,300	Do.	2 at $1 00		
176	2,600 yds. cloth dressed		All cust. work	3 at 1 00		
		3,000	Vicinity			
-	Shoes and boots	6,000	N. H. and Vt.	Labor included in the $6000		
-	6,500 lbs. at 58 cs.	3,770				
America	⅓ upper leather, ⅔ sole		N. H., Mas., and	3 at 64 cs.		
650	leather	6,200	Vt.	each		
-	8,000 sugar	64	Cons'd at home			
eaves 750	20,000 hats	3,400	Boston, chiefly			
-	2,057 yds. fulled cloth		All at home			
		2,057				
	2,472 yds. flannel	1,648				

TIONAL FACTS.

made in families, prices for making from 14 to 20 cents per hat, and paid in incipally calico, ribbons, &c., &c.

d currying carried on in one establishment, and both branches performed by is, of course not separated in this report. The value of the leather is my own getting much from the tanner concerning that particular. Profits by my esti-

Submitted by ELIJAH SAWYER, *Sub-Agent.*

DOCUMENT 5.—No. 52.—SURRY.—*Schedule of Manufactures, Build*

begun. Na... tors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
y, Samuel	$1,500 wat'r pow'r	Not known	$3,000	Bark $80 Oil 5 Lime 2 Hides 1 Iron, 940 lbs. at $5 p. cwt.	Vicinity Boston Vermont N. Y. and Pen
smithing	700	-	-	-	-
eelwright	1,000	$250	250	-	-

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS.

Surry is a small town, in which there is very little manufacturing or mechanical business one. There were in town the last year, about 800 sheep, and the amount of wool produced 2,741 pounds. Woollen cloth manufactured in families, 1,274 yards; the amount of which manufacture has, here, as every where else in our country, *decreased*. There are annually manufactured from flax, about 925 yards of cloth; of sugar from the maple, about 5,967 lbs. In the account of tanners, blacksmiths, &c. I have taken this year's stock, instead of the average amount of stock on hand and in process of manufacture.

There are a few palm leaf hats manufactured in town, but need not be mentioned particularly.

Few of our people, of course, are benefitted by the tariff, and are injured, generally, a

DOCUMENT 5.—No. 53.—TROY.—*Schedule of Manufactures, Build*

Amos Sibley, scythe making	$2,000 wat'r power	$300	$450	Coal, 3,500 bush's at $150	Troy, N. H.
Thomas Wright, brickmaking	300	100	50	-	-
Oliver Hawkins, cloth dressing	1,200	100	25	-	-
Soloman Goddard, earthen ware	300	70	100	Lead, $100, N. Orleans $50 Wood	At Boston Troy, N. H.
William Marshall, shoe & boot mak'g	350	50	125	Sole leather $100 Upper leather and thread 150	-
Luke Harris, pail factory	2,000 wat'r pow'r	400	1,335	Pine timber 700 Hoops 1,000 Wire for bailing 200 Lead 300 Spirits turpentine 100 Oil 315 Prussian blue 75	All at

Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
1,500	About $60,000 worth of sole leather, upper leather, & calf skins	Part sold to inhabitants and part in Boston	4 at 75c.		
0 lbs. cwt. 000 at er lb. oil 100	Wagon tire, axes, hoes, &c. $8,000	Vicinity	9 at $1 2		
	Wagons, &c. 15 (Ironing, see blacks'hs)	Vicinity	7 at $1 25		

DITIONAL FACTS.

nt of the advance price of articles they consume. *Party politics* apart, there obably be few who would be satisfied with the present tariff. While none would t the revenue, to meet the wants of the Government, should be raised by duties orts, there are many who believe the present rate of duties to be injudicious and of much evil. There can be no ground for dissatisfaction, should the present o modified as to reduce the revenue to the necessary expenditures of the Govern- his should satisfy all, and those who would not be satisfied with this, would not be ith *any thing*.

ASA WILCOX, Jr.
Sub-agent for the town of Surry.

, Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

Russia $500 erman 240 cost 60	Scythes, 3,600 at $2,250	¼ in New Hampshire ¾ in Vermont	4 at $1		
-	Brick, 80,000 at 320	All in the vicinity	2 at $1		
e't $60	Cloth dressing, they charge ab't $300 a ye'r.	- - - -	1 at $1		
-	Produce 850	½ in New Hampshire ½ in Massachusetts ¾ Vermont	1 at $1	1 at 33c.	
-	Shoes and boots, the quantity unknown, produce $00	In the vicinity chiefly	5 at 58c.		
m 50	Pairs, 24,000, produce 5,520	About 2,000 in N. H., the remainder at Boston	10 at 58c.	2 at 33c.	

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, & fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal.	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and
Alpheus Crosby, blacksmith	500	100	225	Coal, 1,450 bushels 6	In the
Cyrus Fairbank, shoe & boot mak'g	600	20	100	Sole leather 75 Upper leather 115 Thread 10 200	in N. in Ma
Asahel S. Wire, blacksmith	250	50	121	Coal, 1,200 bushels 50	In the v
Henry Solman earthen ware	250	70	125	Lead, $125 N. Orleans Wood 60	At Bosto Troy, N.
Brickmaking	300	100	65	- - - -	-
Lyman Wright, tanner of leather	700	100	400	Hides, 5,525 lbs. 360 Bark and lime 200 Straits oil 75	In the vici & E. M in Ve
Wool'n cloth made in families	-	-	-	Wool in town, 1,825 lbs 985	-
Maple sugar	-	-	-	- - -	-
Palmleaf hats	-	-	-	- - -	-

EXPLANATIONS.

Brick making.—There are used about 30 cords of wood to 100 m. of brick ing.—This business is chiefly custom work. Ironing wagons, carts, plou horses, oxen, &c. Shoe and boot making.—Three-fourths of this work is c ple finding their own stock. Tanning of leather.—There are 38 vats very

DOCUMENT 5.—No. 54.—ROXBURY.—*Schedule*

J. Lawrence, shoemaker, commenced 1807	$50	$15	-	-	$175
B. M. Buckminster, shoemaker	75	20	-	-	17
E. Tozer, shoemaker, 1826	100	25	-	-	17

EXPLANAT

The amount of wool raised in Roxbury, in 1831, was 2,933 pounds, 1,913 pounds of which was sold and carried out of town.

The amount of wool manufactured at home, by families, was 1,020 *into fulled and thin cloth,* for home use, worth 1,011 dollars.

Domestic sugar, made from the sugar-maple, is manufactured in th *of 4,800 lbs. per annum.*

ontinued.

	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
edes 315	Produce 1,000	In N. H.	2 at $1		
redes 75					
-	Shoes and boots, quantity unknown, produce 300	¾ in New Hampshire ¼ in Massachusetts	2 at 66c.		
redes 157	Produce 600	In New Hampshire	1 at $1	1 at 30c.	
redes 35					
	Produce 1,000	½ in Vermont ¼ in Massachusetts ¼ in New Hampshire	2 at $1		
-	Bricks, 100,000 at 400	All in N. Hampshire	2 at $1		
rican 150	Sole leather, 4,600 lbs. 1,156	½ in New Hampshire ½ in Massachusetts,	1 at $1	1 at 34c.	
	Upper leather 497				
-	Flannel cloth, 1361 yds.	made & used in families			
	Ab't 10,000 pair of feeting, the rem'nder of the wool sold to the manufac'res				
	Sugar, 1,624 lbs. valued 129 92	Consumed in families			
-	Hats, the braid'ig comes to $3,635, done by families				

DITIONAL FACTS.

r tanner, said one fourth were hides that he had taken from Massachusetts to tan turn to the owner. Palm leaf hats.—The merchants fetch up the leaves, and put o braid. The braiding in this town averages about 20 cents a hat. They are carried to Boston.

CALVIN STARKEY, *of Troy, N. H.*

&c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

-	-	-	All in New Hampshire		1 h'd p'rt y'r, value $175		
-	-		Do	do	do		
-	-	-	Do	do	do		

ITIONAL FACTS.

lm leaf hats are made in this town to the amount of about 13 dollars per year. business is done here to the amount of about 60 dollars, per year, for the labor; eing furnished by the employers.

GIDEON NEWCOMB, Sub. Agent

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings and fixtures occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the U States, and other of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.
Tannery began 1820, occupant J. T. Cass	$500	$20	$800	Slaughtered hides 8848 lbs., value $530
Blacksmithing, Parkhurst and others	300	200	100	Charcoal, 3,000 bushels 180
Cloth dressing, &c.	500	250	-	- 12
Coopering, Nune & Wheeler	50	25	100	Timber, &c. 100
Curled hair	-	-	100	Horse hair, 2,500 lbs. 312
Hair seives	-	-	100	- 200
Scythesmiths iron'd	50	25	600	-
Shoes and boots	200	80	150	Sole leather Upper do
Maple sugar, 1832	-	-	-	-
Flannel	-	-	1,000	-
Wool hats	200	25	50	Wool
Brickmaking	100	20	-	-
Palm leaf hats	-	-	1,000	-
Wool	-	-	-	Wool, 4,000 l

EXPL

Whole amount of wool produced in town in 1831, 4,000 pounds
of the remainder of the wool, not made into flannel, is sold to ma
system, so called, has almost destroyed household manufactures;
in town now where there was one hundred wove ten years sin
formerly manufactured household manufactures are mostly emp
addition to the ten thousand pounds of maple sugar manufac
there has been sold and used in town 766 gallons of molas

, &c., *Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.*

kind, or foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
-	Sole leather $500 Upper do 800	All in New Hampshire	1 at $1		
Swede 00 lbs., , $240 lbs. 25 ds and for dres- h 100	Custom work 2,000	New Hampshire.	3 males		
	Cloth dressed 250	In town			
-	Barrels 500, val. 400	Sold in Boston	1 male		
-	2,500lbs. curled hair, value 855	Do			
-	Seives, 2300, val. 500	Sold in Mass., N. H. & Connecticut.			
Swede lbs 180	Scythe snaiths iro'd, 3,000, value 1,250	In New Hamp., Mass. and Vermont	3 at 1c.		
-	3,000 pair shoes and boots, value 3,000	In vicinity	1 at 83c.		
-	10,000lbs. maple sugar, value 600	Consumed in town			
-	Flannel, 3,000 yards, value 1,500	In town and vicinity			
,500lbs. 15	Wool hats, 2,000, value 1,000	In N. H., Mass., & Vt.	3 at 46c.		
-	Bricks, 100,000, value 300	In town and vicinity			
,40,000, 1,600	Palm-l'f hats, 40,000 value 8,000	In Boston and southern cities			

DITIONAL FACTS.

g to 366 dollars, also equal to 6,500 pounds of brown sugar, average price nine cents a, amounting to 585 dollars. With regard to what reduction of duty could be made, creasing foreign competition in the home market, I believe it is the opinion of a ority of this town that all duties not absolutely repealed may be reduced to twen- r cent.

JOSEPH WEEKS.

ND, *May* 1, 1832.

DOCUMENT 5.—No. 56.—RINDGE.—Schedule of Manufacture.

begun... tors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
manufac- 1813; .. Seth Whit- & Co.	$400 animal pow.	$125	$1,200	600 lbs. 45 cts. $270	N. Hampshire [illegible] joining States
				50 lbs. glue 17c. 8½	
				75 lbs. twine 50c. 37½	
				Brush woods 225	
				Coal and wood 30	
				Sundries 50	
				Selling, 5 pr. ct. 235	
...ner, 1820; ...harles Miner	1,400	200	2,000	American hides 1,000	Rindge, N.
				70 cords of bark 210	Boston, M
				6 casks lime 12½	
				100 gallons of oil 50	
				American hides 300	Rindge,
				40 cords of bark 120	
				6 casks of lime 16½	
...anner & currier 1824. Sumner Raymond	400	75	800	800 lbs. sole leather 200	D
				4 doz. calf skins 100	
				Neats' leather 50	
				Morocco leather 25	
Boot and shoemaking, 1810; Amos Cutler	125	30	30	900 lbs. sole leather 225	
				Neats' do 40	
				34 calf skins 80	
Boots and shoes; 1825; Eliphalet Hubbard	100	30	80	300 lbs. sole leather 75	
				Neats' leather 25	
				2 doz. calf skins 50	
Boots and shoes, 1818; Lovell Whiting	80	20	20	300 lbs sole leather 75	
				Neats' leather 25	
				Calf skins 2	
Boots and shoes, 1800; Abel Smyth	70	10	5	2,000 lbs. domestic wool 8	
Manufacture of wool, 1820; Capt. E. H. Brown	1,400 water pow.	800	200	1,000 bushels coal	
Blacksmith'g, 1810 Capt. F. Stearns	75	67	20	1,000 bushels coal	
Blacksmith'g, 1793 Ephraim Hunt	100	70	40	1,500 bushels coal	
Blacksmith'g, 1824 J. Converse, Esq.	50	50	80	350 bushels coal	
Blacksmith'g, 1809 Nathan Hale	30	25	12	-	
Palm leaf hats, 1831	-	-	-		

EXPL...

The above comprehends all the amount of manufacturing es... Rindge, N. H. which could be obtained with much correctness; ... customers in their shops, I should think two to one, their custo... their stock. Part of the manufactories is carried on by appre... are not estimated so much as journeymen. Wool is also manuf... use, to the amount of 4,000 lbs. a year, two-thirds of which is ... into other cloth, such as flannel, frocking, &c., which is worth ... The home manufactory remains without much var... ...leaf is somewhat new with us, being comm...

c. Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.		What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
tussian	Paint brushes	$1,450	N. Hamp. $750	3 at $1	2 at 50c	3 a 33c.
1,500	Floor brushes	1,125	Boston 3,950			
e 50 75	Machine do	1,050				
	Other do	550				
1,000	300 calf skins	600	400 Rindge	3 at $1		
	250 hides at 5	2,450	250 Boston			
250	Domestic hides	1,810	N. H. & Mass.	1 at 50c		
	Foreign do	350				
30	100 pairs boots	350	N. H. & Boston	4 at 75c		
id 12	500 pairs shoes	750				
id 3	100 pairs boots	400	Rindge, N. H.	3 at 75c		
	500 pairs shoes	550				
	50 pairs boots	200	Do	1 at 50c		
	200 pairs shoes	300				
		380	Do	1 at 50c		
100	3,000 yards part flannel	3,500	N. Hampshire	3 at 75c		
&c. 125	- -	500	Rindge, N. H.	2 at 75c		
c. 100	-	400	Do	1 at 50c		
&c. 100	- -	600	Do	2 at $1		
c. 30	- -	300	Do	1 at 50c		
,500	10,000 hats 20 cts.	2,000	Boston, Mass.			
550						

TIONAL FACTS.

30,000 manufactured in this place the present year. Mr. Crombia, a tanner, and a blacksmith, are not named in the above estimate. Mr. C. manufactures about 50 estimated at $250, bark 10 cords $30; works at his trade only a part of his time. mball commenced his business in 1828. Manufactures articles valued $400. Iron 0.

ained the opinion of the manufacturers, as far as I have been able, respecting the say the tariff does not materially affect them, and think the duties might be con- uced

ISAIAH WHITNEY.

DOCUMENT 5.—No. 57.—WALPOLE.—*Schedule of Manufactures*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the busn's.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what states, such materials and
Blacksmithing	$1,030	$510	$908	Iron and steel 212 Charcoal 402	N. Eng.
Cabinetmaking	400	300	400	Lumber 100	New Eng
Saddlery	100	30	150	Leather, thread, &c.	Do
Tanning and currying	4,500	505	12,500	Uncurried leather 300 Green hides, bark, wood, oil, lime, &c. 10,631	Do.
Shoes	1,175	338	1,185	Leather, pegs, thread, &c. 15,333	Do
Hats	300	50	260	Furs, wool, alcohol, &c. 475	North Am
Wool manufactur'g and cloth dressing	1,950	1,250	1,000	Wool, soap, wood, oil, 1,625 Undressed flannels 3,680	New Eng
Wool	8,500 sheep	at 2¾ lbs. pr.	fleece,	23,375 lbs. of wool, at m	averag
Maple sugar	2,000 lbs. at	7 cents per	pound,	$140	
Tallow	13,500 lbs.	at 9 cts. per	pound,	$1,215	

EXPLANATIONS.

The manufacture of shoes, leather, and woollen cloths is rapidly increasi
Boots were first manufactured for the Cincinnati market, in 1821; 3,000 p
and shoes were sent there last year. The manufacture for the Boston and N
ets commenced in 1830. Last year 14,000 pairs kip brogans $13,300, 1,000

terials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

[illegible]	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.		What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportions in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
$1,153	Beaver traps	$112	Missouri	10 at 75 c.		
	Axes, &c.	4,084	New England			
ir cloth, 462	Furniture	1,800	Do.	3½ at 90		
125	Custom work	1,200	Do.	2 at $1 00		
2.650	Leather	21,732	Do.	9 at 80 cs.	3 at 30 cs.	
d, sheet- 104	Shoes, boots	25,463	Do. 8 to 1	35 at 75	-	8 at 24 cs.
tuffs 58	Hats	1,800	Do.	3 at $1 00		
300	Cassimeres	2,900	Do.	4 at 1 00	1 at 50 cs.	2 at 24 cs.
	Cloth dressed	6,200				
$17,531 25						

TIONAL FACTS.

and 665 pairs thick shoes and boots $890, were sent to the Boston market, and k shoes and boots to the New York market. The number of sheep is fast in-

FREDERICK VOSE.

DOCUMENT 5.– No. 58.—WINCHESTER—Schedule

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or an animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures. No. and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture, including the payment of wages.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions, consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what
Satinet factory - C. Greenwood; private concern 1820.	$3,000 Water pow.	-	7,500	Wool and cotton warp, 7,000 dolls.; dye stuffs, 500 "	Wo vici in rou
Satinet factory - J. B. & A. Turner joint stock 1824.	1,500 Water pow.	2,000	6,200	Wool & warp 5,200 Dye stuffs 1,000	Wo vici leat per Ne
Winchester - A cotton mill; establ'd in 1829	8,000 Water pow.	8,000	2,000	Cotton, 45,000 lbs. 5,400 Starch, 3,000 lbs. 180 Sperm oil, 150 gls. 110 Leather, brushes, &c 600	Unit
Blacksmithing - All private concerns	3,500	800	6,000	Imported iron, 7½ t'ns; steel, 3 tons; domestic iron, 5 t'ns, 5c. p. lb.	Bus. A pt. in Hindu N. H
Tanneries -	2,000	-	3,000		
Linseed oil factory	1,500	-	3,500	- -	
Furnaces for casting machinery, hollow ware, &c. Joint stock	3,000 Water pow.	-	8,000	Pot metal and domestic pig iron	Pig i in ton, in
Wool - -	-	-	-	- -	
Musical instrument manufactory for clarionets, flutes, fifes, & flagiolets; 1827. Graves & Alexander & co.	550	1,200	1,800	3 cwt. brass, at 30c. per lb., average value	
Harness making -	150	50	200	Leather 13 Hames	
Machine shop belonging to the above cotton mill co., but rented & carried on as a sep'rate business; the value of this shop is included in the real estate of the above cotton mill	-	-	1,200	Cast iron, 5 tons 5 Am. bar, ½ ton Do. round, 1½ t'n, 4½ 13	

EXPLANATIO

There is a new building erected last fall for the purpose of spinning at about $3,000, together with the water power, and, probably, nearly the machinery, which is nearly ready to run, but not estimated.

I received my appoitment on the afternoon of the 21st, and should be e return three days earlier, but for the absence of the agent of the co made a very accurate return of the woollen factories, but it is the b

W—ESTER, *March* 9, 1832.

	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, & where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average No. of males over 16 years old employed, & rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of boys under 16 years old, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of women & girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
o $400 iffs 100	Satinet between 8 and $9,000	Sold at Boston & N. York	3 at 60 cts.	-	6 at 34 cts.
go 800 iffs 200 oth fac- 1,200, s $300	Do 6,000	Bost. & N. Y.	5 at 1 doll.	2 at 50 c.	4 at 33 cts.
a small iron, & f smal	Coarse cottons, 27 in. wide, 180.000 yds., at present prices value 14,000	Boston; principally consumed in N. Engl'd States	6 at 6s. 9d.	-	24 at 2s. 3d. employed 12 months in the year and 12 h'rs in the day
1,000 500	Scythes to the am't of $2,000; some ploughs and custom-work 6,000	Scythes, some at home, some in Vermont			
-	Oil 4,000	At home and in Boston	1 at 1 doll.		
-	Machinery and hollow ware 9,000				
- wood; 3 ; ½ ton oxwood 55 dolls. ny from lls. per $1 p.lb. harness &c. 45	12,000 lbs. $3,000; clarionets from 5 to 13 keys, val. from 4 25 to $50; flutes, from 1 to 8 keys, val. from 1 to 50 dolls.; other instruments in the same proportion	Boston*	10		1
nd iron, ic. 160 cwt. 108 ws 108	Machinery, such as looms, spinn'g frames, &c. for factories 5,000	All in this place & vicinity	8 at 1 doll.		

s foreign competition. The course kind of the German sell for less than ours; for nearly the same, quality not so good.

ITIONAL FACTS.

ears to be a disposition on the part of the factors to conceal the real state of their That of Messrs. J. B. and A. Turner in particular, from this statement it would they annually lose some hundreds of dollars. They have carried on the busi- l be *seen, several years, and commenced* comparatively poor; and it is a well *here, that they have made themselves* rich by their business, as they have at- *t, and to that only.*

HORACE CHAPIN.

Document 5.—No. 59.—WESTMORELAND.—Schedule of Manufactures.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what States such materials and products are principally produced.
Tanneries -	$650	$175	$2,500	Bark, 90 cords,	$249	Bark in town
				8 hhds. lime,	24	Lime, Vern't
				3 bbls. blubber oil,	45	
				Fuel, 8 cords,	16	
				Hides,	600	
Cloth dressing -	1,800	200	-	6,000 teazles,	24	N. E. States
				20 cords wood,	36	
Shoemaking -	400	65	150	Leather,	1,000	N. H. & Mass.
				Lamp oil,	25	
				Thread,	12	
Earthen ware -	200	15	-	Lead, 240 lbs.,	16.80	Philadelphia
Brick-making -	40	horse 40 85	-	60 cords fuel,	75	Home
Potash - -	700	100	500	Lime, 10 hhds.,	30	Lime, Vern't
				Wood, 5 cords,	75	Wood in town
Stone-dressing -	100	20	800	Wood, 6 cords,	12	In town
Saddle and harness making	100	15	-	Leather,	67	In the county
Tanning - -	200	20	-	- - -		- -
Dry measures -	140	10	20	Nails, $4; boards,	6	Nails, Boston, boards in town
Blacksmithing, 4 shops	1,000	300	200	3,600 bush. coal at $6,	216	- -
Wheelwright -	200	200	150	Boards and timber,	175	N. Hampshire
Coopering -	50	15	40	- - -		- -

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS.

In column number 1, several individual establishments, of the same kind, are embraced, which renders necessary the omission of names of proprietors, and dates of establishments. The number of inhabitants in this town has, since 1820, decreased about one-fifth; and we have but few, if any branches of industry, which have not suffered as great, and most of them a still greater diminution. Since 1824, household manufactures have, if it is satisfactorily ascertained, diminished at least one-third. The whole number of sheep in town is 2,312, averaging 2½ pounds per head, amount to 5,780 pounds, of which about one-fifth is sold, and the remainder wrought into about 5,000 yards cloth, valued at 40 cents, amount 2,000 dollars. So little of flax is produced or manufactured, that I have not seen it to

quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.		What proportions are disposed of in this State What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 y'rs old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.
$600	Leather,	$3,700	Boston, mostly	2½ at $1 each	1 at 62 c.
stic, and $80	Cloth, 4,000 yds.,	1,200	All to customers in town	2, 8 months, at $1 each	
-	Boots and shoes,	3,200	In town and vicinity	7, at $1 each	
-	Brown ware,	200	N. H. and Vt.	1, half time, at $1	
-	Brick, 150,000, at $4 per M		In town	3, ½ of the y'r, at $1	
d salt, 16	Potash, 3 tons,	800	Boston	2, ½ of the time, at $1 each	
-	Grave stones, ½ marble; other half slate		New England	2 at $1 each	
32	Harnesses	150	At home	1, ½ of time, at $1	
-	Wooden furniture,	150	New England	1, at 1 dollar, ½ the time	
-	Measures,	100	N. Hampshire	1, at 1 dollar, ½ the time	
, 5 T., 500 , ½ T., 70 steel, 66	Custom work, Axes, 300,	2,000 450	All in vicinity	4, year round, at 1 dollar 400	
custom 150	- - - -	-	-	3 at 1 $1 each	
-	Barrels,	100	½ N. H., ½ Vt.	1, 1/6th time, at 1 dollar	

TIONAL FACTS.

articular amount. Braiding of palm-leaf hats has, for the last year, furnished oyment for some females, who had little else to do, and who were unwilling yed in factories. About 300 dollars worth of hats has been made, and sold at m maple orchards is annually produced about 5,000 pounds sugar, worth seven ound, amount to 350 dollars, and consumed principally by families who make it. nade bears but a small proportion to the amount consumed in town.

NATHAN G. BABBITT,
Agent for Westmoreland, N. H.

DOCUMENT 5.—No. 60.—GOFFSTOWN.

ANCHORAGE PALLS, GOFFSTOWN, N. H., 13th M

Answers to queries proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant
solves passed in the House of Representatives, 19th January, 1832, viz.

1st. State of New Hampshire, county of Hillsborough.

2d. Cotton manufactory, water power.

3d. Established in 1826-7; is a joint stock concern.

4th. Capital invested in real estate and machinery is about $200,000.

5th. Average amount of materials is about $66,000, wages about $41,000.

6th. About six per cent. per annum.

7th. Excess of importation, or any other cause that has a tendency to decr
of property generally, causes a decrease in the profit of our business, and the
to increase it.

8th. Cannot answer this question with any degree of accuracy.

9th. We manufacture, annually, about 300,000 yards first quality ticking;
second quality do.; 400,000 yards sheeting and shirting. Present value of
17 cents per yard; sheeting and shirting 9½ and 7¾ cents per yard.

10th. We manufacture, annually, about 460,000 lbs. cotton; average cost
11¼ cents a pound, $52,900; use for sizing about 10,000 lbs. potatoe starch,
10,000 lbs. first quality flour starch, at 7½ cts., $750; 8,000 lbs. second quali
$480; and 40 barrels sour flour, at $4½ per barrel, $170—$1,900. We use
ing, heating mills, &c. &c., about 460 cords hard pine wood, annually, at
$700; 2,900 bushels charcoal, at 6 cts. a bushel, $132; and about 3 chaldr
12 dollars, $36. We consume about 1,500 gallons sperm. oil, annually, av
year about 85 cts. a gallon, $1,275; about 3,900 lbs. indigo, at $1 40 cts. a
10,000 lbs. copperas at 2½ cts. per pound, $250; and iron, lumber, and oth
pairing machinery which it would be impossible to give an accurate account o
part American and in part foreign. Probably the materials used in repairing m
amount to about $2,100; cost of transportation to and from Boston about $2,
all, about $66,000; say $61,500 American productions and $4,500 foreign.

11th. Am unable to say in regard to ticking, as I have not known any
ported since I have been engaged in the business; 28 inch brown shirting,
to the yard, have been imported during the last season (for exportation) fr
7 cts. a yard; same description of goods made here, at this time, worth 7¾ c
facturer, i. e. the nett proceeds.

12th. We employ about 54 males, average wages about $5 52 per we
females, average wages $2 52 a week, board included, in each case; w
few children under 12 years of age.

13th. We work about 12½ hours a day, on an average; employed duri

14th. Cannot answer the question with accuracy.

15th. We employ six horses, regularly, in transporting goods to an
occasionally other teams, and two horses for other purposes. We als
river boats last year to and from Boston, about 175 tons. We employ,
twelve oxen.

16th. We sell but a small proportion of our goods at the manufac
pally sent to the Boston market; part sold there and the residue in New
and Baltimore

17th. I believe there is no foreign competition in the goods we ma

18th. Principally in the United States

19th. Similar articles have been sent to South America, India, so
Mediterranean, and, I believe, to some of the ports in the Black sea.

20th. Our manufactures are sold, some for cash, but generally on
and, in some instances, eight; but seldom for barter.

21st. The cost to the manufacturer has varied according to the
materials; but, in regard to labor, there has been a gradual decrease
sequence of improvements in machinery; at the same time the wag
increased, on account of greater skill and more systematic arrange
us to put out the work by the yard, pound, doff, &c., which l
exertion.

22d. The market price of our first quality of ticks has been
yard; second quality do. from 23 to 14 cents; sheeting from 14
from 10 to 7 cents per yard.

23d. In coarse cottons, such as we manufacture, I believe the

great increase of machinery about to be put into operation, the probability is that competition will soon be such, if it be not already, as to satisfy the most invidious cotton manufacturers (especially those on coarse goods) are by no means a class of need excite envy on account of the profits of their business. Therefore, if the 1,000 per cent. ad valorem, it would not enhance the value of the articles we are one mill per yard. How low the duty on goods we manufacture can be reduced enable us to compete with similar articles manufactured in England, and still we a domestic market, I am unable to state; but if it be so graduated as to leave us atic market, it matters not to the consumer whether it be fifty per cent. or fifty

I should think it unnecessary to make any change on such articles as we manufac- der to prevent fraud, as I doubt whether even John Bull, with all his inventions, practice in such business, has ever been able to commit fraud on such articles as facture.

We have never made any dividends; the proceeds of our business for the three and even from the beginning, have been converted into fixed capital. In regard some shares were sold in 1827 at a little less than cost and interest; one-fifth of in the June of 1831 at cost and interest; one-twentieth in August of the same little advance; and one-tenth of the stock can now be purchased at cost and

I am unable to answer correctly this question.

I cannot state with any degree of accuracy; but say there is probably consumed by loyed and those dependent on our establishment (citing of 400 people) not far ,000, annually, in the productions of agriculture, and about the same amount in estic productions.

Am unable to answer this question.

We should probably be under the necessity of abandoning our business.

It would render our property useless, consequently we should have no capital to

I have never had any experience in such a state of things, therefore am not qualified fine.

Cannot answer this question accurately.

Amount of capital $200,000; our borrowed capital about $25,000.

At the rate the property has been sold, we have not exceeded that profit in the protection.

It would depend on the value of each separate article, therefore it would be diffi- state what rate of ad valorem duty would be required to make the rate of duty equal present.

My opinion is, it would not help the matter; a specific duty on the square yard is st likely to prevent frauds, and ought to be adopted in all cases where it can be done ropriety.

In such articles as we manufacture the domestic market is fully supplied.

I cannot answer this question accurately.

Do not know.

Am unable to state what the average rate of wages are.

Respectfully, &c.,

OLIVER DEAN,

Agent for Amoskeag Manufacturing Company.

DOCUMENT 5.—No. 61.—AMHERST.

manufactory, Malendy & David, proprietors.—Amount of capital $4,000; manufa-
rticles $20,000; persons employed, 16 men at 18 dollars per month, 9 women at
25 cents per month; materials, one-half American; foreign articles of the like kind,
the duty may all be taken off the materials without increasing foreign competition in
ome market.

mo. Danforth.—Capital 3,000 dollars; manufactures 7,000 dollars; men, 6 at 16 dollars
month; 4 women at 8 dollars per month; rate of profit 10 per cent.; materials, one-half
erican; the duty may all be taken off without increasing, &c

Tannery, J. Chickering.—Capital 1,200 dollars; manufactured articles 2,000 dollars; 1
an, wages 25 dollars per month; profit 20 per cent.; materials all American; as to the re-
nction of duty he knows but little.

Shoe business, Russel and Porter.—Capital 1,300; manufactures 2,700; 6 men employed,
rate of wages 25 dollars per month; profit 10 per cent.; materials all American; no articles
of the like enter into the domestic consumption; as to what reduction of duty could be made
without increasing foreign competition, they cannot tell, but think if there was no duty it
would not affect them.

Saddlery, T. M. Dickey.—Capital 400 dollars; manufactures 1,000 dollars; two men,
of wages 25 dollars per month; profit 6 per cent.; materials nine tenths American; fo
articles of the like kind do not enter into competition; if there was no duty it wo
affect the business.

Blacksmiths' business.—Capital 1,000 dollars; manufactures 2,800; 6 men emplo
of wages 24 dollars per month; rate of profit 25 per cent.; materials one quarter
foreign articles of the like kind enter into the domestic consumption to great ex
duty could be reduced on the materials it would benefit the manufacturer.

Cabinet maker, E. Blanchard.—Capital 1,000 dollars; manufactures 2,500 do
employed, 15 dollars per month; profit 6 per cent.; materials about one-fifth A
articles of the like kind imported; the duty could be reduced 12½ per cent. w
ing the business.

Lead pipe manufactory.—Capital 1,000 dollars; manufactured articles 5,
year; 2 men employed, wages 25 dollars per month; profit 20 per cent.; m
American; foreign articles of the like kind none; duty may be reduced 12

Carriage business.—Capital 1,000 dollars; manufactures 1,500 dollars;
wages 24 dollars per month; profit 20 per cent.; materials seven-eighths
articles of the like kind none, or next to none; what effect the tariff ha
I am not able to say.

Sheep 500, 3½ lbs. wool to the fleece, worth 40 cents per pound.

DEAR SIR: As this blank was intended for large establishments, I
port in my own way, and hope you will be enabled to collect from
quired. It is pretty difficult to get correct answers to some of the
the rate of profit. The whip business in this town, I have no doub
has paid fifty per cent. profit; the other branches are small, as the
this, where there is no water power.

Respectfully
D

Appointed by C. G.
manufac

Mr. STARK.

sheep 425; weight fleece 2½ pounds, equal to 1,062 pounds; average price per
nd 50 cents, equal $53.
ix manufactory, 10,172, averaging $2 50; or 21 cents each; total amount $2,136 12
ame, cut out and sold, scabbards for 4,200 band boxes, at $4 per hundred 168
sed for boxes 2,500 rolls, of which 1,500 is French, at 28 cents per roll, 420
00 American, at about 22 cents per roll, 220
out 50 reams of paper for inside, at $2 50, 125
sed in manufacturing band boxes, not exceeding, 850
xpenses, not easily ascertained, probably 750
l disposed of in Massachusetts, the other in this State and in Maine, a few only in
w York.
s of which there are about 25, manufacturing the last year about 15,486 casks.
hich there were 5,829 half fish barrels, valued 40 cents each 2,331 60
1,550 quarter casks do 25 do 387 50
7,260 whole barrels, fish, do 55 do 3,993
847 rum barrels, do 100 do 847
kers' shops, in each of which are made 250 pairs shoes and 50 pairs boots.
kers' shops, in each of which are made only about 250 pairs of shoes, average
ge 1 25 312 50
irs boots, average value 3 25 162 50
shop uses, probably 300 dollars worth stock; thread and other materials, probably,
exceeding 10 dollars. Proceeds of the labor of only one in each shop.
iths' shops, one uses about 300 dollars worth of stock; the proceeds of which
ot to about 600 dollars per year. Employs no help but his own. The other uses,
ops, 75 dollars; and the proceeds nearly 150 dollars. Works a small part of the

tt profit on barrels not easily ascertained, though probably not far from twenty-five
contracted principally in Boston, and receive in return flour, tea, sugar, coffee,
and other groceries, one half, and the other half cash.
re five saw mills in town, which sawed last year 100,000 boards, worth, on an aver-
t 10 dollars per thousand; sold principally at Lowell and Dunstable manufactories.
were manufactured, last year, 500,000 shingles; average worth per thousand about
s. Sold at various places, but principally at Dunstable.
tt profit probably of boards and shingles, something more than twenty per cent.
xceeding difficult to ascertain the labor, on account of its irregular employment;
what extent foreign articles enter into the domestic consumption, but not largely.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery & apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number & value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per ann., which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	... what places, or in what ...
Manufac're of cotton yarn, established by the Clinton Co., 1831	$2,000 Wat. power	$2,000	$800	30,000 lbs. raw upland cotton, value $3,300	Sou
Manuf're of starch, established 1831, by Chas. Gates	700 Wat. power	12	450	3,000 bushels potatoes, valued at 450	New
Manufact're of leather by tanners	3,250	40	3,300	Green hides 1,452 Oil 64	New
Manufa're of shoes and boots	240	48	-	Leather 721	New
Manufac're by saddlers and harnessmakers	135	25	55	Leather 188	
Manufa're by coopers	200	55	-	Lumber 145	
Manufa're by cabinetmakers	150	55	50	Lumber 60	
Manu're by wheelwrights	550	100	105	Lumber 190	
Manufacture by clothiers	650	500	-	- -	
Manufacture by blacksmiths	1,440	180	50	- -	

EXPLANAT

The number of sheep in town is 2,997, averaging 2½ pounds of ... average price of wool for the year ending September 30, 1831, is es... pound. The average price for the two previous years cannot be ... per pound.

In the above schedule, the amounts carried out against each class ... gregate amount of the whole class in town. Some in each class ... some have been recently established. The amount of nett per cen... may be estimated as follows: on manufacture of cotton yarn twelve ... manufacture six, on blacksmithing six, tanning nine, shoemaking th... makers three, coopers three, cabinetmakers three, wheelwrights th... the per cent. after paying the interest on the capital invested, rec... ital invested in buildings, machinery, and tools, at nine per cent., ... The rate of per cent., as here estimated, may not exactly corresp... the data above given, but is probably as near the truth as any ...

Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.		What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employ'd, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
-	2,700 lbs. cotton yarn, valued at	$5,130	N. E. States	3 at 87 cs.	-	8 at 37 cs.
-	21,000 lbs. starch	840	Do.	2 at 83	½ of the year	
fican hides $1,950	Leather	3,550	Do.	2 at 83	2 at 42 cs.	
"	Shoes and boots	1,530	New Hamp're	3 at 83		
dware 60	Saddles and harnesses	540	Do.	1 at 83		
-	Barrels, &c.	440	Do.	1 at 83		
"	Cabinet work	475	Do.	1 at 83	1 at 42	
-	Waggons, carts, &c.	1,050	New England	3 at 83		
100		620	Do.	1 at 83	1 at 42	
Swedes iron 500 60	Farming utensils	1,665	N. Hampshire	3 at 83		

ITIONAL FACTS.

exhibit of the Clinton Manufacturing Company is put down as stated by their rill at once be perceived, from a calculation, that it is a loosing concern, though st information I can obtain, it is realising a nett gain upon the capital invested of at per cent. I have, therefore, put it down at twelve. I cannot but here remark, aution will be required, for very erroneous opinions will be formed from similar he amount of nett gain upon farming capital cannot be estimated at any thing, al- capital to be a borrowed one. It will no more than pay the legal interest. The e of wages paid by agriculturalists may be estimated at eleven dollars per month.

Household manufactures have decreased, since 1824, nearly one half; in fact, e said to be nearly extinct The silk worm has lately been introduced into town, ure of it has not been sufficiently tested to form an opinion of its success.

e is a schedule of manufactures, buildings, and materials used, workmen, and in the town of Antrim, county of Hillsborough, and State of New Hampshire; all of which is respectfully submitted.

LUKE WOODBURY.

DOCUMENT 5.—No. 64.—BEDFORD.—Schedule of Manufactu

Branch of business, and names of proprietors.	Value of work done, including stock, pr. year.	Value of stock used
Blacksmithing.		$800
Daniel Mark's shop	$1,800	50
William Moore's shop	100	175
Nathan Kendall's shop	600	900
William Cage's shop	1,600	140
John E. Mullit's shop	600	120
John Shepherd's shop	500	
Cabinet makers.		900
Thomas Atwood's shop	800	100
John B. Goodwin's shop	700	125
Robert Parker's shop	750	
Coopering.		183
John French's shop	650	567 35
Aaron Gage's shop	1,500	495 06
F. Moore & Co's shop	1,250 70	
Boot and shoe making.		250
William Butterfield's shop	700	336 9
William Manning's shop	675 86	400
Dio'n Melvin's shop	928 78	250
C. Spofford's shop	600	200
Abner C. Page's shop	450	40
D. Quimby, jr's shop	85	
Hat making.		1,300
Thomas Rundlett's shop	4,000	2
Saddle and harness making.		
Leonard Walker's shop	600	
Wheelwright work.		
William G. Campbell's shop	800	
Daniel Kendrick's shop	1,100	
Tanners and curriers.		
Otis Batchelder's shop	875	1
Stephen French's shop	2,500	
Shoe peg making.		
John Wilson's shop	1,500	

EXPLANATION

Theodore A. Goff, Esq. has 1,000 young and thrifty mulberry trees; ke
silk worms, and manufactured 1¼ lbs. sewing silk of a superior quality.

It appears that there were owned in Bedford, the past year, 1,361 sheep,
tity of wool supposed to be 2½ lbs. on each; and estimated to be worth 35 ce

The above is as correct a statement of the condition of the manufactories,
Bedford, in the county of Hillsborough, and State of New Hampshire, as
after a careful investigation of the subject, to make.

The above named Otis Batchelder, states that he curries about half the
he tans; and said Stephen French says that he curried about two-thirds
In addition to the above, I understand that Col. Wm. Moore, of Bedford,
last year, 3,600,000 bricks; that Eleazer Dale made 800,000; and th

&c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

Number of workmen employed, and wages per annum.

en employed,	wages,	including	board,		$270	each per year.
an	do	do	do	do	36	two months annually.
an	do	do	do	do	260	per year.
en	do	do	do	do	480	do.
an	do	do	do	do	240	do.
an	do	do	do	do	240	do.
nen	do	do	do	do	300	do.
an	do	do	do	do	324	do.
an	do	do	do	do	324	do.
en	do	do	do	do	456	do.
en	do	do	do	do	600	do.
nen	do	do	do	do	468	six months annually.
an	do	do	do	do	300	per year.
an	do	do	do	do	234	do.
an	do	do	do	do	300	do.
an	do	do	do	do	300	do.
an	do	do	do	do	216	nine months annually.
an	do	do	do	do	39	three do do.
en	do	do	do	do	1,440	per year.
an	do	do	do	do	300	do.
en	do	do	do	do	432	do.
men	do	do	do	do	684	do.
an	do	do	do	do	252	do.
en	do	do	do	do	400	08 do.
en	do	do	do	do	448	eight months annually.

TIONAL FACTS.

it it requires 50 cords of wood to burn 100,000 bricks; that wood is worth two ord at the yard, and that the clay to make 1,000 bricks is worth about 15 cents; bricks were sold, principally, at Lowell, Massachusetts, and Dunstable, N. H., a manufactory of patent window curtains carried on in said Bedford to a very extent, by S. Abbott & Co. I have called on them twice to obtain a correct the value of the curtains they manufacture annually, the amount of stock used, ber of workmen employed, but without success. I should think they must manu- eighteen hundred to three thousand dollars worth of curtains annually. The not expensive. The above is intended to be a correct statement of the busi- our mechanics' shops, &c. the past year.

April 25, 1832. JAMES M. K. WILKINS.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings and fixtures, occupied and used for the business What kind of power, water, steam, or animal.	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures. No. & value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per ann., which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.
The manufacture of boots and shoes is 15,050 pair.	-	$337 tools.	$9,035	The stock is produced in the United States, principally.
Blacksmithing -	$6,000	1,600	9,900	Foreign iron and steel is used, principally. Charcoal -
Coopering -	-	-	2,000	- - - -
Clocks - -	-	-	5,000	Materials used are brass, steel and mahogany.
Tanning leather -	2,500	-	5,000	Bark $5
Machine making	800	horse pow'r $400 tools.	2,000	Foreign iron and steel, American castings.
Boxes for glass -	-	$400	900	100,000 boards, at $ M.
Weaver's reeds -	-	500	1,000	English wire and ca
Chaise and harness.	-	100	2,000	Foreign and dome ticles.
Tin ware -	-	300	1,500	English tin plate a iron.
Wheelwrights & wagonmakers.	-	350	1,500	- -
Baking business -	-	-	4,500	500 barrels flou price $6 per
Cabinet makers -	-	200	1,500	- -

EXPL

The foregoing is a report of all the manufactures in Dunstabl ton mills belonging to the Nashua Manufacturing Company, a said companies are joint stock companies, and the stock is prin its of Massachusetts. Ira Gay is agent of the Nashua Compan of the Jackson Company. The papers marked A and B are *with the exception of* the satinet manufactory, owned by Mr. *marked B. In some* instances it was impossible to ascertai *manufactures, and also to* estimate the value of buildings. *blacksmithing and shoemaking* reference may be had to the

&c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
- -	15,050 pair boots and shoes.	All are sold in the States, with the exception of 3,000 pair made for exportation	31 men, at 83c.	-	2 women, at 32c.
and Swedes' English iron steel.	700 doz. hoes, $3 80 per doz. 1,300 dozen hoes, $3 per doz. 800 do. claw hammers at $4 62½ per dozen, besides axes and other tools 1,200 setts window hangings.	All disposed of in Boston, which is 35 miles distant.	22 hands, at $1	3 boys, at 65c.	
- -	25,000 powder kegs, 13 cents each.	Lowell -	18 men, at 83c.		
- -	600, worth from 8 to $17 each.	Boston and vicinity	7 men, at $1 06.		
- -	1,000 sides neat's leather, $3 per side. 1,000 calf skins, average $1 90 each.	Vicinity -	6 hands, at $1.		
- -	Power looms and other machinery.	Vicinity -	3 men, at $1.		
- -	10,000 boxes, at 10 cts. each.	Chelmsford -	3 men, at 85c.		
- -	- - -	- - -	3 men, at $1 25.		
- -	8 chaises, 5 gigs, and other carriages, 75 harnesses.	- - -	6 men, at $1.		
- -	- - -	In the vicinity -	3 men, at 83c.		
- -	20 wagons, worth from 40 to $75 each.	- - -	7 men, at $1.		
- -	Soft bread & crackers, to the am't of $6,000	- - -	3 men, at $1.	3 boys, at 50c.	
- -	- - -	- - -	say 4 men.	2 boys, at 50c	

ADDITIONAL FACTS.

e production of wool in the town may be reckoned as follows: say 1,000 sheep, averag. lbs. each, per annum, of wool, making 2,500 lbs. of wool, at 40 cts. per lb. $1,000.

JOHN M. HUNT.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Agricultural laborers receive one dollar per day in the summer season, and about ten s per month, by the year.

Household manufactures are entirely suspended in the county, that is to say, the ma- *ure of cotton goods; some woollen goods* are yet made, but without much profit.

A.—Document 5.—No. 66.—DUNSTABLE.

Featherbee, boot and shoe manufactory, situate in Dunstable, county
State of New Hampshire, a joint stock concern, and established in 1839.

ck, including wages to workmen, 2,500 dollars per annum.
f profit on the capital invested, about twenty per cent.
; stationary one year with another.
rticles annually manufactured, and the relative value of each, as follows,

in boots sell for 4 dollars 50 cts. per pair; 75 pair cow hide boots sell for
per pair; 75 pair cow hide men's shoes sell for 1 dollar 33 cts. per pair;
de women's shoes sell for 1 dollar 8 cts. per pair; 200 pair calf skin men's
dollar 88 cts per pair; 600 pair calf skin women's shoes sell for 1 dollar 25
0 pair morocco and kid walking shoes sell for 1 dollar 25 cts. per pair; 300
id red slips sell for 96 cts. per pair; 300 pair prunella shoes sell for 95 cts.
air morocco prunella and leather slips sell for 62½ cts. per pair; 200 pair
s, average price 65 cents per pair; 20 pair horse hide boots, average price
r; 200 pair men's pumps, average price 1 dollar 25 cts.; 50 pair bootees
1 dollar 75 cents. For mending and cobbling, we receive about 800 dolla

y and quality of different kinds of materials used:
lish shoe thread, at 60 cts. per lb.; 47 yards prunella, at 95 cts. per y
id for strings and binding, say 10 dollars; 1,200 lbs. red sole leather, at 2
00 lbs Philadelphia red sole leather, at 32 cts. per lb.; 180 calf skins, ave
r 90 cts. each; 30 sides of cow hide, at 3 dollars each; 10 sides horse hid
cts. each; 6 bushels pegs, at 1 dollar 88 cts. per bushel; 120 morocco sk
3d. each; 4 dozen binding skins, at 4 dollars 80 cts. per dozen; 200 yds.
ings, at 13 cts. per yd; 4 dozen lining skins, at 6 dollars per dozen; 800
f belt leather, at 10 cents per pound.
loy 4 journeyman, at 83 cents per day. Employ 2 women at bind
100 dollars per annum each.
ds employed constantly 10 hours in a day, from September 1 to April
day the remaining part of the year. 16. We sell our articles at the ma
is now no foregn competition. 18. The articles are consumed in t
19. There are none exported from our manufactory. 20. We sell for
dit. 21. The raw materials have increased in value, since we began bus
nt. 25. The manufactured article consists of about ½ raw material; al
s and boots are not manufactured in private families, in this county, to my

Ingalls, manufactory of hoes and claw-hammers, situate in Dunsta
orough, and State of New Hampshire, was established in the year 18
ed by water power.

apital invested in ground, buildings, water power, and machinery,
erage amount in stock in trade, including payment of wages, 3,200 do
of profit on the capital invested, does not exceed 7 per cent. 9. Ar
articles manufactured, and value of each kind is as follows, to wit: 3
lolls. 80 cts. per doz.; 650 doz. of hoes, at 2 dolls. 85 cents per doz.
ners, at 4 dolls. 62½ cts. per doz. 10. The raw materials used in m
oreign production, with the exception of $600 of charcoal. 12. Eight
tantly employed, whose wages will average as follows: the men at 1 d
boys at 65 cts. per day, each boarding themselves. 13. The time t
employed will average 10 hours per day. 16. The manufactures fin
are sold at Boston, which is 35 miles distant. 17. There is no foreign
e manufactures are consumed in the United States, and none are e
untries. 20. If the articles are sold for cash, there is generally a c
ven. Some are bartered for hard ware, iron, and steel. 31. The ma
mote from the point of importation, there being none produced neare
ew Jersey. The latter iron is taking the place of the foreign, and use
The manufacturer is not prepared to say how much the duties sho
oreign iron and steel, but is firmly convinced that they are much too h
he *doctrine* that high duties make the article cheap.

Branch of business. begun. Names of tors.	Value of real estate ings, and fixtures, o and used for the b What kind of powe steam, or animal?	Value of tools, mac and apparatus, oth the fixtures: Num value of horses an animals used in the	Value of average st hand and in the pr manufacture.	The different kinds, quantity and value kind, of materials u annum, which are p in the United State agricultural and o mestic productions ed per annum.	At what places, or States, such mater products are pri produced.	The different kinds, quantity and value kind of foreign ma	The different kinds, quantity and value kind of articles manufactured.	What proportions posed of in this What proportion States, and where. proportion in foreig tries, and where.	Average number ol over 16 years old en and rate of wages l they boarding them
Eleazer F. Ingalls,* manufac'ry of hoes, axes, claw-hammers, and edge tools; situate in Dunstable, Hillsborough Co'y, N. H. Established in 1805.	$2,000 water pow.	Say $500	$2,500	Consume 7 tons Swedes iron, 3 tons American, 2½ tons English and German steel. 500 dollars worth of coal produced in the United States	None produced in the U. States	7 tons Swedes iron, 85 to 90 dollars per ton 2½ tons English & German steel	Axes worth 15 dollars per dozen Hoes 3 dollars per dozen Claw-hammers fr. 5 dolls. to 8 dolls. per dozen	All disposed of in Boston, 35 m's distant	7 or 8 at 83 cts.
Jno. D. Webb,† manufactory of satinet	say $1,500 water pow.	Say 1,000							

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS, AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

* Mr. E. F. Ingersoll's hands labor 10 hours per day. Profit on claw-hammers has incresed since 1824. There would be foreign competition should the duties be reduced. His opinion that the duties on iron, with the exception of Russian and Swedes, ought not to be reduced. Duties on steel should be reduced. Should the duties on manufactured articles of iron and steel be reduced, he could not carry on the business. When he first commenced business, hoes sold for six dollars per dozen. They now sell for only three dollars, leaving a deduction of one-half; which reduction he attributes to domestic competition.

† I called upon Mr. Webb for a statement of his business, and he refused to make any. He probably manufactures from 80 to 100 yards satinet per day, at a fair profit. The warps are cotton, and he is supplied by the cotton factories. For the wool he depends upon the foreign market principally of foreign countries. The satinet business is generally considered good in this section of the country. The fabric is calculated to supplant the coarse woollen goods

DOCUMENT 5.—No. 68.—DUNSTABLE.

...y to Henry Stark, Esq., answering queries in regard to ...tablishment.

DUNSTABLE, N. H., *March*

...answer to the queries submitted in your letter of the 28th ...you that I am now, and have been ever since the commenc... ...which took place in 1824—the resident agent of the Nashua ... ...ted in the State of New Hampshire, and county of Hillsborou... ...ment is a cotton manufactory, operated by water power, and ... ...capital of six hundred thousand dollars, invested as follows:

...d water power	-
...canal	-
...gs	-
...ery	-
-	-

...last sum has been found too small, and we have, from time to ti... ...to one hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of purchasing mat... ...of wages, the interest of which borrowed sum has been paid and c... ...of profit and loss, previous to making dividends. The average rate of ... ...been five and a half per cent. on the capital.

...ave used annually, on an average, 556,000 pounds of cotton. In the ... ...h of September, 1831, we used 685,000 pounds of cotton, and manufactur... ...f cloth, of the kind commonly denominated coarse cottons, worth in the ... ...er yard.

...se annually 40,000 lbs. of starch; 3,000 gallons oil; 3,000 pounds ... ...our; 400 cords pine wood, and a variety of other materials. We emp... ...age of 67½ cts. per day, exclusive of board, and 350 women, at an ... ...nd 50 cents per week, exclusive of board; but no children under ... ...d but few under fifteen. We labor twelve hours per day, exclusiv... ...for refreshment. Yours, respectfully,

...T STARK, Esq.

DOCUMENT 5.—No. 69.—DUNSTABLE.

...from Benjamin French to Henry Stark, Esq. concerning coarse C...

The two manufactories owned by the Jackson Company, are sit... ...ple, county of Hillsborough, and State of New Hampshire. T... ...nufacture of coarse cottons, and are moved by water power. ...ock company, for which a charter was granted at the June sessi... ...All the buildings were originally erected by a joint stock, call... ...ian Head Factories," and intended by them for an extensive ... ...ember, 1830, the whole property was purchased by the Jac... ...lready expended about 35...,000 dollars They comme... ...ber last in one mill. The other mill is not yet in operation. ... materials. The average amount cannot be given. They pa... ...our weeks, and the amount is increasing. There will probab... ...ration, about 430 girls, 38 men, and 26 boys. They will ... days. The products, at present, are all sent to Boston for

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient

...T STARK, Esq.

	[illegible]	[illegible] pr. annum.	[illegible]		rials.	sons employed.		
Whip making -	$1,000	$5,000	25 per ct.	80 per cent.	20 per cent.	6	$25 per week	12½ per cent,
Shoemaking -	1,000	2,000	- -	- -	100 per cent.	5 to 7	13 per month	would be in-
Blacksmithing -	1,400	3,500	- -	75 per cent.	25 per cent.	8 to 10	12 per month	jurious.

Wool-growing -	Number of sheep in 1831, 2,050. In 1832, 2,250. Average weight of wool per head, 3 lbs. Average price per lb., 55 cts.
Potash - -	Quantity made in 1831, 2 tons.
Linseed oil -	Considerable of this article was manufactured in former years. At this time it is almost or quite abandoned.
Sugar from the maple	Of this article but a small quantity is manufactured compared with fifteen or twenty years past.
Household manufacture	This branch of industry has diminished greatly since 1824, especially cotton and wool.

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS, AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

There being no large manufacturing establishments in this town, I have been guided by the note on the opposite side of this sheet. The interest of this town lies in agriculture. Locality places it out of the reach of water-power. The yeomanry look alone for a subsistence from the soil. This, as yet, by habits of frugality and industry, has given, comparatively speaking, an equal, competent, and steady support to its inhabitants. Foreign luxuries, such as silks, wines, teas, &c., can be dispensed with, should necessity demand it: but salt and iron the agriculturist must have.

WILLIAM MANAHAN.

Deerfield, 1832.

DOCUMENT 5.—No. 71.—FRANCISTOWN.—*Schedule of M*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal.	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	*At what place in what*
Manufacture of hats	$650	$250	$1,200	Wool and furs	$1,000
Manufacture of furniture	1,000 hor. & wat'r	to'ls, &c. 250 1 horse 6	275	Lumber	300
Manufacture of carriages	650 water	275	100	Lumber	300
Blacksmiths	1,500	435	500	6,600 bushels coal	
Manufacture of leather	700 horse	130 2 horses 120	1,000	Hides Oil Bark	1,000
Shoe and boot-makers	300	100	1,000	Leather	2,5
Finishers of woollen cloths & carders of wool	2,900 water	-	-	Oil	
Harness makers	200	100	100	Leather Hardware	
Cooper	50	50	50	Lumber	
Sheep	Full blood Half blood		2,154 2,154	Average weight of	
		In all	4,308		

EXPLA

The oil used by the clothiers and carders is re-charged to their fit. There are two manufactories of hats, three of furniture, three smiths, two tanneries, five boot and shoe manufactories, two clo ness maker, and one cooper. The sheep are generally of a supe small numbers by almost all the farmers. These people keep th

&c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

quantity and value or each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
nie $300		$6,000	⅔ at home, ⅓ in So. States	6 at $1 00	
: 160					
100					
50					
75		2,000	All at home	5 at 1 00	
75					
	Wagons	2,000	Do	6 at 1 00	
	Carts, &c. for farmers	1,000			
wedish	Farming utensils	3,600	Do	9 at 75 c.	
850					
75					
-		3,000	⅔ at home, ⅓ in Mass.	3 at 75 c.	
linen	1,900 pair boots	2,500	⅔ at home, ⅓	10 at 83⅓	
36	3,500 do shoes	3,500	in Mass.		
130	Finish 4,900 yards cloth, (assumed to be worth $3,675) get for their labor $612; card 6,000 lbs of wool, get for their labor $240		At home	1 at 1 00	
190		1,500	1,500	2 at 50 c.	
-	Barrels	350	-	1 at 62½	
in 1831 wa	s estimated to be worth		60 cts. per lb.	—$7,754	40.

ITIONAL FACTS.

rs are not as definite as could be wished. The account, however, is as correct hly be obtained, and is respectfully submitted by

Yours, &c.

JOHN GIBSON.

DOCUMENT 5.—No. 72.—GREENFIELD.—[illegible]

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural & other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States such materials and products are principally produced.
Powder manufactory, commenced 1827; Wm. Whittemore principal owner	$12,000 water pow.	$1,500 4 horses 400	$2,000	Pine coal, value $300 Common coal 100 Kegs 1,050 Wood 150 Glue 25	Greenfield, [illegible] chiefly [illegible]
Blacksmiths	2,000	Tools 100	500	Coal 3,000 bushels 200	New Ha[illegible]
Harness makers	500	100	200	Leather 500	New [illegible]
Cabinet makers	2,000 animal and water pow.	1,000	500	Household furniture, used in this State, of wood the growth of do[illegible]	New [illegible]
Clothiers, on a small scale	2,500 water pow.	200	200	The teazles used in considerable quantity, and grown here	[illegible]
Wheelwrights, on a small scale	300	300	250	Oak, ash, pine, & b[illegible] wood, & other tim[illegible] value $150, oil 2[illegible]	
Tanneries, on a small scale	1,000	300	1,000	Bark Hides Lime, &c.	
Shoemakers	-	very small	-	Leather genera[illegible] ufactured in th[illegible]	
Palm leaf hat manufactory, 1830.	Manufact'd in families	trifling	small	-	

EXP[illegible]

SILK. There was set out in this town in 1831 about 1,000 [illegible] and a great quantity of seed sown, which has produced thous[illegible] flourishing condition this spring; a quantity of eggs were pr[illegible] the same year, which hatched and were fed from the leaves o[illegible] ly two bushels of fine cocoons produced same year.

SHEEP. There are kept annually in this town about 2,50[illegible] three-fourths, one-half, one-quarter, and native, 6 to 700 ke[illegible] the remainder in small flocks among the farmers. Wool [illegible] cents per pound, and was mostly contracted for before it [illegible] is no sales.

Etc., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

Quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportions in other States, and where. What proportions in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.
ounds crude e $11,800 s. brimstone 630	175,000 lbs. gun powder, difficult stating the value annually, but probably $19,000; sales attended with some loss and many disasters	About ¼ disposed of in this State, and the other at N.Y. Boston, & different ports of U. S. some to S. America and the coast of Africa.	7 at $1.25	
steel 2,000	The greater part of the work in this place is done for the use of farmers in this vicinity, value 4,000	- -	4 at 84c	2 at 40c
e, buckles, ils, &c. 100	Harnesses, &c. 1,200	All disposed of in N. H.	3	1 at 40c
ning brasses, 150	About $2,000 in tables & bureaus, and sofas, &c. $200 in other furniture	All disposed of in the State of N. Hamp.	4 at 84c	4 at 40c
ds, madder, ther foreign , and some indigo 200	Coarse woollen cloths, and some very nice of merino and half breed wool, for family use, 3,000 yards spun and wove here in families. Value $4,000	The principal part is manufactured for family use; none, or very little, carried out of the State.	2 at 75c	1 at 40c
ings 200 12	Carts, wagons, and gigs $1,000	All disposed of in this vicinity.	3 at 84c	3 at 40c
the hides $300 from S. Am.	Amount received $2,500	Chiefly sold in the vicinity.	2 at 75c	2 at 40c
considerable	Shoes and boots. $1,000	All disposed of in N. H.	2 at 75c	2 at 40c
ly 3,000 hats actured here tales 460	Probably 3,000 hats manufactured here by females Value 450	All sold in the State of N. Hampshire.		

DDITIONAL FACTS.

Water privileges of this town are of no importance; the only one worth notice is occ by the powder works above described. As it relates to the yearly profits, it is diffi- state, though the works have been in successful operation for the two last years, yet the ceding years a portion of the works were blown up and entirely destroyed, and the ry, and one man killed and one disabled forever from laboring.

Very respectfully yours,

W. WHITTEMORE.

ARK, Esquire.

DOCUMENT 5.—No. 73.—GOFFSTOWN.—Statistics of Ma

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures: No. & value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		As what places, or in what States,
Wheelwrights -	$2,050	$220	-	Various kinds of lumber	$1,000	Princip. borough
Shoemakers -	1,010	167	-	-	3,870	In N. Ha Massachu
Blacksmiths -	750	267	-	Iron and steel Coal	990 290	Foreign Domestic
Saddlers, or harness makers	240	25	-	Leather	825	American
Coopers -	270	170	-	Staves, hoops, heading, &c.	1,629	Home
Clothiers, inclu'g card'g machines, &c.	4,600	-	-	Stock	750	The st in w pro fac
Cabinetmakers -	1,100	110	-	Hardware, ½	800	
Tanneries -	4,500	34	-	-	1,400	

EXPLANATIO

There are in the town of Goffstown 5 wheelwright shops, two of wh for sawing, turning, boring, &c.; 8 shoemakers' shops, 4 blacksmiths' saddlers or harness makers, 5 for coopers, 3 cabinetmakers' shops, 3 t 3 clothing mills, 5 carding machines, 5 shearing machines, and 1 spinning which will probably produce 4,000 lbs. of wool; the sheep are owned are in small flocks, for their own private use; from the wool the carding ploy a part of the season, it is then returned, and spun and wove in pr

., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
-	Carts, wagons, & gigs, wood $3,500	In town & vicinity	8 men, $2,030 profit 370	After ded'ting rent and wear of tools, there 'l be left ab't 12 p.c. prof. on st'k.	
-	Shoes and boots 7,400	N. Hampshire	12 men & 3 boys, $2,602 profit 933	Making a profit of about 10 per cent., after ded'ting rent	
-	Ploughshares, chains, &c. 3,400	Custom work	7 men, $1,412 profit 708	Making about 18 per cent.	
-	Harnesses, &c. 1,500	Home use	2½ men, $540 profit 130	About 12 per cent.	
-	Barrels, hogsheads, &c. 3,735	Boston	8 men, $2,025 profit 81	5 per cent.	
-	- - 2,800	Princip'ly for customers in town and vicinity	6 men, $1,320 profit 730	After ded'ting rent, there will be about 20 per cent.	
-	- - 2,300	In town & vicinity	7 men, $1,116 profit 384	Making about 30 per cent.	
-	- - 2,400	-	2½ men, $635 profit 350	15 per cent.	

ITIONAL FACTS.

e clothiers' and dressed, which is the cause of so small amount of stock in those hat their profits rate higher in proportion than other mechanics. The present ties, in my opinion, is very injurious to that class of the community, especially of raw wool; otherwise, it affects them as it does other mechanics, raising the ch articles as they consume in their families, such as teas, coffee, sugar, iron, &c. but few articles manufactured in private workshops that will come in competition n manufactures, or that will be affected by them.

JESSE CARR.

wn, *April* 23, 1832.

DOCUMENT 5.—No. 74.—HILLSBOROUGH.—Schedule

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, & fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures: No. & value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per ann., which are produced in the U. States, and of agricultural & other domestic products consumed per annum.
Cotton manufact'g, beg. in Nov. 1828, on coarse goods, & run one year at a loss of $2,000, on acct. of the fall of price on the kind of goods we then manufactured: we then altered on to fine goods. Proprietors' names—Caleb Cook, ag't, Rila Scott and A. Waterman	$8,632 water	$9,318	$500	In 1830, 38,365 lbs. cotton; in 1831, 39,643 lbs. cotton; ⅓ of which was Sea Island, the remainder first quality N. Orleans; average price, 18 cents per pound 300 galls. of lamp oil, at 85 cts. per gall. per year 55 cords of wood pr. year, at $1 75 2,500 lbs. potatoe starch, at 5 cents per pound 5 barrels flour, at $5 5 per barrel

DOCUMENT 5.—No. 75.—HILLSBOROUGH.—Schedule

Cotton Factory, 1829; J. Marcy	$525, including dam, in real estate $2,500 for obtaining a wat. course & placing the foundation Building & fixtures, $1,500 Water 525 2,500 1,500 $5,525	$4,000 Two horses 200 $4,200	I send for cotton each week & sell the next	In 1829 and 1830 I used 114 lbs. N. Orleans cotton pr. day, cost 12½ per lb. delivered at factory. Thirty pounds waste, at 3 cents per 90 cents per day. 33 cts. per day. W 25 cents per day 35,682 lbs. cotton, $4, 9,390 lbs. waste 3 casks oil 50 cords wood Repairs Insurance Expense of hor per year In 1831 I ha lbs. cotton p pelisse wad sent to Bo large propo sold, it is possible to or gain.

E

The above return was furnished by the owner, Joshua M*and correctly stated,* his factory must have been a losing *he is now erecting* new buildings for the purpose of carry*without intending,* as I understand, to make any chang

c., *Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.*

kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity & value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average No. of males over 16 years old employed, & rate of wages pr. day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of boys under 16 years old, and rate of wages pr. day, they boarding themselves	Average No. of women & girls employed, & wages per day, they boarding themselves.
	One kind of cotton cloth, of No. 40 yarn, in 1830, 151,963 yards; in 1831, 154,831 yards	1,500 yds. per year is sold in the immed'te vicinity of the factory, the remainder is sold in Boston, Mass.	5 at 87c. 2m.	5 at 29 & 1-6 cts.	37 at 37½ cents

c., *Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.*

-	Yarns and batting. Yarns, 100 lbs. per day, sells at the stores for $22 50 per hundred. Batting, 20 lbs., sells for $1 60.	¼ in N. Hampshire, the rest in Verm't and Massachusetts.	2 at $1 p. day: the one that sells the yarn at $1 75 per day, his board being at taverns.	2 at 33 c. each, per day.	9 at 32 c. per day each.

TIONAL FACTS.

ived that he has given no account of 1831, though he stated to me that the year was much more lucrative than on either of the preceding, cotton having d *on better terms, (viz. at 11¼ cents per pound,)* and yarn having found a

DOCUMENT 5.—No. 76.—HUDSON.—*Schedule of Manufactures, &c.*

Branch of business. Names of persons by whom begun.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal.	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural & other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials are principally produced.
Hudson, county of Columbia	-	-	-	Iron, 4 tons 6 cwt.	Mostly Swedish

DOCUMENT 5.—No 77.—HOLLIS.—*Schedule of Manufactures, &c.*

Tanner and currier	$800	$75	$3,000	200 hides cost	$700
				300 calf skins	325
				Sheep and other skins	125
4 Blacksmith shops	1,900	600	760	2,200 bush. coal worth	154
4 shoemaker shops	575	125	200	Sole and upper leather cost	76
2 wheelwright shops	600	250	200	Timber, &c.	35
Machine shop	1,000	500	450	Timber and castings cost	
Saddle and harness maker	200	50	100	Leather and saddlery ware	
Cabinet maker	300	125	100		
Stationary and block tin ware	500	200	250	Block tin, &c.	
35 coopers' shops	3,880	1,120	2,500	Staves, heading, and poles	

EXPLANA

It will be seen that in Hollis there is but little manufacturing busi
in coopering, which is carried on to some extent, and with an increa
profit has been, until a year past, merely nominal; at this time a pro
8 to 10 per cent., occasioned, probably, by the increase of commerc

The rate of profit on tanning and currying has increased, and is
12 to 15 per cent

The number of sheep in Hollis is 1,160, average weight of the
In the aggregate, 3,190 lbs., worth, probably, about 37 to 42 cent

terials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

	The different kinds and the quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportions in other States, and where. What proportions in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
lbs.	Manufactured into cloth, dressed at the mills, three thousand five hundred yards $1,500	Wool made into rolls, 3,000 pounds			

terials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

can $250	50 sides sole, 450 curried leather $2,150 Calf skins 600 Sheep & other skins 275	¾ in Boston	2 at $1 00	1 boy	
, cost ut 950	Am't of work done for farmers & mechanics 2,700	N. Hamp.	7 at 1 00	1 at 50 c.	
-	Boots and shoes 1,500	N. Hamp.	4 at 5s 6d	1 boy	
-	Carriages 800	N. Hamp.	3 at 1 00		
450	Machines for coopering and washing 2,000	In this and adjoin'g States	3 at 1 25	1 at 50 c.	
-	Harnesses 500	N. Hamp.	1 at 5s 6d		
-	Furniture 700	N. Hamp.	2 at 1 00		
-	Sand boxes, parallel rulers, &c. 800	Boston, principally	1 at 1 00	1 at 50	
-	Barrels half barrels, and kegs 16,400	Boston, principally	39 at 5s.	3 boys	

TIONAL FACTS.

nics do not consider themselves benefited by the tariff of 1828, and think a the tariff would be an advantage to their business rather than an injury.
are all the facts which I have been able to obtain relative to the manufactur- n this town. You are aware of the difficulty of obtaining correct information k shops. I have stated their situation as nearly as I could.

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH ENDLEY.

DOCUMENT 5.—No. 78.—HILLSBOROUGH.—*Schedule of Manufactu*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural & other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
Potato starch man'ry begun 1831; work 8 m'hs in the y'r: Elbridge Gould, Austin Marshall, and David Baldwin	$1,012 wat'r pow'r	$550	-	10,000 bs. potatoes pr. yr. at 15 cts. pr. bl.; 25 cds. wood, at $1 75 pr. c'd, ann'ly; 4 gls. oil, at 85c	Forthe's fa t'y, chiefly Hillsboro'
Tanner and currier, 1828, Gardiner and Gay	900	100 1 horse	-	Green hides to the value of $335 Bark 60 Lime 9; oil 17 28 Green hides 600 Bark 60 Lime 9; oil 16	Hds prici this tow sm'l po South A Forthe's chiefly i town
Tanner, currier, and shoemaker, 1830, Albert G. Burnam	800 wat'r pow'r	50	-	L'r 200; wood, oil, &c. 25 Leather 425; do 25 Leather 400 Hardware 100	Hillsbor Do L'r m' ro', fore
Merrick Preston, sh'r	75	20	-	Leather 350 Hardware 87	L'r i ro' fo
Joseph Nichols, do	50	15	-	Iron and steel 250 Coal 70	Ir
Joseph Phipps, saddler & harness maker	275	15	-	Iron and steel 225 Coal 75	
Dawson Russell, saddler & harness maker	250	15	200 100	Iron and steel 283 Coal 72	
Timothy Gould, bl'ksmith	100	75	-	Iron and steel 250 Coal 6	
Benja'n Priest, do	300	100	-	Timber 7 Iron 70	
George and Hill, do	170	100	-	Timber 4 Paints 1	
Peaslee and Smart, wheelwrights and blacksmiths	100	45	-	Oil 1	
Parsons, iron founder	w'rp'r 225	75	-		
There is, in this t'n, not named above. 5 wheelwri't manufactories, cap'al, am't of articles manuf'd, &c., carried out tog'r; generally water power	790	200	-		

EXPLANATI

I believe I have visited every artisan's shop in town, and a single gla turn will show with how little avail. The accounts given by different i in the same branch of business, differ widely; the disagreement resultin from the difference in industry and economy in managing their conc from an inability to state, with accuracy, the facts required of them. I that it is the opinion of those who are best acquainted with common br arts in this town, such as wheelwright business, blacksmithing, shoemaki cabinetmaking, et cet., and the profits realized from them, that capital pay 5 per cent. And it may well be doubted, whether an individual for the stock, wages of labor, &c. and, at the end of the year, recei out with 3 per cent., or even with 1. There are two cabinet mak

s, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

Kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 y'rs old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
-	70,000 lbs. potato starch, worth 4 cents per lb.	All disposed of in this State	3 men 8 mo's of the y'r, 1 $1 25 per day, at 83 c.	-	1 at 25 c.
-	Upper l'th'r tanned $578 Sole leather do 291	All in this State	1 at 83 c.	1 at 25 c.	
-	Upper leather 600 Sole 300 Shoes & boots man'f'd 312	Do do	2 at 83 c.	1 at 25 c.	
-	Shoes and boots 500	De do	1 at 83 c.		
-	Do do 930	Do do	13ms.83c		
gs $100	Harness and saddles 1,000	Do do	1 at 83 c.		
87	Do do 1,000	Do do	1 at 83 c.	1 at 25 c.	
235 15	All kinds of com'n smiths'- work, amounting to 1,000	Do do	2 at 83 c.		
205 20	Do do 900	Do do	1 at 83 c.	1 at 25 c.	
260 23	Do do 1,165	Do do	2 at 83 c.		
230 20	Blacksmiths' work 900 Wood work 375	Do do	3 at 83 c.		
-	Boxes, &c. 1,100	Do do	1 at 1 00		
-	Wagons and gigs 1,550	Do do	5 at 33 c.		

DDITIONAL FACTS.

wares is so dull that a great portion of their time is devoted to other employments; uld give no account of their annual income or expenditures in the business. From vidual more extensively engaged than any other, in town, in tanning, currying, shoe- &c., I could obtain no information. The same is true of the only gunsmith in the One year credit generally given by mechanics; much of their pay barter.

e are at present owned in this town 2,759 sheep, an average yield will probably be making 6,897 lbs, of wool. Since 1824 domestic manufactures (household) have- ed probably about ½. They are now hardly known. The farmer in this vicinity, it 'ed, does not realize 2½ per cent.

BOROUGH, Hillsborough county.

DOCUMENT 5.—No. 79.—HANCOCK.—*Schedule of Manufactures,*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water steam or animal.	Value of tools, machinery, & apparatus, other than the fixtures. No. & value of horses & other animals us'd in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.
cotton manufactory, owned by Whitemore, Fevey, and Frayen, and Co.; ommenced operaon in May, 1824.	In 1824 was about $7,000; in 1832 worth about $5,000	In 1829 was about $13,000; in 1832 worth about $9,000	From 3 to 4 thousand dollars	3,300 lbs. cotton each year, cost in 1825 $6,100, 1825 and 1826 from 15 to 16 cents per lb. in the city of Boston, the transportation ½ a cent per lb., in 1827 and 1828 from 12½ to 15 cents per lb, from 1828 to 1832 from 10½ to 12½ cts.; also 1,200 lbs. of potatoe starch, cost at the manufactory 6 cents per lb.; also about 125 gallons of sperm. oil, average cost 90 cents per gal.
ion Paper Manuactory, commenced operation in October, 1828; own'd y Butler, Dodge, aldwin, and Co.; larch, 1832, sold L'is A. Fletcher	Cost $6,500; the whole estab'ment sold Mar., 1832, for $3,300	Cost $500; added into the machinery in 1830 $700	$1,500	10.000 lbs. white domestic rags, cost $8 00; also 20,000 lbs brown rags, cost $800
nufac'ry of leather, owned by Joshua Foster	$2,500	$300	2,000	$2,300 slaughter American hides, and $700 Spanish
nufac'ry of leather, owned by John lathews	1,200	100	1,000	$150 slaughter American hides
nufacturing sho's in private shops	-	-	-	Average amount of stock, about $2,500

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS,

The manufacturing is done by the yard, whole expense 3 cents per yard, including the ling of the goods.

The above cotton factory has paid nine per cent. on the capital invested after paying rs, taxes, &c., losses by bad debts included, amounting to one per cent. on the whole ncit ome, and the depreciation of property amounting to three and a half per cent., leaving a lance of only four and a half per cent. of interest on the capital invested in 1824. The mpany never have paid any insurance against fire or floods. As I estimated the average tt income for eight years, I will notice the years 1829 and 1830; cotton goods were very r, did not much more than pay cost of manufacturing. The average hours of work are elve hours in winter and thirteen hours in summer.

There is one small manufactory for carding wool and dressing cloth; value of real estate

ANSWER TO THE

Agricultural laborers' wages in the town of Hancock in summer season is from 60 to 75 *ts per day, board included*, and from nine to twelve dollars per month by the year.

ousehold manufacturing has diminished in this town probably about one-half; since 1825 *has been from seven* to ten thousand pounds of wool raised in this town each year,

gs, &c., materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, & where. What proportion in foreign countries, & where.	Average No. of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
except a quantity il wire & mounti'g out fifty each year	Goods manufactur'd are coarse, 27 inches wide, weighing 3½ yards to the pound; the prices have varied materially; 1824 they were worth 1 ½ cts. per y'd, 1825 from 11½ to 12 cts. p'r y'd, 1826 10 to 11 cts. p'r y'd, 1827 9½ to 10 cts. p'r y'd, 1828 9 to 9½ cents p'r y'd, 1829 8½ to 9 cents p'r y'd, 1830 same, and in '31 9 cts. cash	In 1824 and '5 about ½ in the city of Boston, a small part in Philadelphia, the remaind'r in N. Ham.; since 1825 in New Hamp.	From 1824 to 1831 there has been two at $1 25, 1 at 75c. at pres'nt time*	-	18 at 34c.
s. forei'n ost 9 cts. amount- 180 d ls.; lbs. for- they cost s per lb., to $240	727 reams pot paper, worth $2 50 each; 155 reams fools cap, worth $3 per ream; 800 r'ms printing, worth $3 p'r ream	½ in N. Hampshire, the remainder in the city of Boston	4 average at $1	-	6 average at 34c.
-	$5,000	About $1,500 worth in New Hampshire, remainder in Mass.	5, average at 87c.		
-	Sales of leath'r amounting to $4,500	In Massachusetts	2 at 5s.		
-	-	In town where manufactured	From 8 to 10 at 4s. 6d.		

ADDITIONAL FACTS.

ildings $2,000, ma hinery and tools $1,200; employ three men about ten months each at one dollar per day, is a very good business; owned by Wintworth and Gibson.

re is about $1,200 value of iron and steel used in this town each year, employing ten men, manufactured for the use of farmers. The work is done in five different ; the whole amount of real es ate and tools will not exceed $1,200; the iron all imported.

re are three shops for manufacturing carriages, &c.; value of real estate and tools five men employed.

cabinet and furniture manufactory; two men employed.

he above report made by order of HENRY STARK, esquire, by

pril 19, 1832." AMOS WHITTEMORE.

ENTH QUESTION.

was about all manufactured in families until 1827, and in 1831 not more than one-half en manufactured in the town, the remainder sold to large manufacturing establish- in this State and Massachusetts, in exchange for cloths that are imported, and Ameri- roadcloth and cassimere. H. S. by A. W.

DOCUMENT 5.—No

Boot and shoe manufactory; value of materials used $400; products of New Hamps

EXPLANATORY REMA

The number of sheep kept in this town the past year was 497, the average weig and three-fourths pounds, and the average price fifty cents per pound. H ousehold factures have probably diminished since 1824, three-fourths. The reduction of the ta any amount would not injure any of the manufactures of this town.

Boot and shoemakers in this town do not manufacture the aforesaid articles other tha casionally, principally in the winter season.

DOCUMENT 5.—No. 81.—LYNDEBOROUGH.—*Schedule of Manufa*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal.	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and products are principally produced.
3 blacksmith shops	$300	$220	-	Charcoal, Russian and Swedish iron $100	Coal at home, i k steel in Bos
1 tannery - K. Farnham	450	25 horse 30	500	Hemlock bark Oil and blubber Green hides	Bark and hid home, oil, h Boston
3 coopers -	130	20	75	White and red oak and white ash staves and heading worth 225	All at ho
Shoemakers -	50	20	-	Leather and pegs worth 110	At ho
1 woollen manufactory, Jos. Harper	1,000 water pow.	500	-	800 pounds of wool worth 440	At
Palm leaf hats -	-		-	Palm leaf -	A

EXPLANATIO

In this town there are 1,337 sheep; average one-quarter blooded; 3,34 at 54 cents, $1,804 60; part sold in Massachusetts market, but greater p household manufactures.

There is no large establishment in this town, no joint stock companies len factory now in operation is but lately put in motion, and that witho present. The household manufactures have decreased since the tariff o operated on by the tariff as by female labor in this vicinity, all being i

.D.

s annually manufactured $700; all disposed of in New Hampshire.

IONAL FACTS.

hatters, saddlers, harness makers, nor tanners, and but little coopering done, : amount of 100 dollars, and about the same with wheelwrights.

JOSHUA MARSH.

April 5, 1832.

, *Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.*

	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
worth $300	All custom work for farmers & teamsters worth $1,240	All disposed of in N. H. and home	3 at 83c		
ther reign	Sole leather curried and calf skins 700	Chiefly sold at Woburn, in Mass.	1½ at $1		
-	Barrels, kegs, and firkins, worth 770	One-third at home, the other at Boston	4 at 55c		
-	Shoes and boots worth 220	Custom work at home	2 at 75c		
l alum	Broadcloth 800	At Boston, Mass.	1 at 75c		
-	250 hats 83	All at home			

IONAL FACTS.

s; therefore, we make only our common or laboring cloth from our wool.— pursuits of the inhabitants here are agricultural, and that in a hard soil. Beef ur staples. Dairies are some attended to, and butter and cheese and veal are ell market.

All which is respectfully submitted,

By your humble servant,

NEHEMIAH BOUTWELL.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery & apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what States, such materials and
Blacksmith, Jesse Raymond, 1816	$50 Animal	$30	$15	400 bushels coal at 6 cents per bushel	$24	N. H.
Blacksmith, Wm. Bruce, 1814	150	50	100	Coal, 1000 bushels at 6 cts. per bushel	60	N. H.
Blacksmith, Francis Kidder, 1829	100	50	50	800 bushels coal at 6 cents per bushel	48	N. H.
Blacksmith, Wm. Cogin, 1792	100	50	15	300 bushels coal at 6 cents per bushel	18	N. H.
Tanner & currier, Beerd and Starrett, 1828	1,000	50	800	Oil and lime	35	N. H.
				Bark	100	
				200 calf skins	200	
				75 hides	300	
					635	
Cabinet maker, Wm. Conant, 1827	100	75	100	25,000 boards at $7	175	Boston
				2,000 joist	2	N. H.
				Glue $25 & varnish $10	35	Glou
					230	
Organ manufac'ry, Sam. Forest, 1829	200	120	150	Leather $100, glue $30	130	
				Oil $10, varnish $10	20	
				Boards	200	
					350	
Boot & shoe man'r, Beerd and Starrett, 1828	25	25	60	Leather	40	
Boot & shoe man'r, A. Withers, 1825	25	5	10	Leather		
Jno. Samson, 1792	10	3	5	Leather		
Moses Newman, 1823	20	5	10	Leather		
Wheelwri't, Noah Shattuch, 1821	125	50	100	Lumber, paint, & oil		
Coopers.						
J. T. Treavill, 1812	50	20	10	Lumber		
Jon. Herrick, 1798	25	20	10	Lumber		
Batchelder 1815	30	20	15	Lumber		
John Rollins, 1798	25	10	10	Lumber		
Jon. Kendall, 1813	25	10	10	Lumber		

, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

Each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, & quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average No. of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of women and girls employed, and wages pr. day, they boarding themselves.
ounds $25 ounds 8 33	Com'on blacksm'h w'rk, value $30	N. H, Mount Vernon, and vicinity	1-3 the A. No. at $1		
pounds at 5 250 bs. 50 300	Common custom work, value 1,000	All in Mt. Vernon & vicinity, N. H.	1 at 1	1 at 50c	
) pounds at 150 bs. 33 183	Common custom work, value 80	All in Mt. Vernon & vicinity, N H.	1 at 1		
. at 5 cts. 15	Com'on work, value 200	All in N. H.	1-4 at 1		
at $3 per 300	1,500 sole leather at 23 cents 345 250 sides up'r leath'r 687 200 skins at 9s. 300 1 332	½ in N H. ½ in Mass.	1 1-4 at 1		
hogany 100 ornamental 40 140 150	Furniture, such as bureaus, &c. value 1,500	½ in N. H. ½ in Mass.	3 at 1		
bony 25 50 & ornamental 30 30	Church organs, &c., value 2,000	½ in N H. ½ in Mass. ¼ in R. I.	2 at 1 33		
d wire 50 33					
lbs., at 75 cts. d 6 75	100 pairs boots at $3 50 per pair 350 450 pairs shoes at 8s. 600 Other work 150 Value 1,100	All in N. H.	1		
- -	Boots and shoes 150	N. H.	1-2 at 75c		
- -	Boots and shoes 200	-	1-2 at 75c		
- -	Boots and shoes 150	-	1-2 at 75c		
- -	Wagons, carts, &c., value 800	7-8 in N. H. 1-8 in Vt.	1 at $1		
- -	Kegs, tubs, &c. 150	All in N. H.	1-3 at 75c		
- -	Kegs 100	" Mass.	1-3 at 75c		
- -	Kegs and tubs, &c. 120	" N. H	1-3 at 75c		
- -	Kegs and barrels 75	" Mass.	1-4 at 75c		
- -	Kegs and tubs 75	" N. H.	1-4 at 75c		

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS,

I perceive that in column 10, the average number of males employed are set 1-3, which is the proportion of the year which 1 person is employed in the branch of business to his name. Many of the mechanics in this vicinity are owners of small farms, a portion of their time is employed in agriculture.

number of sheep annually kept in Mount Vernon, is about 520, average fleece 2 1-2
value of wool, at fifty cents per pound. Amount of fleece wool, . 1,300 lbs.
wool raised from the increase of the above sheep annually, about . 700
—2,000

DOCUMENT 5.—No. 83.—MILFORD.—*Schedule of Manufactures,*

When Branch of business. Names of proprietors. begun.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied by, and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery, & apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals, used in the business	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials produced annually, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed.	At what places, or in what districts, are said materials principally produced.
Cotton manufact'ry of shirtings, commenced on manufac'g cotton yarn about 18 years since, and shirting in 1824. Crosby and Bliss, manufacturers	$15,000 wat'r pow'r	$5,000	$1,000	New Orleans cotton 39,00[illegible] lbs., worth about $4,6[illegible]	

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS,

Cotton mill, situated at Milford, New Hampshire, county of Hillsborough, [illegible] miles from Boston; it has paid since its establishment, including repairs, nothing [illegible] simple interest;—a joint stock concern.

The cost of the manufactured article has decreased perhaps, about ten per cent last six years; the decrease has been in labor. Less than one-half of the manufactu of the raw material.

ERNON—Continued.

ITIONAL FACTS.

e wool is manufactured principally in families.

R, SIR: I have endeavored to give as correct an account of all kinds of ma
n Mount Vernon as possible, and perhaps I have descended beyond what w
noticing small workshops, if so, you may deduct from my compensation
em just.

Yours, with respect,

NATHANIEL BRU

ERNON, *April* 14, 1832.

&c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

kind, or foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women & girls employed, and wa
-	Averaging about 130,000 yards of coarse shirtings	All disposed of at Boston Mass.	4 at 70c.	1 at 17c.	22 a

ITIONAL FACTS.

ave had the management of this concern but a short time, and am not al
o satisfactory a return as I could wish, but have endeavored to give you
he concern; which is respectfully submitted for your inspection, whilst I
tc.

J. CROSI

RY STARK.

DOCUMENT 5.—No. 84.—MILFORD.—*Schedule of Manufactures*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam or animal?	Value of tools, machinery & apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural & other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials and productions are principally produced.
Phineas Stimson, shoemaking. Began 1816	$150 animal pow.	$50	$50	50 Leather and pegs, $355	N. Hamp.
Cabinet-making, E. Pearson, 1830	" 150	25	20	20 Boards and joints, 0	De
Saddle and harness making, J. Mare, 1818	" 100	10	20	60 Leather,	Boston, Ms
Blacksmith, C. Turner 1812	300 water pow.	50	50	120 Coal,	N. Hamp.
Cabinet work, R. Knights, 1824	175 wa. pow. p't	100	50	50 Board, joist, plank, 10 glue, 20	N.H. & Ms.
Wheelwright, S. Scales, 1825	100 an. pow. p't	50	60	50 Timber, &c.,	N. Hamp
Clothier, N. Hutchinsin, 1820	500 wa pow. p't	200	5	60 Dye stuffs $8; agricult'rl produce 12 20	De
Cooper, D. Willoby, 1822	30 an. pow. p't	10	25	5 Staves and hoops, 10	De
Cooper, L. Cummings, 1829	" 40	15	5	25 Staves and hoops, 10	D
Blacksmith, B. Howe 1822	" 40	20	Refused to give information.	5 Coal, 11	
Tanner and currier, J. French, 1797	Water pow.		12	60 Plank and timber,	30
Chair-maker, E. Holt, jr. 1824	" 100	20	20	20 Timber,	5
Plough-maker, D. Dunckler, 1820	100	90		15 Staves, 10,000; and hoops,	
Cooper, William D. Willoby, 1820	animal pow.	25		15 Boards and lumber,	
Cabinet-maker, J. Goodden, 1818	" 100	15		15 10,000 stav. hoops, &c	
Cooper, M. Howe, 1813	" 50	12		5 2,000 staves & hoop	
Cooper, G. Danforth, 1810	" 30	15		10 Lumber,	
Wheelwright Jonathan Foster, 1800	" 30	15		10 Staves and hoops,	
Cooper, Wm. Ames, 1821	" 20	5		4 Leather,	
Shoemaker, J. Howe, 1822	" 15	5		4 Leather and American thread,	
Shoemaker, Joel Howe, 1800	" 30	10		4 Leather,	
Shoemaker, John Colburn, 1825	" 30	10		30 Leather,	
Shoemaker, Jacob Sargeant, 1818	" 30	20		15 Staves,	
Cooper, G. W. Came. 1831	" 50	15		100 3,000 staves &	
Cooper, P. Dunckler, 1824	" 25				

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.		The different kinds, & quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.		What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average No. of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Time and amount of wages.	
e thread,	$6	Boots, 75 pair, at $3 75 281 25; 600 pr. shoes, at $1 25, 750,	1,0 1	N. Hampshire	3 at 93 c.	3 months,	$507
ıogany,	16	Furniture,	100	Do	1 at $1	3 months,	78
dler's hard ware,	20	Harness & repairing,	300	Do	1 at 1	9 months,	234
ı, 2,000lbs, at 5 ı., 100; steel, 100 ı. at 7 cts. $17,	117	Variety of custom work,	1,000	Do	2 at 1	9 months,	468
d ware, paints,	100	Cabinet furniture,	600	Do	2 at 83 c.	11½ months,	508
nts, iron, and crews,	50	Carts, wagons, wheels,	800	Do	2 at 83 c.	12 months,	522
igo, dye woods, &c.	60	2,500 yds. cloth dressed, at 18 cts.	450	Do	2 at $1	4 months,	209
- -		Kegs,	50	Boston, Mass.	1 at 83 c.	2 months,	42
- -		Kegs,	300	Do	1 at 83 c.	9 months,	193
sia & Swedes iron, nd, Eng. steel,	15	Custom work,	100	N. Hampshire	1 at 83 c.	2 months,	42
- -		300 chairs,	100	Do	1 at 83 c.	4 months,	87
- -		80 ploughs,	200	Do	1 at 83 c.	8 months,	164
glish iron, hoops,		1,000 kegs & tubs,	500	Boston, Mass.	1 at 83 c	10 months,	218
ss trimmings, locks, kc.,	5	Furniture,	150	N. Hampshire	1 at $1	4 months,	104
n hoops,	9	300 kegs,	100	Boston, Mass.	1 at 83 c.	4 months,	87
- -		300 kegs,	100	Do	1 at 83 c.	4 months,	87
- -		Wheels,	40	N. Hampshire	1 at $1	1½ month,	39
- -		100 kegs,	30	Boston, Mass.	1 at 83 c.	1½ month,	22
tread, Leeds, Scot.,	1	20 pair shoes,	30	N. Hampshire	1 at 83 c.	1 month,	22
- -		Shoes,	25	Do	1 at 75 c.	1 month,	19
ead, Leeds, Scot.,	2	Shoes and boots,	100	Do	1 at 83 c.	4 months,	87
ead, Leeds,	2	Shoes and boots,	200	Do	1 at 83 c.	8 months,	174
ops,	100	1,000 kegs,	500	Boston, Mass.	1 at 83 c.	10 months,	218
- -		300 kegs,	100	Do	1 at 83 c.	4 months,	87

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings and fixtures occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery & apparatus, other than the fixtures: Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural & other domestic productions consumed per annum.		At what places, or in what States, such materials and productions are principally produced.
Shoemaker, D. Gooden, 1795	An. p'r,	$25	$8	10	Leather,	$25	Boston, Ms
Shoemaker, D. Gooden, jr., 1822	"	50	15	20	Leather,	100	N. Hamp.
Cooper, Jo. Dunckler, 1821	"	25	8	10	Staves,	12	Do
Cooper, P. Clarke, jr., 1825	"	25	8	10	Staves,	20	Do
Cooper, B. Barker, jr., 1825	"	15	8	10	Staves,	20	Do
Cooper, John Barker, 1828	"	15	8	5	Staves,	10	Do
Cooper, Joel Barker, jr., 1823	"	120	15	60	20,000 staves & hoops,	80	Do
Cooper, J. Clarke, 1820	"	30	10	10	Staves and hoops,	25	Do
Whitesmith, E. Gooden, 1832	"	20	40	12	Coal,	6	Do
Cooper, Jo. Colburn, 1818	"	20	8	5	Staves and hoops,	12	Do
Machinery, Crosby & Bliss, 1831	1,000 water pow.		1,100	1,300	Cast iron, lumber,	1,100	Boston, Ms
Cooper, J. Colburn, jr., 1832	Animal p'r		5	-	Staves and hoops,	20	N. Hamp.
Blacksmith, Martin Hall, 1813	300 water pow.		100	100	Coal,	80	Do
Cooper, A. Smith, 1818	40 animal pow.		20	20	27,000 staves; hoops,	50	Do
Shoemaking, J. Convers, J.E. Hutchinson, 1830	"	100	60	100	Pegs 5; leather 1,900	2,005	Do
Shoemaking, B. Crosby, 1831	"	20	10	20	Pegs and leather,	30	Do
Shoemaking, Jos. Crosby, 1831	"	20	10	20		30	-
Coopers, A Green, and Edward Green, 1820	"	20	15	30	Staves and hoops,	60	Do
Cabinet-maker, William Hay, 1825	"	50	20	5	Boards and joists,	30	Do
Isaac Hand, blacksmith, 1805	"	30	20	25	Coal,	36	Do

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS

1,056 sheep in Milford. Average weight of wool, per fleece, 3 lb., 3,168 lbs.; and 50 cents per pound, amount to 1,584 dollars.

1 cotton and woollen factory, called Milford Cotton and Woollen Factory Corporation joint stock. Josiah Crosby, 3d, agent, and has received similar blanks of S. Paine.

—Continued.

The different articles, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.		What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Time and amount of wages.	
- -	Boots and shoes,	$50	N. Hampshire	1 at 75 c.	2 months,	$39
- -	Boots and shoes,	200	Do	1 at $1	8 months,	208
- -	Kegs,	90	Boston, Mass.	1 at 1	3 months,	78
- -	400 kegs,	100	Do	1 at 1	3 months,	78
- -	400 kegs,	100	Do	1 at 75 c.	4 months,	78
- -	200 kegs,	50	Do	1 at 75 c.	2 months,	39
- -	1,400 kegs,	420	Do	2 at 60 c.	8 months,	249
- -	Kegs,	125	Do	1 at 83 c.	4 months,	87
wedes iron, 16	Window springs, blind fasts, &c.,	175	N. H. & Mass.	1 at $1	4 months,	104
- -	180 kegs,	90	N. Hampshire	1 at 83 c	3 months,	78
& steel 500, 1,500	Cotton machinery,	6000	N. Ips. Jeffrey. Milford, N.H	10 at $1 25 cts.	11½ months,	3,750
- -	200 kegs,	100	Massachusetts	1 at 67 c.	4 months,	70
200; 200 lbs. 25, 225	Variety of custom work,	700	N. Hampshire	2 at 75 c.	9 months,	468
- -	450 kegs,	215	Do	1 at 75 c.	9 months,	234
Leeds, 21	8,000 pair shoes,	4,000	Massachusetts	7 at 67 c.	12 months,	1,468
- -	1,250 pair shoes,	575	Do	1 at 83 c.	12 months,	261
- -	1,250 pair shoes,	575	Do	1 at 83 c.	12 months,	261
- -	400 barrels,	200	Do	1 at 83 c.	9 months,	194
ard ware, 5	Cabinet work,	30	N. Hampshire	1 at $1	1 month,	26
Swedes iron steel 10, 160	Custom work,	200	Do	1 at 75 c.	8 months,	156

DDITIONAL FACTS.

makers' shops, 3 cabinet-makers' shops, 1 saddler's shop, 4 blacksmiths' shops, 1 th's shop, 2 wheelwrights' shops, 1 clothier's shop, 18 coopers' shops, 1 chair-shop, 1 ploughmaker's shop, 1 machinist's shop: in all 43 shops.

Respectfully,

STEPHEN PEABODY.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings and fixtures occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consum-
Starch manufactory, E. & S. Abbot. Begun 1819.	3,000	500	Whole purch'd in fall.	800 tons potatoes a per cwt.
Machine shop, Loami Chamberlin. Begun 1817.	700	500	500	60 cwt. cast iron a per lb.
3 blacksmiths' shops, N. F. Cumings, Loami Chamberlin, and E. Hinson. Begun 1830, 1827, and 1831.	825	275	350	9 cwt. iron at 6½c. p 4 cwt. steel at 8c. p
3 boot and shoemakers' shops. Ira Hadley, N F. Cumings, and Adams B. Winn. Begun 1823, 1829, and 1839.	275	110	220	Sole leather at 24c. Upper leather Sides at $3 38; calf s at $1 83
2 cabinetmakers' s'ps, Dea. Nathan Wood, and Calvin Davis. Begun 1821 & 1827.	700	200	75	Pine, birch, and m boards, $60 worth per M
1 tanner and currier's shop. William Wright. Begun 1819.	800	100	800	200 cow hides at, 200 calf skins a
Cooper's shop. N. F. Cumings. Beg. 1827.	133	60	150	125 M staves at, 216 M hoop p 50 per M
1 saddle and harness maker's shop. Jos. Brown. Begun 1829.	300	30	200	Shirting Harness lea all at 30c.
1 wool carding factory. Loami Chamberlin. Begun 1828.	100	300	Wrought at custom work.	-
Mason cotton factory, John Stevens, Esq agent. Joint stock. Begun 1820.	6,000 original cost	12,000 original cost	800	40,000 lbs. $110 wor 15 cwt.
Columbian cotton factory. Charles Barrett, Esq. agent. J't stock. Begun 1830.	original cost of real estate, machinery, &c.	about $64,000; other particul		

EXP

There are also about seven other cooper shops in Mason, w
from two to four months in the year, whose stock, manufacts
similar proportion to the above. There are also about fifteen fe
facture of straw and palm leaf hats, but no regular shops, nos
year, and whose labor would be worth, including board, about $
of Mason are 789 sheep, yielding 2½ lbs. of wool per head, t
the last year, was about *50* cents, and are rather on the de

, Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

quantity and value of each kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
-	115 tons starch at $3 50 per cwt.	4 tons N. H. residue Bost Mass.	5 at 70c.		
us. iron, 6 do s iron, at 6c.	Cotton machinery 440 Woollen do 713 Wool carding do 153	} ½ N. H. ½ Ir. w'k	6 at $1		
Eng. do 05½ R. iron at 5½ S. do. at 4½ B. do. at 4½ E. cast steel	Custom work 300 Axes and hoes 487 Custom work 2,300	N. Hamp.	6 at 87c.		
-	280 pairs boots at $4 3,300 pairs shoes 1 20	N. Hamp.	8 at 68c.	1 at 25c.	
ogany at $60 l	Parlor furniture 660 Kitchen furniture 150	2-5 N. H. 3-5 Bost. Mas.	2 at 90c.		
lcutta hides at 5 each	160 hides up. leather at $6 40 hides so. lea. at 25 p. lb 200 calf skins at $2	½ N. Hamp. ½ Mass.	1 at 75c.	1 at 34c.	
-	8,000 fish barrels at 40c.	Boston, Mass.	8 at 63c.		
and harness nings 150	50 saddles at $12 each 50 harnesses at $18 each	¾ N. Hamp. ¼ Mass.	1 at 75c.		
-	2,500 lbs. at 7c. per lb.	N. Hamp.	-	-	1 at 35c
-	130,000 yds. shirting at 7c. per yard	Boston, Mass.	3 at 1.50	-	20 at 40c.
ent.					

ADDITIONAL FACTS

r. The business of manufacturers and the regular mechanics, above mentioned, has ally increased since their commencement, although the price of the materials and labor en higher, while the price of manufactured articles has been lower, generally owing ater facility in the manufacture, (practice makes perfect,) but in some instances to tic competition, as in the instance of starch, the price of which has decreased 40 per *ince its commencement, in consequence* of home competition.

n, April 24, 1832. NATH. SHATTUCK.

DOCUMENT 5.—No. 86.—MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER, *April* 24th, 1832.

SIR: I do not deem it necessary to make use of the blank sent to me to give you an account of all the manufactures in this town; nor is it in my power to give you the exact amount of domestic household manufactures. I do not suppose that the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States expected a return of the number of stockings and mittens annually made in each family in the United States, nor of the number of ox bows and axe handles made and used by the farmers; and, indeed, I have some doubt whether an account of our common tradesmens' business, such as common shoemakers and others who manufacture articles for the consumption of their immediate neighbors, is required.

There is no very considerable manufacture carried on in this town other than such as are above alluded to, excepting the manufacture of brick. Of this article there are annually made in this town about seven hundred thousand; these are transported to Lowell and there sold for about five dollars and a quarter per thousand; the transportation of them costs about $1 50 per thousand, leaving them worth $3 75 at the kilns; the cost of manufacturing them probably exceeds $3, which, after deducting the value of the clay land, shows but a small amount of profits to the manufacturer.

There is a small woollen manufactory here, but it has been established so recently and done so little business, that a particular account of it would be too trivial to go into your report.

There is another branch of business carried on here to some extent, which is not, probably, embraced in the inquiries of the Secretary, to wit: the manufacture of lumber. There are seven saw mills in this town, which probably cut out about five hundred thousand feet of lumber yearly; but this branch of business must soon cease, in a great measure, for the want of timber.

We have a few shoemakers and a few blacksmiths, but none who manufacture for any but a domestic market; and none of them can give me a very accurate statement of the amount of stock used by them, as they procure their materials partly for cash and partly for barter, and keep no accounts except personal ones with their customers. There is, certainly, considerable amount in leather and iron manufactured here in the course of the year, but the information which I have been able to obtain is too indefinite to enable me to state the amount with any suitable degree of accuracy; and the only thing which you will be likely to notice in this town, in making your return, will be the amount of wool grown here, and this too, is nearly all consumed by the families of the owners of the sheep, there being only 825 sheep in the township; probably three-quarters of them native, and the residue mixed merinos.

If it is possible to obtain correct answers to all the queries of the Secretary, it will undoubtedly disembarrass the difficult subject of a tariff of duties; much useful information may and will be obtained, but that positive and correct answers can be given to all the questions can hardly be expected.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

FREDERICK G. STARK.

Mr. HENRY STARK.

DOCUMENT 5.—No. 87.—MERRIMAC.

-1,011, average avail of the fleece, at 2½ lbs. each, 2,527 lbs.; average price of the
ıe pound, 45 cents, $1,137 15; domestic.
d shoemakers—2 hands; six hundred pairs; the cost of stock 600 dollars; labor
, 240 dollars; all domestic.
niths—4 hands; the cost of stock 1,680 dollars; average value of the work, 3,230
r labor and board, 750 dollars; foreign ¾, domestic ¼.
wrights—4 hands; cost of stock, 416 dollars; number of pairs made, 208; value of
,664 dollars; for labor and board, 750 dollars; all domestic.
rs—2 hands; number of yards of cloth dressed, 1,900; average price by the yard
320 dollars; dye stuffs for coloring, 120 dollars; labor and board, 225 dollars; all

s—4 hands; average price of the stock, 533 dollars; number of barrels, 1,800; va-
rels, 1,350 dollars; labor and board, 750 dollars; all domestic.
af hats—various hat makers; number of hats, 150; average price of hats, 30 cents
ense of the leaf, 5 cents each.

old manufacture has decreased in this town more than one-fourth since the year
l is still on the decline; there is no cotton manufactures in this town, but there is
er power for any manufactures.

MARTIN CROAKER.

MAC, *April 11th*, 1832.

Doc. 5.—No. 88.—NEW BOSTON.—*Schedule of Manufactures.*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal.	Value of tools, machinery & apparatus, other than the fixtures. No. and value of horses & other animals us'd in the business.	Average value of stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.
Samuel Trull and Luther Richards, tanners -	$3,200 wat'r pow'r	$33	$725	$650 foreign hides
Hiram Campbell, hatter	450	75	250	½ from Europe, & the North West Territory
Blacksmiths - -	375	240	325	One fifth steel; iron 5¢. per lb.; coal, $600, 600 bushels
Clothier - -	2,050 wat'r pow'r	525	160	Indigo $63
Shoemaker - -	225	63	172	-
Coopers - -	28	12	90	-
Wheelwrights - -	240	110	130	-
Cabinetmaker - -	180	90	80	-

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS,

The town of New Boston being a farming town, without much manufacturing business being carried on in the place, makes it hard work to fill up the blanks; but I have spent considerable time to gather a few facts, and will put down all that can possibly be of any use. It appears that there is 2,115 lbs wool raised annually in this town, and about three-fourths of the whole number of lbs. is spun, wove, dressed, and worn out, in this town. About 500 m. boards sawed in this town annually, one-half used in this State, the rest in Massachusetts. 250 m. shingles made in this town annually, two-thirds in this State, one-third in Massachusetts. Our tanners inform me that they sell as much amount of leather out of this State as they buy of foreign hides. I find that about seven-tenths of all the cotton cloth

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DOCUMENT 5.—No. 88.—NEW

Answers to questions, applying to the Water Loom, Dungan, and

1. State of New Hampshire, county of Hillsborough.
2. Water power.
3. Begun to build in 1822, and was building from that time to 1828.
4. One hundred and ninety thousand dollars.
6. Seven per ct. as near as can be estimated, as will appear from the following statement.

When in full operation the above factories will make 5,500 yards coarse cotton per day, 1,683,000 per year, at 9c. will sell for - - - $151,470

Materials required, 2,040 lbs. cotton p'r day, 633,420 lbs. p'r year, at 14c. 88,678

	1,326 gallons oil per year at 1 dol.	-	1,236	
	18,366 lbs. starch do 5 cts.	-	918	
	300 cords wood do 2 dols.	-	600	
	Leather, reeds, shuttles, bobbins, &c. &c. &c.		1,000—92,432	
Labor do	*35 men* at 1 dol. per day, 306 days	-	10,710	
	237 girls at 40c. per day, 306 days	-	29,008	

Etc., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average No. of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years old and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
-	½ in Mass., the rest in this State	2 at $1		
hats at $24 per doz	¾ in this State, the rest in Mass.	4 at 1		
-	All disposed of in this town	9 at 1		
-	All disposed of in this town	3 at 1		
-	All in this town	5 at 92c.		
-	½ in this State, the rest in Mass.	2 at 92c.		
-	All in this State	1 at $1		
-	All in this State	1 at 1		

DITIONAL FACTS.

his town is made in this town. As it respects our mechanics, we have no more cessary to do the mechanical work wanted in such a town as New Boston, setting ufacturing establishments aside; and we think we can live as well without a high atton and woollen goods as we can with it, particularly if a high duty endangers and harmony of the people of the United States; and it is the wish of a large ma- he people of this town that the tariff may be so adjusted as to be satisfactory to the as well as northern States. Your's, respectfully, WATERMAN BURR,

Agt. for New Boston, Co. of Hillsborough.

FACTORIES.

ian Factories, of which I am Agent, all joint stock companies.

ired,	Agent and clerk 306 days -	2,000	
	Teaming - - - -	2,500--44,218	
	Insurance against fire, say - -	1,500	
		138,150	
	Leaving for profits on capital	13,320--$157,470	

ease of profit has been owing to the tariff.
ours per day, 360 days per year.
orses.
goods are transported to Boston, thence to the different capitals in the U. States.
on a credit of six months.
uld abandon the business.
uld have no capital to employ. The factory, buildings, and machinery, which he capital, are worth nothing for any other purpose.

CHARLES BARRETT.

DOCUMENT 5.—No. 90.—NEW IPSWICH.—Schedule of Manufact

When Branch of business. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, business, and used for the power, water, steam, or animal? What kind of power, water,	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus. Number and other fixtures. Number of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per ann., which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, are such materials principally produced.
Seth King's hat factory, 1826	$500	$40	$3,200	$400 worth of wool raised in Mass Vt. & N. H. $1,200 worth of furs, being about $900 from Vir., N. & S. Carolina, and $300 from West'n States and Territories.	Wool raised in Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hamp., Virginia, Carolina, W. States and Ter. S. Amer., France, and England
James Tolman's hat factory, 1816	400	45	2,000	The materials used are in the same proportion & from the same States and Territories as those used in King's establishment above mentioned.	
Starch factory, called the mill company, Henry Isaacs, agent, 1826	4,000	-	6,000	6,000 dollars worth of potatoes	Raised in the adjoining
Emerson Green's starch factory, 1829	800	-	2,600	2,600 dollars' worth of potatoes	Raised
Levi Hodge's saddle and harness manufactory	150	100	150	$1,000 worth of leather	New
4 blacksmith shops	1,500	500	3,000	$500 worth of coal	
4 shoemakers' shops	625	240	250	$1,000 worth of leather 100 worth of thread pegs, &c.	
2 tanneries	1,200	200	1,300	$500 worth of bark	
3 wheelwrights	950	195	290	All stock produced this State	

EXPLA

There are one thousand and forty-one sheep in town; the avera pounds and three-quarters each; worth sixty cents per pound, factured in this town. There are two cotton factories incorpor

c. *Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.*

	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 y'rs old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 y'rs of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
worth of gland and 200 worth m South	Hats to the amount of $6,200 a year	The hats are mostly sold in Boston, Ms. about $200 sold in New Hampshire	9 at $1	-	3 at 50c
-	Hats of the value of $4,000 a year	Mostly sold in Boston, Mass.	6 at 1.00		2 at 50c
aterials	$7,000	The produce is disposed of in N. H. Massachusetts, and Rhode Island	7 at 1.00 for 6 mo.		
-	3,500	Sold in Mass.	4 at 1.00 for 6 mo.		
Hardware ce of Eng-	2,600	Sold in this State	2 at 1.00		
h, of iron, England	5,000	This State	9 at 1.00		
weden	Boots and shoes of the value of 1,545	This State	8 at 1.00	-	3 at 50c
of hides, erica	Leather 7,500	N. H. and Mass.	2 at 1.46		
-	Carts, wagons, wheels, &c. 2,000	Mass. and N. Hamp	5 at 1.25		

TIONAL FACTS.

And two cotton factories unincorporated, and joint stock, Eleazer Brown ner and agent.

JOHN BATEMAN.

TICE, Hillsborough County, *April* 16, 1832.

DOCUMENT 5.—No. 91.—PELHAM.

Jesse Gibson to Henry Stark, Esq., submitting information in regard to manufacturing business, in town of Pelham.

PELHAM, N. H., March

SIR: Being requested by Mr. Atherton to collect information in regard to manufacturing business in the town of Pelham, have attended to that duty, and submit the following: *Blacksmithing.* About 500 dollars capital employed; value of manufactures the year past, about 1,500; about 5 persons employed; stock mostly *Wheelwright business.* About 550 dollars capital employed; stock domestic; value of manufactures for the year past, about 1,100 dollars; 4 persons employed; value of manufactures *Tanning business.* About 1,000 dollars capital employed; stock domestic; value of manufactures for the year past, about 4,000 dollars; from 15 to 20 persons employed. The others who have stock found them by persons living out of town, and the above account.

Cloth dressing or clothing. About 150 dollars expended for stock, and charged for dressing cloth the year past; stock two-thirds foreign; two hands, but have them by persons living out of town and out of the State; I therefore take them

Hatters. We have two shops which employ from 4 to 6 hands, but have them.

There are kept in town, 1,000 sheep, producing 3,000 lbs. wool yearly.

Manufactured in private families in town, the past year, about 3,000 yards, all

I am not able to answer the queries proposed distinctly, as you will perceive, as

very little manufacturing done in the town, and that in private shops and families.

If you, sir, can get any information out of the above I shall be glad.

With respect, yours, &c.,

JESSE GIBSON.

HENRY STARK, Esq.

DOCUMENT 5.—No. 92.—PETERBOROUGH.

PETERBOROUGH, N. H.,

SIR: Your circular has been duly received, and, on the following page, such questions as relate to the two cotton factories under my charge. pressing calls for my time prevented an earlier answer: hope this will arrive

Yours, &c., in haste,

Mr. HENRY STARK.

P. 8. There are three other cotton factories in this town; one of soon contain, 48 looms; another contains 20; and the third is a yarn another small yarn factory, not now in operation. There is, also, one clothier's shop.

Union Manufacturing Company's answers to queries.

1. Peterborough, Hillsborough county, State of New Hampshire.
2. Cotton factory, water power; 2,768 spindles, 68 looms.
3. Commenced in 1824, fully in operation in 1825, and is a joint
4. Whole cost of the establishment, including land, buildings, dollars.
5. All payments made for every article and for labor, is and has
9. There was manufactured during the year ending August 27 inch shirting, 233,440¼ yards ¾ shirtings, and 20,850¼ yards of all, to 292,726¼ yards; all made of yarn number forty.
10. There was used during the year 69,747 pounds Sea Island the average cost delivered at the factory was near 16 $ 100 cents $11,193 44. There was also expended during the same time for wood, oil, tallow, iron, steel, &c., &c., which, together with the amounted to $5,754 38.
12. We have employed during the year, on an average, 22 men to men $1 50 per day, boys 75 cents; also, 62 women or girls, week, including, in each case, board; (board is, for men, $1 children we employ none under 16 years of age
13. Average through the year short of twelve hours.
15. Four horses and two oxen.

cet at the factory worth naming; our goods invariably sent to Boston, and
to various sections of the country.
is from this establishment, it is believed, are entirely consumed in the Uni-

an agent in Boston for, and on account of, the owners, generally at from six
redit.
n goods are made at less cost now than formerly, owing to improvements in
increased skill in the manufacturers; some kinds, such as number 14, shirt-
s, for less than one half the sum that they cost in 1818 and 1819. Fine
commenced at a later period, and have not reduced in cost at an equal ra-
er now than in 1818, '19, &c. In this place, in 1818, female wages were
at one dollar per week, exclusive of board; it now averages near one dollar

s been nearly a regular decline in price since the establishment of this com-
of our 7/8 shirting, in 1828, was 20 cents per yard, the same quality of goods
for 16 a 16½.
ablishment being entirely separated from other business and population,
fair test as to the number of persons, &c., necessarily connected therewith.
ding the hands above named, 159 men, women, and children; and there is
ilies, &c., here employed, 14 cows, 8 horses, and 2 oxen; every thing ne-
support, so far as agricultural productions are concerned, has to be bought
unt unknown.
on to the cost of the establishment, as stated in answer 4th, we employ a
y thousand dollars; making the whole amount expended and employed one
nty thousand dollars.

JOHN H. STEELE,
Agent for the Union Manufacturing Company.

t, *April* 19*th*, 1832.

Phœnix Cotton Factory's answers to queries.

ugh, county of Hillsborough, and State of New Hampshire.
tory, water power, run 2,816 spindles, and 68 looms.
d in 1815, extended in 1823, partly burned in 1828, re-built to its present
ully in operation 1830, and is a joint stock concern.
t of this establishment, exclusive of loss by fire, as it now stands, including
machinery, &c., one hundred and ten thousand dollars.
made for every article and for labor in cash.
manufactured during the year ending October 1st, 1831, 7,609¼ yards 27
gs, No. 15, yarn; 76,241¼ yards 27 inch drillings, No. 15, yarn; 108,728¼
6 inches wide, No. 15, yarn; 5,754¼ yards 41 inch drillings, No. 30, yarn;
1 inch sheetings, No. 30, yarn, and 95,273¼ yards 48 inch sheetings, No. 30,
, in all, to 406,320 yards.
s used during the year 195,585 pounds of New Orleans and Upland cotton,
amounting to $23,470 19; also starch, flour, leather, wood, oil, iron, steel,
which, together with labor on necessary repairs, cost $6,217 37.
employed, on an average, during the year, sixteen men and boys; average
42, boys 75 cents; also, ninety-four females; average wages $2 50 per
in each case, board, (men's board is $1 25 per week, girls' $1;) no hands
14 years of age.
through the year short of twelve hours.
s.
et of any consequence at the factory. Goods sent to Boston.
n agent in Boston, on account of the owners, generally at six months' credit.
er by Union Manufacturing Company, preceding.
on to the cost of the establishment, (answer 4) we employ a capital of fif-
llars; making the whole amount employed, one hundred and twenty-five

JOHN H. STEELE,
Agent for the Phœnix Cotton Factory.

n, *April* 19, 1832.

[Doc. No. 308.]

JMENT 5.—No. 93.—PETERBOROUGH.

Cotton Factory, begun 1824, completed 1828, water power, 2,7[illegible]
stock company, Jno. H. Steele, agent; whole cost, including land,
. $100,000; employs 4 horses and 2 oxen; in addition to the cost
r to query 4th, we employ a capital of $20,000, making the whole
nployed, $120,000. Sea Island and New Orleans cotton used in the
1831, 69,747 lbs. costing at the factory 16 5-100th cents per
11,193 44; expended, same time, for other materials, [illegible]
ow, iron, steel, &c., and for labor and repairs, $5,7[illegible]
, Georgia, New Orleans, Virginia, Alabama, Tennessee, and [illegible]
ar ending August 1st, 1831, there were made 38,435¼ yards [illegible]
rds ⅞ shirting, 20,850½ yards 4-4 yard wide, total 292,7[illegible]
er yard 15 to 16½ cents. Our goods are invariably sent to [illegible]
rts of the United States, and probably all consumed there, [illegible]
account of the owners, at six to nine months' credit. 22 [illegible]
en, $1 50 per day, to boys, 75 cents, including board, in all [illegible]
ges $2 50 per week; children under 16 are not here employed [illegible]
ough the year short of 12 hours. There are, including the [illegible]
at the Union Factory and in the boarding houses, 159 [illegible]
re are kept by the families employed, 14 cows, 8 horses, and [illegible]
or their whole support is bought by them, but the amount is [illegible]
ery 21. All cotton goods are made at less cost now than [illegible]
machinery and increased skill in the manufacturers; some [illegible]
sheetings, for less than one-half what they cost in 1818-[illegible]
ommenced at a later date, have not diminished in cost in [illegible]
now than in 1818-19, &c. In 1818, in this place, female wages [illegible]
e dollar per week, exclusive of board; it now averages nearly [illegible]
ly a regular decline in price of cotton goods since 1828, [illegible]
ng, down to 16, and even less.
he Union and Phœnix Factory all payments for articles and labor [illegible]

N. H. Phœnix Factory, cotton, water power, 2,816 spindles, [illegible]
ded in 1823, partly burned in 1828, rebuilt in 1829, fully in [illegible]
company, Jno. H. Steele, agent; whole cost of this establishment [illegible]
e, including land, buildings, machinery, &c., one hundred thousand [illegible]
the cost above named, a capital of fifteen thousand dollars is [illegible]
pended and employed, of one hundred and twenty-five thousand [illegible]
ry. New Orleans and upland cotton used in the year ending [illegible]
lbs., costing, at the factory, 12 cents per pound, amounting to [illegible]
lour, leather, wood, iron, steel, oil, tallow, &c. &c., and necessary [illegible]
amounting to $6,217 37. There has been nearly a regular decline [illegible]
goods since 1828, say from 20 per yard for shirting, down to 16, and [illegible]
ding October 1, 1831, there were made 7,609¾ yards 27 inches [illegible]
¼ yards of 27 inches drillings No. 15 yarn, 108,728¼ yards sheeting [illegible]
5 yarn, 5,754¾ yards of 41 inch drillings No. 30 yarn, 112,722¼ [illegible]
No. 30 yarn, and 95,273¾ yards 48 inches sheetings No. 30 yarn, [illegible]
s. Goods sent to Boston, and thence over the whole United States, [illegible]
ds sold at Boston by agents, for account of owners, at six months' [illegible]
boys over 14 years old, average wages to men $1 42, boys 75 cents [illegible]
ales, average wages $2 50 per week, including, in all cases, board [illegible]
mens' $1 00 per week; about 12 hours a day employed; six horses [illegible]
Answer to query 21. The same as above for the Union factory. [illegible]
First Peterboro' Cotton Factory, Moody Davis, agent, joint stock [illegible]
) proprietors, water power, 1,280 spindles, throstles, frames. 48 [illegible]
aired and extended in 1831-32; original cost about twenty thousand [illegible]
2,000, cost of machinery, at present, twenty-two thousand; work [illegible]
annually, other articles, fifteen thousand dollars, stock on hand aver[illegible]
two hundred dollars, more or less. Makes annually 388,080 yard[illegible]
about 27,165 dollars and 60 cents, average price per yard 7 to 8 [illegible]
sold in 1818 at 24 cents the square yard for last four years, average [illegible]
yard. Goods sent to Boston and sold there by agents, generally [illegible]
ploy 54 men and women, none under 16; average wages of men, [illegible]
day, average wages of women, including board, $2 25 per we[illegible]
6,000 dollars worth of agricultural produce consumed by all con[illegible]
ally. One team and 6 horses are employed. Wages, generally [illegible]
ployments, in consequence of manufactories.

orth Cotton Factory, Sam'l C. Oliver, agent, joint stock company, begun in 000, present value $8,000, failed in 1828-9, has been a losing experiment, 00 spindles, 20 looms, renewed and repaired within two years, doing well; 0 lbs. cotton, at 10 cents; manufacture coarse shirtings; goods sent to Bos- ere on credit; employ 3 men, 1 boy of 16, and 17 girls, yearly; work about y; men and boys' wages 15 dollars per month, and board, which is $1 25 ale wages one dollar per week, and board one dollar; number of yards of made is 150,000.

her small factory, styled South Factory, in which nothing but spinning yarns little that, after promising to give me an account, and having gone over seve- wners feel loth to expose the poverty of the establishment; owners, Brown

ll another, a limited woollen and cloth dressing factory, Mr. Nathaniel F. ner, but he has been much absent from home part of the time, and since had point of death, and, although promising again and again to attend and an- les, he has not yet done it, and I therefore shall wait no longer. Generally smaller establishments are reluctant at rendering any information, because ke more of a show. I have spent more time with them, having visited them it took Mr. Steele, with his two large factories, or I should have remitted the lier.

blacksmiths' shops of the total value of 1,500 dollars; 8 men yearly employed r month, 1,440 dollars; foreign iron used in 4 shops, valued at 1,500, besides persons finding their own stock.

1 boot makers' shops, worth 500 dollars; amount or value of work in all, on 00 dollars; domestic leather only used.

or chair factories in Peterboro' worth about 1,500 or 1,600 dollars; 4 men, wages about 15 dollars per month and board, or 150 to 180 dollars a year; s used about, in value, 300 dollars.

ill valued at 3,000; 4 men and 6 women employed; men's wages, monthly, board; women's, one dollar per week and board; amount of paper, yearly, half the stock is imported.

amount of sales about 3,000 dollars; 2 hands at 14 dollars per month wages. hop, valued at 300 dollars; 3 men and one woman annually employed; fur , say 1,400, valued at 2,500 dollars; foreign furs used, valued at 100 dollars; sed at 100 dollars; domestic fur and wool used, 285 dollars.

kept in Peterboro' last year 2500 sheep; average weight of wool to the amounting to 7,500 lbs., valued at 55 cents per lb; for the last three years cents per lb.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
manufactures find a market tory? If not, how far they are !	Only a few pieces. Sixty to sixty-five miles.
he manufactures consumed? y of the manufactures are ex- gn countries? and if so, where? e manufacture is sold by the for cash? and if on credit, at bartered, for what?	Principally in the United States. A few go to South America and Indies. On six and nine months' credit.
e of wages?	From ten to fifteen dollars per month and board.
iours in the day do the opera- ach of the respective branches s in the county? And how ma- he year are they employed in spective branches?	From 12 to 13 hours in Peterboro' through the year; they do not work quite so long as formerly.
has the cost to the manufactu- the articles manufactured in ncreased or diminished from ach year, since the commence- ranch, and has this increase or the cost to the manufacturer ges or expense of materials, ther cause has it arisen?	The cost has constantly been diminishing, owing to improved machinery and greater skill in the workmen.
en the increase or decrease of r, of each article manufactured	It cannot be ascertained.

ommencement of

red in your county
reign market are
foreign articles of
etition with them at
?

d articles in each
ate payment, or on
what credit is given
respective branches?
ctured articles dispos-
branch? and, if any,
and for what are they

e effect in the county
particular branches of
Supposing one or an-
ch to be broken up, to
nents could the persons
bly resort? What would
the value of lands and
n the means of the labor-
ain employment and sub-

similar imported articles
t to protect the respective
ured in your county, and en-
c manufacturer to maintain a
e home market with the fo-
rer?

Some few cotton manufactures [illegible] shipped profitably to the East [illegible]

On a credit of six and [illegible]

Very injurious. The [illegible] of emply would with great [illegible] instated comfortably.

It is not easy to determine [illegible]

DOCUMENT 5.—No. 94.—SHARON.—Schedule of [illegible]

etors.	Value of real estate, buildings, and fixtures, occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal.	Value of tools, machinery, and apparatus, other than the fixtures. No. & value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, [illegible] agricultural or other [illegible] productions consumed per annum.
cksmiths, Moore and	$250	$95		600 bushels charcoal, worth
olten	50	15	25	Leather and thread
emaker, Livingston		10	25	Red oak staves
ooper, A. e	-	-	-	379 sheep, producing lbs. of wool, ½ blo merinos
wn	-	-	-	

s in Temple, no joint stock company, nor much business of any ki agriculture and lumber, as there are several saw mills and some p nufacture boards and shingles for New Ipswich and Peterborough manufactures are diminishing.

ıty on *all imported* articles were 12½ per cent. *ad valorem*, could : considerable branches of manu- your county still be carried on? :h of them would be destroyed at duty?	Should believe such a measure ruinous to our manufactories.
f any branch of manufacture be- ned, how would the persons en- ch branch em[illegible]y their capital?	We do not know.

proportion of these queries cannot be answered understandingly by persons liv- :ountry, nor satisfactory to the Government. We have none of us the means of ormation within our reach Some few of them may be answered by those di- ested in such establishments, as owners and agents for sale in our seaports, and thers by well informed commercial men only. Very few, even, of our intelli- re yet sufficiently versed in political science and economy to render such opi- uld safely be relied on by the Government to guide them in their deliberations t so deeply interesting to our whole country, as that of an equitable and politic luties. The general principle is, perhaps, well founded, that the industrious very country, and in every department of industry, ought to be protected by nment against the undue competition of foreigners, unless all Governments will ve no restrictions on commerce, which I believe to be a visionary project. ɔen at more pains than the information is worth, by making frequent calls and ı the different mechanics in this place, for information relating to their business, are, some of them, as unable as unwilling to give, although they would promise hey been as competent and ready as Mr. Steele, I could have finished this seve- ince. Mr. Steele was good enough to furnish a duplicate of his answers to me, mail, on Monday of last week. Mr. Davis was unable to answer me so soon.

Yours truly,

THOMAS PAYSON.

&c. Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, & rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
n $35 el 10	Custom work for farmers, valued at $100	All at the shop	1 man ⅓ the time, at $1 00		
-	Shoes and boots, worth 200	Custom work at the shop	1 man 8 months, at 75 cts		
-	5,000 gall. kegs to pack salmon, value 500	All at Boston, Mass.	1½, or two 8 mont's at 58c ts.	None	
-	Flannels and full'd for family ware	All at home			

sequest of Mr. Atherton I undertook to collect statistical facts from the town of ınd not much interesting matter, but, such as it is, I respectfully transmit, for nation. With due respect, I am, sir, your very humble servant,

TARK, Esq. DAVID STILES.

DOCUMENT 5.—No. 95.—TEMPLE.—*Schedule of Manufactures, bil-*

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, buildings and fixtures occupied and used for the business. What kind of power, water, steam, or animal?	Value of tools, machinery & apparatus, other than the fixtures. Number and value of horses and other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural & other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or by what [illegible]
Blacksmithing and edge tools. Isaac Kimball, Joshua P. Leade, and Isaac Giddings. 3 shops.	700 All by hand	325 No animal power.	-	2,100 bushels of charcoal, produced at home, valued at $1[illegible]	At home
Shoemakers & boot-makers. Holt, Leade, and Summers.	165	65	-	The various kinds of leather, (very little cloth ex. for lin. shoes) [illegible] For boots [illegible]	[illegible]
Tannery, - - Timothy W. Smith.	1,000	60	700	Hides [illegible] 25 cords bark [illegible] Oil and tallow [illegible]	[illegible]
Cooper, - -	-	-	-	Red oak staves and hoops, valued at [illegible]	[illegible]

EXPLANATIONS [illegible]

There is no establishment of manufacturing in this town carried on by any [illegible] company, for there is not sufficient water power, there is one fulling mill and [illegible] chine, which are employed solely for domestic or household manufacture. The [illegible] above stated, are brought here ready cut out from Massachusetts, and when [illegible] turned there, and from thence sent to New York, chiefly from Andover.

There were 930 sheep in town last year, and nearly the same number the [illegible] very few of them full-blooded, and very few unmixed with Merino or [illegible] will average about one-quarter blood; from these were shorn about [illegible] not more than 500 pounds were sent to market, which brought 55 [illegible] remainder was wrought in household manufactures; some of which, [illegible] and flannels were sold for Boston market.

Household manufactures have decreased since 1824, and are annually [illegible] more by the increased demand for female labor in the cotton factories [illegible]

DOCUMENT [illegible]

There is not any manufactures in Society Land or Windsor in large [illegible] not any private workshops necessary of mentioning. The rate of wages of [illegible] per day, in the summer season, on an average is 75 cents and boarded, and per [illegible] the year, is about ten dollars and board them.

The average number of pounds of wool raised yearly since 1824 is nearly [illegible] about 2,000 lbs. have been sold, on an average, since 1824, at 45 cents per [illegible]

SOCIETY LAND, *April* 11, 1832.

Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

Kind, of foreign materials.	The different kinds, & quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, & where.	Average No. of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average No. of boys under 16 years of age, & rate of wages pr. day, they boarding themselves.
, quantity t known; 380	Axes, adzes, and other edge tools 900 Custom work for farmers and mechanics 900	½ in this State, ½ to Boston, some to N. York and Illinois All at home	3 at 75c.	1 at 40c
-	7,450 pairs shoes 4,730 100 pair boots 312	About 7,000 pairs of the shoes are sent to N. York, the remainder are for customers at home.	6 at 77c.	
ie foreign , you will mine: it is le. 200	Leather mostly curried, of calf, cow, and harness, quan. of each not known, valued at 1,325	¼ in this State, taken at the yard, ¾ sold at Boston	1 at $1	
-	100 barrels 60 closed the business 1 year ago nearly.	Sent to Boston, Ms.	2 a short time.	

TIONAL FACTS.

ollen market; for to hire the work done by hand on any kind of cloth made t more than the manufactured article.

pal articles produced in this place are agricultural, such as beef, pork, butter, eal, which are sent to Boston and Lowell markets, and form our dependence y of cash.

No. 13, &c. These questions appear to relate to large establishments, with not sufficiently informed to give correct answers; but it is my opinion that no er can revive the household manufactures, so long as our young women can ouragement in cotton factories.

e given you the best information in my power, and herewith transmit my report, th your request, through Mr. Atherton.

I am, sir, with due respect, your humble servant.

DAVID STILES.

ARK, Esq.

AND AND WINDSOR.

900 yearly. The remainder has been manufactured by household manufac es, about 1,800 lbs. of flax has been manufactured yearly into diaper and tow e most of it worn out in families. Household manufacture has diminished since two towns.

JOHN DODGE.

ARK, Esq.

DOCUMENT 5.—No. 97.—WILTON.—Schedule of Manufactures.

Branch of business. When begun. Names of proprietors.	Value of real estate, and fixtures. What occupied for the business. Water, steam, or kind of power.	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus; No. of horses & other animals. Value of horses & other animals used in the business.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States, and of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed per annum.	At what places, or in what States, such materials or products are principally produced.
Wilton manufacturing company, joint stock, 1828	Water pow. $37,000	-	3,000	74,000 lbs. cotton at 12 cts 3,800 lbs. pota. starch at 5c	New York
Two clothiers and carders	1,000	-	-	2,250 yds. cloth dres'd at 23c 4,300 lbs. wool carded at 5c	-
Four blacksmiths' shops	1,800	-	-	-	-
Three tanneries	3,100	-	1,300	-	-
Machine shop, manufactory of bob-bins, 1824	3,000	-	-	-	-
One cooper	-	-	-	-	-

EXPLANATIONS

Wool. 700 sheep at 2½ pounds; average price 42 cents per pound. Prin
tured in families and consumed at home. Average rate of profit on the co
for the last four years, after deducting the interest, will fall short of five p
profit has principally arisen in course of the year 1830, and part in 1831,

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DOCUMENT 5.—No. 98.—WEARE.—Schedu

MR. STARK:

SIR: Having been requested by Mr. Atherton, of Dunstable, to atte
the inquiries of the Secretary, in the town of Weare, report that I hav
and make the following report, viz:

There is one cotton manufactory in town, which has been in opera
but has shifted hands so often that correct information cannot be ob
nominal agent, left the blank with him, requesting him to refer to
blank by the next day; the next day I called again, found he had d
ed very much alarmed at the idea of a reduction of the tariff, supp
would place manufactories in the broad road to ruin; he was, or p
norant of the concern, stating that their principal agent lived in B
books were kept, and that from thence he received supplies, and
The utmost information I could obtain was, that they employed
girls constantly. It was in vain that I attempted to calm his f
was nothing alarming to be apprehended from fairly answering
persisted in his ignorance, saying he had been but a short tim
and so I left him.

There is, likewise, a woollen manufactory, which was incor
Legislature, but has not gone into operation.

We have seven tanneries in different sections of the town,
six vats, and the cost of the hides worked by them all annu
1,425 dollars, their leather is principally used by the inhs
[illegible]setts, one-third of their stock is probably over-sea
[illegible]smiths who carry on the business cor
[illegible] of iron and steel which they

c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind, of articles annually manufactured.	What proportions are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 years old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves	Average number of boys under 16 years of age, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
-	260,000 yds. shirtings 29 in. 4 oz. per yd. average price 7 cts.	Half N. Hampshire half Massachusetts	5 at 8s.	-	35at 2s3d
t 85cts. , steel, 100	- -	- -	2 at 5s. 3 mos.	2 at 2s. 3 mos.	
ı at 5c.	- -	- -	8 at 5s.	6 at 2s.	
ın and	- -	Half N. Hampshire half Massachusetts	3 at 5s·	3 at 25c	
-	2,000 finished spools sold per year 2,000 unfinshed work	- -	8 at 5s.		
-	1,000 barrels at 4s.	- -	1		

'IONAL FACTS.

ıctured articles, but now that demand is declining and the profits much lessened, advancing in price

· family manufactures maintain about their usual business for the last eight or ording to the average business of the clothiers and carders.

ay 8, 1832. ABRAM WHITTEMORE.

., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

ıg over 1,200 dollars, and the expense of tools, which they do not make, such &c. at 100 dollars. Their work is for the inhabitants.

ree clothing mills, with carding machines attached to them, for the accommonhabitants. The cost of their dye-stuffs they estimate to be not far from 100 ınually, and the expense of machinery repairs at about 20 dollars; but, owing :crease of household manufactures, their business has become unprofitable, and things remains, a part of them at least must give up the business.

o hatters' shops in which some business is done, but to what amount I was tain.

veral coopers' shops, in which work is done for the inhabitants, besides some barrels and shooks, &c. are made, which are sent to Massachusetts, but the generally employed by merchants and others to work up their stuff, consemount cannot be easily ascertained.

o shops in which saddlery and harness making are carried on for the inhabitmount of business cannot easily be come at.

king is not, probably, carried on much beyond the wants of the inhabitants.

ıtance has embarrassed my proceedings considerably, which is this, our invenıst been taken, and some of those that I applied to for information seem to enat it would be made the basis for assessment, although I assured them it would nce whatever on that subject.

ıg report cannot be very satisfactory; but, under existing circumstances, it is apable of making, after three days diligent attention to the business, and in town *in various directions, from one* extremity to the other, but such as it is, it i

Respectfully submitted by

16, 1832. S. P. COLBY.

MANUFACTURES.

RETURNS FROM THE STATE OF VERMONT.

Document 6.—No. 1.—*B. F. Bailey's Report.*

Hon. Louis McLane, *Secretary of the Treasury:*

Agreeably to the request contained in the commission, which you did me the honor
rard me, under date of Feb. 7, 1832, I took immediate measures to obtain the infor-
required, and herewith present the general result of my inquiries in a condensed
The State of Vermont was settled at a comparatively recent period, and though it
ved to exceed most of the northern States in fertility, yet the roughness of the sur-
f the country, and the density of the forests with which it was every where covered,
ndered the task of subduing the soil, and reducing it to cultivation, a labor of very
ifficulty, and the energies of the inhabitants have, until quite lately, been directed
holly to this object. Like other new countries, it has hitherto yielded but little of
opriate raw material, of vegetable origin, for the higher branches of manufactures,
ineral resources, applicable to this object, are still but imperfectly developed.
rcumstances, together with the want of convenient channels of transport and com-
on between the Atlantic cities and the interior, and more especially, the want of
t capital, have hitherto operated to deter our citizens from engaging in manufactur-
prizes, to as great an extent as has been done in many other parts of New England.
e these diffi ulties have been in a considerable degree overcome, and the very great
s which the numerous water privileges, as they are called, afford for manufacturing
es, have been better understood, and particularly, since the greater encouragement
his branch of industry has received from the establishment of a protective tariff,
blic attention has been drawn to the subject, and a large amount of capital, both do-
, and drawn from other States, has been invested in most of the branches of manu-
s which can be advantageously prosecuted at such a distance from the large cities
sea coast. There are few manufacturing establishments in Vermont of great extent,
h afford employment to great numbers of persons. But the establishments are al-
quite numerous, and rapidly mul iplying. They are diffused throughout the State,
nost every branch of business is in some degree connected with them, and in the
of the citizens, more or less dependent on their prosperity.
des the larger factories which are noticed in the report, there is scarcely a town which
t contain several shops, in which various handicraft trades are carried on, upon a small
without machinery, and it is from these sources, that most of the agricultural imple-
and other articles of daily household use, as well as a considerable proportion of the
r clothing of the inhabitants are supplied. The letter of Gov. Crafts, forwarded here-
ill serve to give a good idea of what is here referred to. In that instance, and others
ilar character, most of the articles produced are manufactured from materials of do-
origin, consumed in the vicinity of the works where they are produced, and paid for
er. Establishments of this description have always been numerous in Vermont, and
pposed they are little, if at all, affected by the protecting system.
ve had some difficulty in deciding in what form to present the facts which I have col-
, but I hope the one which has been adopted, may be found to comport with the views
Department.

Doc. 6.—No. 1.—STATEMENT OF MANUFA

Branch of business and names of proprietors.	Whether private or a joint stock concern.	Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power and in machinery.	Average amount in mate rials and in cash, for the purchase of wages, payment of	Annual rate of profits.	Amount of articles annually manufactured, description, quality, and value of each kind.	Quantity and value of raw materials used, whether of domestic production or foreign importation.
factory of cotton goods water power, owned by seph and Benjamin Marall.	Established 1812, enlarged 1826,	$60,000	$40,000	6½	450,000 yds., 1 half 3 yd wide, residue 3-4 yds. wide.	145,000 cotton, lue $1 of Am prod
inery, Alonzo Drake, owner	private	1,100	-	10½	$1,200	Ar fo
nnery, Nathan Hardy, do	private	1,100	-	10½	1,200	A
on forge, Ephraim Burnham, owner.	do	2,000	5,020	8	5,640	A
ron forge, Henry Soper, owner	do	2,600	5,820	12	6,300	A
Iron forge, Houston Mitchell, owner.	do	2,000	6,000	13	5,500	
Cotton manufactory, C. W. Root & Co., owners.	1827, private	2,000	3,000	5	-	
Iron foundry, Roger Wainwright, owner.	do	4,000	18,000	54	40,	
Cotton wicking, N. Wood, owner.	do	2,000	1,500	12½		
Iron forge, A. Johnson, owner	do	3,500	14,000	7		
Manufactory of iron shovels, A. Johnson, owner.	do	3,500	6,585	9		
Manufactory of cotton goods, H. Warren, owner.	do	36,000	21,000	7		
Iron forge, W. Nash, owner	do	1,000	3,000	20		
Iron forge, T. Downing, do	do	700	1,900	19		
Iron forge, T. Chase, do	do	2,000	1,800	15		
Iron forge, E. Ferguson, do	do	1,000	1,800	2(		
Foundry, (iron,) do	do	500	800	1		
Iron foundry, J. D. Ward, do	do	24,000	22,100	2		
Manufactory of hats, H. B Seymour, owner.	do	1,500	3,000			
Saddlery, Wm. Joslin, owner	do	1,000	1,000			
Saddlery, Sam'l Wilkins, do	do	1,000	1,000			
Tannery, S. P. Strong, do	do	1,500	1,200			
Tannery, Geo. Blake, do	do	1,200	1,50(			
Tannery, H. Bevot, do	do	2,000	2,00			
Marble works, E. W. Judd, do	do	10,000	8,(			

THE COUNTY OF ADDISON.

Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class.	Number of horses or other animals employed.	Where sold.	What competition.	Where consumed.	Profits of capital.	Amount of manufactures.
ıen, at $300 /omen 100 oys 50	6 horses	New York, 300 miles.	No competition	U. States and foreign countries	For last 3 yrs. average 6 per cent.	$6,000
:n at 180 , per an	-	At home	do	At home	10½ per ct.	80
:n at 180 , per an.	-	do	do	do	10½ do	80
ıen at 300 . per an.	-	At home&at Troy, N. Y.	Foreign competition.	U. States	8 do	500
ıen at 300 , per an.	-	At home&at Troy, N. Y.	do	do	12 do	1,120
ıen at 372 , per an	-	At home&at Troy, N. Y	do	do	13 do	600
:n, 1 boy, 5 , average pr. an. each	-	Troy and N. York.	No competition	do	-	320
n at $500 o at 168 , per an.	8 horses or oxen.	At home	do	-	-	1,200
n and 4 girls 08 ea. p. an.	-	do	do	do	Until last yr. 6 p. ct.	240
ıen at $240 , per an.	-	Albany and New York.	Foreign competition.	do	7 per et.	1,600
ıen at 300 , per an.	-	Albany and New York.	do	do	9 do	640
ıen, 25 wo- at $108 p.a.	-	New York	No competition	do	7 do	1,480
-	-	At home	-	do	20 do	-
-	-	do	-	do	19 do	-
-	-	do	do	do	15 do	-
-	-	do	do	do	15 do	-
-	-	do	do	do	20 do	-
ıen at $300 , per an.	-	do	do	do	29 do	800
:n -	-	do	No competition, protected by duty.	do	20 do	200
:n -	-	do	No competition	do	25 do	80
:n -	-	do	do	do	25 do	80
:n -	-	do	do	do	25 do	80
:n at $180	-	do	do	do	14 do	120
:n at 180 an. each.	-	do	do	do	25 do	160
ıen at 180 , per an.	-	At home, N. Y., & Boston	No foreign competion.	-	-	700

Doc. 6.—No. 1.—STATEMENT OF MANUFAC

Branch of business and names of proprietors.	Whether private or a joint stock concern.	Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power and in machinery.	Average amount of materials and in cash, for the purchase of materials & payment of wages.	Annual rate of profits	Amount of articles annually manufactured, description, quality, and value of each kind.	Quantity and value of different kinds of raw ma
Machine shop, A. Moses, owner	private	$1,200	$5,000	18	$6,000	Amer
Saddlery, W. R. Gilkey, do	do	1,500	2,000	25	3,000	d
Marble works, A. W. Barnum, owner.	do	3,000	3,000	8	3,800	d
There are also not visited, 16 tanneries	do	16,000	18,000	12	22,000	foreig Amer
There are also not visited, 5 hat manufactories.	do	5,000	6,000	12	8,000	Americ
AGGREGATE.						
1 manufactory of shovels	-	3,500	6,585	9	7,500	do
3 cotton factories	-	98,000	64,060	av. 6½	-	do
1 cotton wicking factory	-	2,000	1,500	1-12	-	
21 tanneries	-	22,900	-	13	33,200	
8 iron forges	-	14,800	40,340	14	43,530	
3 iron foundries	-	28,500	40,900	33	76,000	
6 hat factories	-	6,500	9,000	13½	12,000	
3 saddle do	-	3,500	4,000	25	6,000	
2 marble works	-	13,000	11,000	7½	22,800	
1 machine shop	-	1,200	5,000	18	6,00	

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 7, 8, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 35, 36, 37, 37, 38, 39, AND 40, RESPECTING COTTON FACTORY OWNED BY JAMIN MARSHALL.

7. Average profit for five years, six per cent. Increase occasioned by
8. Five per cent.
13. Twelve through the year.
14. In this county, men 130, women 40, boys 40.
19. A portion to South America, Smyrna and India.
20. Cash, and three months credit
21. No change, except that occasioned by fluctuation in cost of cotto
22. Seven and a half to thirteen cents per yard.
23. Present duty might be reduced.

COUNTY OF ADDISON.—Continued.

Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class.	Number of horses or other animals employed.	Where sold.	What competition.	Where consumed.	Profits of capital.	Amount of manufactures.
8 men at $180 each, per an.	-	At home	No foreign competition.	U. States	18 per ct	320
5 men at 216 each, per an.	-	do	do	do	25 do	200
4 men at 216 each, per an.	-	New York, & at home.	do	do	8 do	160
32 men at 192 each, per an.	-	At home	do	do	12 do	1,280
10 men at 216 each per an.	-	do	Protected by duty.	do	12 do	409
16 men at 300 each, per an.	-	Albany and New York.	Foreign competition.	do	9 do	640
39 men, 100 women, 16 childr'n	-	Albany, Troy, N. Y.	No competition	U. S. and foreign countries	6 do	780
2 men, 4 children.	-	At home	do	do	10 do	240
13 men at $180 each.	-	do	do	do	13 do	-
- -	-	At home, & Troy, N. Y.	Foreign competition.	do	14 do	-
- -	-	At home	No competition	U. S	33 do	-
15 men -	-	do	do	do	13½ do	600
8 men -	-	do	do	do	25 do	360
14 men -	-	At home, N. Y. & Boston.	do	do	-	860
8 men at $180	-	At home	do	do	18 do	320

change necessary.
tton $18,319, wages $15,500.
answered.
duction of duty, would not injure; of prices, would destroy establishment.
pital lost.
duction proposed would have no effect.
ey are not.
0,000; none borrowed.
36, 37, 38, 39, 40. No definite answer.

NSWER TO QUESTION 7, RESPECTING MARBLE WORKS OWNED BY E. W. JUDD.

ecrease in profits by domestic competition.

Doc. 6.—No. 1.—STATEMENT OF MANUFAC

Branch of business and names of proprietors.	Whether private or a joint stock concern.	Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power and machinery.	Average amount in materials and in cash, for the purchase of materials and payment of wages.	Annual rate of profits.	Amount of articles annually manufactured, description, quality, and value of each kind.	Raw materials used, whether of foreign or domestic production.
ine shop, R. Daniels, &	Private (new)	$8,000	$22,000	profits unkn'n	sales uncertain	American
t and shoe factory, Eaton Wright	1829	1,500	4,800	40	$9,000	chiefly American
n foundry, R. D. Granger	do	2,000	8,000	40	14,000	do
annery, Amos Warren -	do	6,000	6,900	35	11,000	½ American ½ foreign
annery, G. Perkins -	do	2,000	2,300	15	3,000	½ American ½ foreign
Tannery, A. Jones -	do	1,000	1,000	14	1,500	½ American ½ foreign
Woollen factory, Moulton & Cummings	do	7 000	15,000	40	23,000	American
Saddlery, Warren & Nute -	do	1,500	2,500	15	3 500	do
Hat factory, W. Fitch -	do	1,200	3,500	12½	4,500	
Scythe and axe factory, D Taft	do	4 000	5,600	15	7,000	do
Woollen factory, J. Downer	do	22,000	38,000	15	47,170	
Cotton factory, J. Lyman -	do	25,000	20,300	21	30,000	
Woollen factory, N. B. Hazen	do	7,000	21,576	12	25,00	
Oil mill, S. Gardner -	do	2,000	5,000	14	6,	
Woollen factory, Sturtevant	do	3,500	5,467	33	9,	
Woollen factory, Gookin -	do	3,500	5,467	33	9	
Cotton factory, State of Vermont, (State prison)	public property	-	17 000 for mate's	no profit		
Saddlery, W. White -	private	1,000	1,000	50		
Shoe factory - -	do	1,500	8,150	29		
Hat factory, S. Patrick -	do	3,000	1,900	18		
Saddlery, N. Coolidge -	do	2,000	1,755	12		
Tannery, Emerson & Jones -	do	1,150	3,340	30		
Oil mill, G. Owis - -	do	2,500	-	-		
Woollen factory, Perkinsville Co.	joint stock	30,000	38,000			
Woollen factory, Ridder & Nichols	private	20,000	39,000			
Machine shop, Perkinsville Co.	joint stock, (new)	2,000	4,000			

N THE COUNTY OF WINDSOR.

class.	Where sold.	What competition.	Where consumed.	Profits of capital.	Amount of manufactures.	Effects of a reduction of duties.
at $264	-	- -	U. States	-	$1,250	Proposed reduction destructive
" 240	At home	No competition	do	40 pr. ct.	800	do
" 300	do	do	do	40 "	500	do
" 216	do	do	do	35 "	240	do
" 216	do	do	do	15 "	80	do
" 216	do	do	do	14 "	80	do
children	N.Y. 300 miles Bost. 100 do.	Foreign competition	-	40 "	1,000	do
h at 168	At home	Very little foreign competition	do	15 "	120	do
" 264	do	do	do	12½ "	240	do
" 240	do	Foreign competi'n	do	15 "	650	do
" 300	Bost. 100 mil's	do	-	15 "	1,800	do
" 96						
" 300	do	Duty prevents foreign competi'n	-	21 "	2,500	Reduc'n not injurious
" 96						
" 288	do	Foreign competi'n	-	12 "	800	Reduc'n destructive
" 132						
" 240	do	- -	-	14 "	200	do
" 300	do	Foreign competi'n	-	33 "	240	do
" 120						
" 300	do	do	-	33 "	240	do
" 120						
by con-	do	- -	-	No profit	-	Reduc'n not injurious
h at 240	At home	Duty prevents foreign competi'n	do	50 pr. ct.	120	Reduc'n destructive
" 288	do	No competition	do	29 "	1,160	do
" 132						
" 300	do	do	do	18 "	120	do
" 240	do	do	do	12½ "	80	do
" 216	do	do	do	30 "	120	do
'n, flax-	-	- -	do	-	-	do
be had						
at 288	Bost. 100 mil's	Foreign competi'n	-	4 "	1,800	do
" 132						
" 288	do	do	-	8 "	1,600	do
" 132						
	-	- -	do	-	-	do

Doc. 6.—No 1.—STATEMENT OF MANUFACTURES

Branch of business and names of proprietors.	Whether private or a joint stock concern.	Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power and machinery	Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of wages. payment of	Annual rate of profits.	Amount of articles annually manufactured, description, quality, and value of each kind.	Raw materials used, whether of foreign or domestic production.
Woollen factory, L. Bailey	private, (new)	3,000	-	-	new, no sales	-
Starch factory, L. Bailey	private, (new)	2,000	-	-	new, no sales	-
Machine shop	private, (new)	1,500	-	-	new, no sales	-
18 tanneries, (not visited)	private, (new)	18,000	20,000	12	24,000	¾ Americ ¼ foreig
AGGREGATE.						
3 machine shops		11,500	-	-	-	-
2 boot & shoe fact's		3,000	12,950	35	20,000	
1 iron foundry		2,000	8,000	40	14,000	
22 tanneries		28,150	33,540	14	44,300	
8 woollen factories		96,000				
3 saddleries		4,500	5,255	26	7,600	
2 hat factories		4,200	5,400	15	7,300	
1 scythe & axe do.		4,000	5,600	15	7,000	
2 cotton factories		25,000	37,300			
2 oil mills		4,500				
1 starch factory		2,000				

COUNTY OF WINDSOR.—Continued.

& average wages of each class.	Where sold.	What competition.	Where consumed.	Profits of capital.	Amount of manufactures.	Effects of a reduction of duties.
-	-	- -	U. States	-	-	Reduction destructive
-	-	- -	do	-	-	do
-	-	- -	do	-	-	do
-	At home	- -	do	12 pr. et.	1,440	do
-	-	- -	-	-	1,250	
-	-	- -	-	35 "	1,960	
-	-	- -	-	40 "	500	
-	-	- -	-	14 "	1,960	
-	-	- -	-	26 "	320	
-	-	- -	-	15 "	360	
-	-	- -	-	15 "	650	

Branch of business, and names of proprietors.	Whether private or a joint stock concern.	Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power and machinery.	Average amount in materials and in cash.	Annual rate of profit.	Amount of articles annually manufactured, since the establishment of the manufactory; description, quality, and value of each kind.
Woollen factory, Northfield Company; water power	joint stock	$19,751	$64,126	-	32,000 yards blue cloth
Pearlash fac'y, L. Cross & Co.	private	-	-	-	30 tons pearlash
Press screw do. E Nye -	do	1,300	675	15	500 dollars in press screw
Pearlash factory, Spalding, Storrs & Co.	do	1,000	1,680	-	30 tons pearlashes, wort
Stove funnel do. R. Wainwright	do	2,500	2,400	20	Stove funnel, value
Shoe do. Harveys -	do	4,000	6,556	25	Shoes -
Machine do. Waterman&Co.	do	-	-	20	Smut mills, &c. value
Saddlery, Snows -	do	1,300	1,760	15	Saddlery, value
Furniture, Briggs -	do	2,000	-	35	Furniture, value
Linseed oil, McAllory -	do	2,500	-	30	Linseed oil, value
Iron foundry and millwright, Thwings	do	11,080	11,325	33	Mill castings, value
Tannery French -	do	5,000	2,900	-	Leather, do
Saddlery, Barnes -	do	1 600	-	25	Saddlery, do
Saddlery, Paddocks -	do	800	-	-	Saddlery, do
Pearlash, Day & Co. -	do	-	6,850	-	70 tons pearlashes, value
Pearlash, Lamb - -	do	-	1,260	-	10 tons pearlashes, do
Clock factory, Jenkins -	do	2,000	-	-	Clocks and plate, do
Tannery, Lathrop -	do	2,500	2,448	-	Leather,
Tannery, Cady - -	do	2,200	1,800	-	Leather,
Tannary, Wells - -	do	1,500	1,360	-	Leather,
Tannery, Witherell -	do	4,150	2,650	26	Leather,
AGGREGATE.					
1 Woollen factory -	-	19,751	64,126	-	32,000 yards broa
4 Pearlasheries - -	-	-	-	-	140 tons pearlash
1 Press screw - -	-	1,300	675	15	Press screws, va
1 Stove funnel - -	-	2,500	2,400	20	Stove funnel,
1 Shoe factory - -	-	4,000	6,556	25	Shoes,
1 Machine shop - -	-	-	-	20	Smut mills
3 Saddleries - -	-	1,300	1,760	15	Saddlery,
1 Furniture shop -	-	2,000	-	35	Furniture,
1 Linseed oil mill -	-	2,500	-	30	Linseed oil,
1 Iron foundry - -	-	11,080	11,325	33	Mill castings,
5 Tanneries - -	-	15,350	11,168	-	Leather,
1 Clock - -	-	2,00	-	-	Clocks and

1 Starch factory - -	private	3,050	1,410	22	70,000 pou
1 Distillery - -	do	5,700	1,867	8½	7,000 gall

HINGTON COUNTY.

Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products.			Number of men, women, and children employed; average wages of each class.	Number of horses or other animals employed.	Whether sold at the manufactory or what other
wool $43,000; 3,993lbs. woad		430	20 men at $300,45 wom.	-	Bos
m. mat. 2,978; indigo,&c for.		6,171	at 104, 2 child. at 100		160
shels ashes, American, value		1,800			
ghts, American	do	300	1 man at 375.		
shels ashes, domestic,	do	1,500	3 men at 20 per month for three months.		
ı and tin, foreign,	do	1,500	3 men at 300 each.		
ıther $2,075; foreign lasting		425	26 persons at 156 each.		
- - -			1 man at 275 each.		
ıther 1,050; foreign hardware		350	3 men at 120 each.		
- - -			3 men at 120 each.		
- - -			1 man at 312.		
merican pig and scrap iron		2,200	25 men at 365 each.	3horses	
les, &c. 1,100; foreign hides		600	3 men at 300 each.	1 horse	
- - -			3 men at 133 each.		
- - -			4 men at 200 each.		
merican salts, value		6,370	2 men at 240 each.		
American sal s, do		910	2 men at 175 each.		
- - -			5 men at 130 each.		
hides 600; foreign hides		1,200	3 men at 216 each.	1 horse	
hides, bark, and oil		1,300	3 men at 170 each.	1 horse	
hides, bark, and oil		1,000	2 men at 180 each.	1 horse	
hides, bark, and oil		2,200	3 men at 150 each.	1 horse	
materials - -		47,155	20 men at 300, 45 wom.		
do. - -		6,171	at 104, 2 child. at 100		
s. ashes 3,300; 2,060 cwt. salts		7,280			
ghts, value - -		300	1 man at 375.		
ı and tin, value - -		1,500	3 men at 300 each.		
leather 2,075; foreign lasting		425	26 persons at 156 each.		
- - -			1 man at 275.		
leather 2,075; hardware		350	3 men at 120 each.		
- - -			3 men at 120 each.		
- - -			1 man at 312.		
hides 6,500; foreign hides		1,800	14 men average 205.	4horres	
- - -			5 men at 130 each.		

X COUNTY.

ıshels potatoes -		1,250	2 men at 10 pr. m. 8 m.		
. potatoes; 1,500 bus. rye		1,555	3 men at 13 pr. m. 8 m.	1 horse	

Branch of business and names of proprietors.	Whether private or joint stock concern.	Capital invested in ground and buildings and in water power & machinery	Average amount in materials and in cash, for the purchase of materials & payment of wages.	Amount of articles annually manufactured, since the establishment of the manufactory, and value thereof each kind
eed oil, Sergeant -	private	$1,000	-	750 gals. oil, va
nery, Waldo - -	do	1,830	$1,330	Leather
			706	6 tons pearl
& pearl ashes, Blake & Lamb	do	1,500	3 360	Leather
nnery, Fullam - -	do	5,000	1,640	Leather
nnery, Chandler - -	do	2,500	830	Saddlery
ddlery, Hatch -	do	700		
			1,000	Hats
Hat, Shepard - -	do	800	-	Woollen
Woollen, Grout - -	do	-	706	6 tons po
Pot and pearlashes, Dickinson	do	-		ashes
			555	5 tons
Pearlash, Dana & Durkee -	do	-	2,095	Leather
Tannery, Putnam - -	do	2,800	1 110	10 tons
Pearlash, Halls - -	do	-	706	5 to
Pearlash, Foster - -	do	-	9,000	500
Copper & copperas, Vt. Min. Co.	joint stock	-	-	1,5
			-	Pa
Cooper's ware, Dow -	private	-	1,800	Pa
Paper mill, Low - -	do	3,000	5,075	L
Paper mill, White - -	do	4,500	1,810	
Tannery, Shedd - -	do	2,500		
AGGREGATE.				
		-	1,000	10,235
1 Linseed oil - -		-	14,630	3,783
5 Tanneries - -		-	-	820
5 Pot and pearl asheries -		-	700	
1 Saddlery - -				1,000
		-	800	-
1 Hat shop - -		-	-	9,00
1 Woollen factory -		-	-	-
1 Copper and copperas works*		-	-	6,8
1 Cooper's ware shop -		-	7,500	
2 Paper mills -				

* The return of the agent concerning this important establis
some respects erroneous; a full account of its operations is com
forwarded herewith.

COUNTY.

		Number of men, women, and children employed, average wages of each class.	Number of horses or other animals employed.
-	-	1 man at $20 per month, for 2 months	
, oil, &c.	$400	2 men at 165 dollars each	1 horse
	600		
ican salts	546	2 men at $20 per month each, for 4 mo's	
, oil, &c.	2,700	4 men at 165 dollars each	1 horse
, oil, &c.	1,300	2 men at 170 dollars each	1 horse
er	350	1 man at 180 dollars	
are	200		
l, for, &c.	600	2 men at 300 dollars each	
-	-	4 men at 180 dollars each	
ican salts	546	2 men at $20 per month each, for 4 mo's	
ican salts	455	1 man at $20 per month, for 5 months	
, oil, &c.	1,600	3 men at 165 dollars each	
ican salts	910	2 men at $20 per month each, 4 months	
rican salts	546	2 men at 20 per month each, 4 months	
-	-	50 men at 180 dollars each	20 horses 5 months
-	-	2 men at 204 dollars each	
, &c.	1,100	4 persons at 175 dollars each	
, &c.	3,500	9 persons at 175 dollars each	
, oil, &c.	1,300	3 men at 175 dollars each	1 horse
	-	1 man at 20 dollars per month, 4 months	
	-	14 men at 167 dollars each	4 horses
e	3,003	9 men at 20 dollars each, 4 to 5 months	
	350	1 man at 180 dollars	
	200		
&c.	600	2 men at 300 dollars each	
	720	4 men at 180 dollars each	
	-	50 men at 180 dollars each	horses 5 months
	-	2 men at 204 dollars each	
	4,000	23 persons 175 dollars each	

Branch of business, and names of proprietors.	Whether private or a joint stock concern.	Capital invested in ground and buildings, and in water power & machinery.	Average amount in materials and in cash, for the purchase of materials & payment of wages.	Annual rate of profit.	[illegible]
Saddlery, Flint -	private	$1,000	$875	[illegible]	[illegible]
Linseed oil, Harrington -	do	2,500	996	[illegible]	1,50 gls. oil
Pearlash, Morrill -	do	500	350	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tannery, Harrington -	do	2,000	1,300	10	Leather
Shoe, Harrington -	do	900	1,375	10	Shoes
Tannery, Weeks -	do	1,700	1,200	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tannery, Ingalls -	do	1,900	1,800	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iron foundry, Paddock -	do	3,000	4,970	33	[illegible]
Saddlery, Martin -	do	550	525	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pearlash, Clark & Bishop	do	970	720	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plough & screw, Fairbanks	do	9,280	4,780	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tin & stove-pipe, Strong	do	2,600	2,425	58	[illegible]
Tannery, Brainard -	do	2,340	2,750	[illegible]	Leather
Saddlery, Cook - -	do	2,100	2,925	33	Saddlery
Tannery, Douglass -	do	1,400	1,512	[illegible]	Leather
Flannel, Herrin - -	do	9,630	40,983	[illegible]	[illegible]
AGGREGATE.					
3 Saddlers - -		3,650	3,725		
1 Linseed oil mill -		2,500	2,996	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Pearlasheries - -		1,470	1,070	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 Tanneries - -		9,340	8,062	[illegible]	Leather
1 Shoe factory - -		950	1,375	[illegible]	Shoes
1 Iron foundry - -		3,000	4,970	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Plough & screw factory		9,280	4,780	[illegible]	50 prs. [illegible] screws, 250 ploughs
1 Tin & stove-pipe do -		2,600	2,425	[illegible]	Tinware, pipes, [illegible]
1 *Flannel factory* -		9,630	40,983	[illegible]	[illegible]

ONIA COUNTY.

...rials used, whether foreign or domestic.		Number of men, women, and children employed; average wages of each class.	Number of horses or other animals employed	Remaining questions unanswered, except by John Herrin, whose answers are as follows:
ther	$600	1 man at $275		21. Increased. Price of wool has risen 33 cts. per lb. since 1829; in 1829 wool sold for 25 cents, 1830 42½ cents, 1831 60 cents.
laxseed	900	1 at $12 pr mo. 8 mos.		
s ashes	250	2 at $12 pr mo. 2½ ms.		
les, &c.	800	2 men at 150 dolls.		
o	200			22. 1829 1st quality flannel $22, 2d quality 16.50
	850	3 men at 150 "		1830 1st do 25. 2d do 13.50.
bark, &c.	900	2 men at 150 "		1831 1st do 29. 2d do 16.50.
bark, oil	1,000	2 men at 150 "		23. Not less than the present.
crap iron,		4 men at 175 "		24. A duty on auctions, & more vigilance in preventing smuggling.
charcoal	4,270			
ther	225	1 man at 275 "		25. No dividend, profit converted into fixed capital.
ware	225			
	600	2 at $20 pr mo. 3 mos.		28. No other flannel factory in Vermont.
iron	1,400	12 men at 240 dolls.	2 horses	
	300			29. I would abandon the business.
aints	200			
n, wire, &c.	200	3 men at 275 "		30. Return to England and employ it in same business.
nd tin	1,400			
les, &c.	1,650	2 men at 275 "	1 horse	31 Could not engage in any from which less would be derived.
o	550			
ther	1,200	3 men at 275 "		34. Uncertain.
ware	300			
ark, &c.	1,100	1½ man at 275 "	1 horse	35. Any considerable ad valorem duty to be preferred.
n. wool	2,400	33 men at 350 "	1 horse	
t'n warp	2,200	5 children at 100		36. Thinks frauds imputable to appraisers.
& sizing	324			
00, soap	505			
ap'g paper	54			
king stuff	350			
	300			
oil	600			
ther	2,025	5 men at 275 dolls.		
ware	525			
axseed	900	1 man at 12 pr m. 8 m.		
	850	2 at 20 pr m. 2½ to 3m		
, & bark	5,450	9 men at 150 dolls.		
	750	3½ men at 275 "	2 horses	
	850	3½ men at 150 "		
s charcoal	4,270	4 men at 175 "		
	1,400	12 men at 240 "	2 horses	
	300			
ints	200			
ron, &c.	200	3 men at 275 "		
nd tin	1,400			
see abo.)	6,733	33 men at 350 "	1 horse	
	600	5 children at 100		

DOCUMENT 6.—No. 1.—MANUFAC

	Whether private or a joint stock concern.	Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power and machinery.	Average amount in materials and in cash, for the purchase of materials, &c.	Annual rate of profit on capital invested.	Cause of increase or decrease of profit.	Amount of articles annually manufactured, since the establishment of the manufactory.
oots & shoes,	private	$9,000	-	8	- -	Leather. val
ns, jr.						Boots & shoe
boots & shoes,	do	5,400	-	8	- -	Leather
rence, jr.						Boots & shoe
boots & shoes,	do	5,400	-	8	- -	Leather
Hoyt						Boots & shoe
y, J. Warner -	do 1801	3,000	2,500	12	Profits increased by incr. of population	-
orks, H. Barney	do	1,000	-	-	- -	17 tons bar i
ble works, Ferris Co.	do	15,000	10,000	-	Profits decreased by importation of foreign marble	
AGGREGATE.						
Leather, boot & shoe factories	-	19,800	-	-	- -	Leather
						Boots & shoe
Tannery - -	-	3,000	2,500	-	- -	
Iron factory -	-	1,000	-	-	- -	17 tons
Marble factory -	-	15,000	10,000	-	- -	

DOCUMENT 6.—No. 1.—MA

oollen factory,	private	$6,000	$1,200	-	- -	
. Wyatt & Co.	water					
tinet factory,	private	10,000	-	4	Increased by tariff	
. Sherwood & Co.	1819 water					
tinet factory,	private	5,000	-	-	- -	
'atrick Murray,	water					
ot and shoe factory,	private	-	-	33	- -	
). S. Russell,						
per factory,	do	3,000	4,816	-	- -	
. & D. Day,						
nseed oil factory,	do	20	2,030	-	- -	
.. & D. Day,						

There is also in this county a cylinder glass house, manufacturin

SHEEP.—The number in Vermont, as appears from the offic
60,607; and the best judges suppose that the annual producti
pounds per head, making 2,881,821 pounds. The price a

LIN COUNTY.

ducts and domestic products.	Number of men, women, and children employed; average wages of each class.	Number of horses or other animals employed.	Whether the manufactories find a market at the manufact'y, and how far sent to a market.	What foreign articles enter into competition, &c.	Where the manufactures are consumed.	To what foreign countries the manufactures are exported.	Whether the manufacture is sold for cash or on credit, and what credit.
	-	-	Leath. to Canada	-	-	Canada	
	-	-	do	-	-	Canada	
	-	-	do	-	-	Canada	
1 nerican	4 men at $150	-	At home				
	-	-	At home	-	-	-	¼ credit $90 or c 80 ¾ barter 110
	40 men at fr'm 192 to $216	20 horses & oxen	N. York, Albany, Boston.	Irish marble largely	At N.Y.& other cities U.S.	not exported.	Credit 2 to 12 months.
can	4 men at 150						
-	40 men at 192 to 216						

ENDEN COUNTY.

-	4 men	-	At home				
-	8 men at $228 3 women 120 3 children 66	-	N. York				
-	6 men, 2 women, 2 chil'n	-	At home				
rs 2,880 ng 120 hing 1 107	4 men at 260 6 girls at 104	-	N. Y. and at home				
laxseed 1,500 oal 50	1 man at $30 pr. m. 6 mo's	-	At home				

of which, though applied to, have furnished no return.

reased, and perhaps even doubled, since the year 1828; and the increase of price ibuted chiefly to the operation of the tariff of that year.

TON, *May* 4, 1832. B. F. BAILEY.

DOCUMENT 6.—No. 2.

CRAFTSBURY, March 10, 1832.

Agreeably to the request contained in yours of the 28th ultimo, I have called upon the mechanics in this town, whose manufactures are supposed to come within the views of the Secretary of the Treasury. There are no manufactures on a large scale in this town, and, of course, I have supposed such as are manufactured here, will come under the last clause of your letter, and will be given in general terms, as follows:

Hats are manufactured to the amount of $1,000 annually. The raw material, &c., amount to about one-third of the manufactured article. The other two-thirds are interest on capital, labor, and profit.

Boots and shoes are manufactured to the amount of 3,000 dollars. Stock is supposed to amount to about 1,600 dollars. About six hands constantly employed at from 10 to 16 dollars per month, exclusive of board.

Leather manufactured to about 2,500 dollars annually. Stock about 1,500 dollars, which 300 is paid for Spanish hides annually. Capital, 2,000 dollars. Labor, two hands nearly through the year.

Linseed oil manufactured to the amount of about 1,000 dollars annually. Fixtures make this, amount to about 700 dollars. Capital, including works, about 2,000 dollars. The mill is in operation about three months annually.

Saddlery and harness manufactured to the amount of about 400 dollars annually. Capital about three hundred dollars. Stock, 200 dollars, of which about 40 dollars' worth foreign production. This business is carried on by one hand.

Chairs manufactured to the amount of about 360 dollars. Capital and shop tools. Stock inconsiderable, being timber, oil, paints, &c. Carried on by one hand.

Cabinet wares manufactured to the amount of about 500 dollars. Capital about 500 dollars. Stock about 150 dollars. Carried on by about two hands.

Wool. There was sheared the last season about 4,600 lbs. of wool, reckoned at 5[illegible] amount to 2,530 dollars. Of this amonnt, 1,200 lbs. were sold to the factories; the remainder was manufactured in families.

The greater part of the articles above described, are sold in this vicinity. Some of the linseed oil is carried to Boston. Some leather is carried to Portland, and some boots and shoes are sold in Canada.

The above sums are estimates made by the persons engaged in the manufactures of articles enumerated, and are believed to be rather less than the articles actually manufactured, excepting wool. I should think that the prices of the above enumerated articles are but little affected by the rate of duties imposed on similar imported articles. The [illegible] from the seaboard operates as a protection to manufactures of the above description.

As you have not requested me to obtain similar statements from the other towns, I have not made any inquiries. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL C. C[illegible]

BENJAMIN F. BAILEY, Esq.

DOCUMENT 6.—No. 3.

Letter from A. Binney to B. F. Bailey, concerning Copperas Factory.

BOSTON, March [illegible]

SIR: The printed circular which you addressed to the agent of the copperas [illegible] Strafford, Vermont, has been referred to me for reply. I take your questions in order, and answer such of them as are relevant, or which my information [illegible] answer.

1. Our factory is located in the town of Strafford, county of Orange, Vermont.

2. The article manufactured is copperas, made from iron pyrites, dug [illegible] tain; the ore is wasted and leached, the liquor boiled down and chrystallized steam, or animal power is employed in the process of manufacturing.

3. Was established in 1810; is a joint stock concern.

4. 60,000 dollars have been invested in land, buildings, apparatus, and [illegible] the business.

5. About 10,000 dollars are paid annually for labor.

6. Not a farthing of profit was made previous to the tariff of 1816, [illegible] per cent. per annum previous to the tariff of 1824. Since 1824, there has something more than simple interest on the capital invested.

7. The cause of increase of profit is the tariff of 1824, which secures [illegible] *and we have since supplied the demand of the country at about one-half [illegible] ticle commanded previous to the tariff, it being now 2 to 2½ cents per [illegible] ports of the United States, instead of 4½ or 5 cents, the average price [illegible] duty.*

uantity of copperas made, previous to 1824, did not average more than 50,000
annum. Since that time the average has been 1,500,000 pounds; and this
ject to manufacture 3,000,000 pounds, worth in the market 60,000 dollars.
aw material is used, except the ore blasted from the barren mountain, and
housand cords of wood taken from the neighboring hills for fuel.
cost of copperas imported from England, previous to the tariff, averaged about
r pound.
number of men employed in raising ore, providing fuel, and manufacturing
ay average thirty. Their wages average fifteen dollars per month, or twenty
nonth, including their board.
men labor fifteen hours in summer, and nine in winter, averaging ten hours per
ge time to each man ten months.
horses and four oxen constantly about the factory, exclusive of transportation
ctory.
more than 5,000 pounds of copperas is sold from the factory; it is sent by
oston, and thence shipped to all the places of consumption in the United States,
transportation of about $20,000 per annum.
oreign competition since 1828. Repeal the existing tariff, and foreign competi-
irst reduce the price; secondly, ruin our establishment, and, thirdly, the prices
advance to four cents per pound.
very State of the Union, and almost every family, but principally by the manu-
woollens and cottons, hatters, and dyers.
exported to foreign countries.
generally by our agents in all the cities of the seacoast, from Boston to New
a credit of six months.
cost has decreased about ten per cent. since the commencement of the manu-
consequence of greater skill in the process, and improved furnaces for the fuel.
price was five cents previous to the war of 1812. During the war, and before
ned the art and mystery of manufacturing, it rose to 12, and even 16 cents per
after the duty of 1816, we renewed our exertions, but could not compete with
article until 1824—otherwise than to reduce the price gradually from 12 cents
per pound. Since 1824, we have gradually reduced the price, as we could
the present rate of 2 to 2½ cents.
present rate of duty secures to us the home market; and we, in return, can
increase of demand at the present low prices.
duty is specific, and needs no change.
ad no profits until 1822, after twelve years of vexatious competition, and con-
at losses. Since 1824, we have appropriated a portion of the profits to the in-
e establishment—say two or three per cent. per annum—and have divided a fair
n our capital. No surplus fund is reserved. Should the duty be repealed, im-
n would follow.
wages of labor, the fuel, and the interest on the capital, make up the cost of the
e at the factory; and the transportation added, fixes the cost in market; the sales
thing more than the cost. gives us a small profit to divide.
amount of agricultural, and other domestic products consumed by the work-
factory, is equal to the subsistence of about one hundred and fifty persons, ex-
he men employed in transportation.
n the best data I have been able to obtain, I think we make about 2,000,000
other factory in Vermont, 1,000,000 pounds; a factory in Ohio, 500,000 pounds;
ies, 500,000 pounds—making together 4,000,000 pounds—worth 80,000 dollars.
ie duty on copperas should be reduced to 12½ per cent. ad valorem, or say 12½
0 cents, the cost of 100 lbs. of copperas in England, it would amount to about
f a mill per pound; and the consequence would be, a great influx of the article;
ould cease, and ruin follow. We should be obliged at once to abandon the
e.
e were obliged to abandon the manufacture, our capital would be totally sunk,
ever. We should have nothing but a few acres of lands, and buildings worth
any other purpose.
re may be other pursuits in which we could engage, but we should have no capi-
t.
amount of capital is real to the extent of 60,000 dollars. None borrowed.
reduction of duty which would deprive us of the home market, or admit foreign
n, would result in destruction to our manufactory, and, in the end, certainly
eat rise of price in the article.
American manufacturers suppy the whole demand of the country, and can con-
it to any extent.

A. BINNEY.

ILEY, Esq.

SCHEDULE 6.—No. 4.—GEORGE PAINE'S

	Kind of factory.	Aggregate am't of capital.	Quantity of raw
ton ty. joint -	Woollen Water power	$58,377 In real estate & machinery $19,751 58 In materials and wages 38,626	70,000 lbs. wool, $43 Glue, alum, soap Teazles, lim Tape, thres Packing and 130 bbls. of
bes & Co.	Pearlash	-	18,000 bushels ashes, per bushel -
ye	Press screw	1,300	Iron draughts
lding Storrs & Co. -	Pearlash	1,000	15,000 bushels ashes
and I. Wainswright	Stove funnel	2,500	- - -
Harvey -	Shoe factory	4,000	Leather, &c.
Waterman & Co.	Machinists	-	- -
Snow - -	Saddlery	1,300	Leather, &c.
Briggs - -	Furniture	2,000	- -
McAllory -	Linseed oil	2,500	- -
Twing - -	Iron foundry & millwright	11,080	50 tons pig and scra
French - -	Tannery	5,000	Hides, bark, oil, &c.
Barnes - -	Saddlery	1,600	- -
Paddock -	Saddlery	800	
Day & Co. -	Pearlash	-	90 tons salts
Lamb - -	Pearlash	-	260 cwt. salts
Jenkins - -	Clock	2,000	
Lathrop - -	Tannery	2,500	Hides, bark,
Cadys - -	Tannery	2,200	Hides, bark,
Wells - -	Tannery	1,500	Hides, bark
Witherill -	Tannery	4,150	Hides, bark
		$103,807	

nd value of ls—foreign.	No. of persons employed, and average rate of wages.		No. of horses.	Rate of profit.	Amount of articles annually manufactured.	
Bengal indi- 4,077	20 men at 300 per year	$6,000	-	-	32,000 yds. broadcloth, sent to Boston, one hundred and sixty miles; sold at six months' credit.	
madder 512	45 women at 2 p'r week -	4,680				
e woods 84	2 child'n at $100 p'r year -	200				
live oil 658						
rd soap 840						
$6,171		$10,880				
-	- -		-	-	30 tons pearl ash	4,000
-	1 man 375 dollars per year	375	-	15 p'r ct.	Press screws	500
-	3 men 20 dols. p'r month 3 months	180	-	-	30 tons pearl ash	4,000
& tin 1,500	3 men 300 dollars per year	900	-	20 do	Stove funnel	3,000
c. 425	26 persons 156 d's per year	4,056	-	25 do	Shoes	5,029
-	1 man 275 dollars per year	275	-	20 do	Smutmills, &c.	300
350	3 men 120 dollars per year	360	-	15 do	Saddlery	2,600
-	3 men, 120 dollars per year	360	-	35 do	Furniture	2,000
-	1 man 312 dollars per year	312	-	30 do	Linseed oil	3,000
-	25 men 365 dolls. per year	9,125	3	33 do	Mill castings	5,280
600	3 men 300 dollars per year	900	1	-	Leather	4,000
-	3 men 133 dollars per year	399	-	25 do	Saddlery	2,500
-	4 men 200 dollars per year	800	-	-	Saddlery	2,000
-	2 men 240 dollars per year	480	-	-	70 tons pearl ash	7,000
-	2 men 175 dollars per year	350	-	-	10 tons pearl ash	1,200
-	5 men 130 dollars per year	650	-	-	Clocks and plate	3,000
1,200	3 men 216 dollars per year	648	1	-	Leather	2,500
-	3 men 170 dollars per year	510	1	-	Leather	2,500
-	2 men 180 dollars per year	360	1	-	Leather	2,000
-	3 men $150 pr. y'r	450	1	26 do	Leather	3,850
$10,246	167	$32,370	8			$61,259

	Kind of factory.	Aggregate amount of capital.	Quantity and value of raw used—American.
nd	Starch -	3,050	10,000 bushels potatoes, 12½ bushel - -
-	Distillery -	5,700	5,000 do. potatoes, 1,500 do.
		$8,750	
unty.			
-	Linseed oil -	1,000	- -
-	Tannery -	1 830	Hides, bark, oil, &c.
d Lamb	Pot & pearl ash	1,500	156 cwt. salts -
- -	Tannery -	5,000	Hides, bark, oil, &c.
er -	Tannery -	2,500	Hides, bark, oil, &c.
- -	Saddlery -	700	Leather, &c. -
pard - -	Hat - -	800	Wool, furs, &c. -
out - -	Woollen -	Mixed with oth'r business	- -
ckinson & Stone	Pot & pearl ash	do	156 cwt. salts -
na & Durkee	Pearl ash -	do	130 cwt. salts -
tnam - -	Tannery -	2,800	Hides, bark, oil, &c.
ll - -	Pearl ash -	Mix'd with oth'r business	260 cwt. salts -
ster - -	Pearl ash -	do	156 cwt. salts -
t. Mineral Co.	Copper & copperas	-	- -
w - -	Cooper's shop	-	- -
w - -	Paper mill -	3,000	Rags, &c. -
ite - -	Paper mill -	4,500	Rags, &c.
dds - -	Tannery -	2,500	Hides, bark, &c.
		$26,130	
delphia County.			
int - -	Saddlery -	1,000	Leather, &c.
rrington -	Linseed oil -	2,500	900 bushl's fla
rrill - -	Pearl ash -	500	2,500 do. ash
rrington -	Tannery -	2,000	Hides, bark,
ington -	Shoe - -	950	Leather, &c

e has written to one of the directors, now at W

inued.

and value of rials—foreign.	Number of persons em ployed, and average rate of wages.		No. of horses.	Rate of profit.	Amount ally
-	2 men at 10 dollars per month, 8 months	160	-	22 pr. ct.	70,000
-	3 men at 13 dolls. per month, 8 do.	312	1	8½ do	70,000 g whisk
		$472			
-	1 man $20 per month, 2 months	40	-	-	750 ga
600	2 men 165 p'r year	330	1	-	Leather
-	2 men 80 per mo., 4 months	160	-	-	6 tons p
-	4 men 165 p'r year	660	1	-	Leather
-	2 men 170 do	340	1	-	Leather
200	1½ man 180 do	270	-	-	Saddler
-	2 men 200 do	400	-	-	Hats
-	4 men 180 do	720	-	-	Woolle
-	2 men 20 per mo., 4 mo's	160	-	-	6 tons p ash
-	1 man 20 per mo., 5 mo's,	100	-	-	5 tons p ash
-	3 men 165 p'r year	495	1	-	Leather
-	2 men 20 per mo., 5 mo's	200	-	-	10 tons
-	2 men 20 per mo., 4 mo's	160	-		5 tons p
-	50 men 180 p'r y'r	9000	20	5 mo's -	500 tons
-	2 men 204 do	408	-		1,500 h
-	4 persons 175 do	700	-	-	aper
-	9 persons 175 do	1,575	-	-	Paper
-	3 men 170 do	510	1	-	Leather
$800	96½	$16,228	25		
-	1 man 275 per year	275	-	-	Saddlery
-	1 man 12 per mo, 8 mo's	96	-	-	1,500 ga oil
-	2 men 20 per mo., 2½ mo's	100	-	-	5½ tons
200	2 men 150 p'r y'r	300	-	12 pr. ct.	Leather
-	3½ men 150 do	525	-	10 do	Shoes

s'y a more particular acc't of this establishment than he has it in

...es.	Find of factory.	Aggregate am't of capital.	Quantity and value of different kind raw materials used.—American
- -	Tannery -	1,700	Hides, bark, oil, &c. -
- -	Tannery -	1,900	Hides, bark, oil, &c. - 1,(
...k -	Iron Foundry	3,000	80 tons pig & scrap iron, $44 p'r ton; 15,000 bushels coal - 4,(
... - -	Saddlery -	550	Leather, &c. - -
... and Bishop	Pearl ash -	970	Ashes - - -
T. Fairbanks	Plough & screw	9,280	Cast & bar iron $1,400; coal 300; wood and paints 200 - 1,(
...g - -	Tin and stove pipes	2,600	Sheet iron, wire, &c. -
...nard & Co. -	Tannery -	2,340	Hides, bark, and oil, &c. - 1,(
...k - -	Saddlery -	2,100	Leather, &c. - - 1,(
...ouglass -	Tannery -	1,400	Hides, bark, oil, &c. - 1,1(
John Herrin -	Flannel -	35,630	40,000 lbs. wool $2,400; 45,000 yds. cot'n warp 2,200; dressing and sizings 324; olive oil 500; Sperm. oil 600; hard soap 280; soft soap and sig 225; teazles & wrapping paper 54; fuel and packing stuff 350; leather and materials in packing 350
		$71,020	

RECAPITULATION.

Value of raw materials, Orange county, American -
Ditto do Foreign -
Ditto Caledonia county, American -
Ditto do Foreign -
Ditto Washington county, American -
Ditto do Foreign -
Ditto Essex county, American -

Wages of labor in Orange county -
Ditto Caledonia county -
Ditto Washington county -
Ditto Essex county -

Value of articles annually manufactured in Orange county -
Ditto Caledonia county -
Ditto Washington county -
Ditto Essex county -

ed.

d value of s—foreign.	No. of persons employed, and average rate of wages.			No. of horses.	Rate of profit.	Amount of articles annually manufactured.	
-	3 men	150 do	300	-	-	Leather	1,500
-	2 men	150 do	300	-	-	Leather	1,700
-	4 men	175 do	700	-	33 pr. ct.	Stoves, plough irons and machinery	9,400
225	1 man	275 do	275	-	-	Saddlery	1,000
-	2 men 3 mo's	20 per mo.,	120	-	-	12 tons pearl ash	1,560
-	12 men	240 p'r y'r	2880	2	-	50 press & hoisting screws 1,700; 250 ploughs 2,500	4,200
t tin 1,400	3 men	275 do	825	-	50 do	Tin ware and stove pipes	3,000
550	2 men	275 do	550	1	-	Leather	4,000
300	3 men	275 do	825	-	32 do	Saddlery	3,000
-	1½ man	275 do	412	1	-	Leather	2,000
-	33 men 350 do, 5 children 100 do		12,050	1	-	149,760 yards flannel	45,000
$2,675			$20,533	5			$83,150

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

amount of capital in	Orange county	- - -	26,130
Ditto	Caledonia county	- - -	71,020
Ditto	Washington county	- - -	103,807
D'tto	Essex county	- - -	8,750
			$209,707

Answers by John Herin, flannel manufacturer, to the queries as numbered.

dollars.
0 do
eased 36 cents in the pound on wool since 1829. In 1829 wool sold for 25 cents, 830 42 cents, 1831 60 cents
9, 1st quality flannels $22, 2d quality $11 50.
), do 25, do 13 50.
l, do 29, do 16 50.
less than there now is.
luty on auctions, and more vigilant exertions to prevent smuggling.
e whole converted into fixed capital.
other flannel factory in Vermont.
ould abandon it.
ould return to my native Yorkshire, in England, where I could employ my capital more profitably in the same business.
uld not engage in any from which I should derive less.
pends on the market *and price of* raw material.
r considerable ad valorem duty would be preferable on account of false invoices.
e have honest appraisers it would prevent the frauds.

DOCUMENT 6.—No. 5.

Manufactories in Franklin county, Vermont.

	Kind of factory.	Aggregate of capital.	Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used.
a, jr.	Leather boots and shoes	$9,000	Leather manufactured $7,500, boots and $2,000 One half the hides manufactured are American; leather manufactured sent da; profits small, say 8 per cent.
rence, jr.	Same	5,400	Leather manufactured $4,500, boots $1,200 One half the hides manufactured American; leather manufactured in Canada; profits small, say 8 per c
. Hoyt	Same	5,400	Leather manufactured $4,500, b $1,200 One half the hides manufact American; the leather manuf from Canada; profits small, s
ohn Warner	Leather	3,000	Private concern, water and blished 1801; average amo in cash, for the purchase ment of wages, $2,500; 4 of wages $150 per mo per cent.; all domestic Spanish hides; tariff ha the manufactured arti the cause of increase i tion.
H. Barney	Iron factory	1,000	Cost of materials $60 home; ¼ on credit, f down, $80 per ton; sold in 1820 for $1 for $80 per ton; a 17 tons bar iron.
Ferris & Co.	Marble fact'y	15,000	Questions answere Vermont, Frankl marble, water p dividual stock; lars; 5. 10,000 tions of Irish dollars per mo oxen; 16. Ne Irish marble and other citi exported, 2 months; $3 lars, half i duced wou

DOCUMENT 6 —No. 5.—Continued.

Manufactories in Chittenden county, Vermont.

ı.	Kind of factory.	Aggregate amount of capital.	Remarks.
& Co.	Woollen	$6,000	Water power; answers to question No. 5, 1,20 dollars; No. 9, 1,800 yards; No. 16, sold home; No. 12, four men employed.
wood,	Satinet	10,000	No. of men employed 8, wages 19 dollars p month; women 3, average wages per mont 10 dollars; 3 children, wages $5 50 per montl 30,000 yards are now manufactured per a num; sold at New York, at auction, at s months' credit; profit 4 per cent.
Mur-	Satine'	5,000	About one half the number of hands employe as in Sherwood & Co.'s factory, and doin about half the business on the same footing.

bove establishment was built in 1819, and from that time to 1832 it was a livin nd afforded a small profit. From 1822 to 1828 it was a losing business, and th ; and the loss is attributed to the want of a protective tariff. Since 1828 the b afforded a profit of four per cent. The goods manufactured are exclusively sa there are no foreign satinets which compete with these goods; but other coars woollens are imported which enter into competition. If the present tariff is co l frauds on the revenue are prevented, this establishment can be continued, an employed would afford about the same profit as the same amount employed i ress; but any material reduction in the tariff would cause the abandonment of th ent.

uring the above facts I was employed eleven days.

W. H. PENNIMAN, *Assistant.*

), 1832.

DOCUMENT 6.—No. 6.

Daniel Day, manufacturer of paper, in Burlington, Vermont.

ıd water privilege, worth	$2,000	
	1,000	$3,000
consumed:		
, collected in the vicinity, at 6 cts., is	2,880	
ng, do do 6 cts.,	120	
lime, do do 2½ cts.,	10	
eaching salts, purchased in New York, at 8½ cts.,	85	
do do 4 cts.,	12	3,117
lum,	1,040	
	624	
	35	1,699
50 dollars per year, is		
04 dollars per year, is		

f manufactures:
ms printing and hanging paper, principally sold in New York, at 85, 2,550
ms writing paper, sold and exchanged for stock in the county, 3, 2,250
ms wrapping paper, sold & exchanged for stock in the county, 1, 700

L. and D. Day, manufacturers of Linseed Oil, at Burlington, Vermont.

500 bushels flax seed, at 1 dollar,	
ne man 6 months, at 30 dollars,	
000 bushels coal, at 5 cents,	
ost of mill	
ne proceeds are—	
2,500 gallons oil, at 80 cents,	
1,000 bushels oil meal, at 30 cents,	

DOCUMENT 6.—No. 7.

Statement of Manufactures, Pittsford, Vermont.

Hats, annual value manufactured,		
Shoes, do do		
Cabinet ware, do do		
Leather, do do		
Woollen cloth do do		
Satinet, do do		
Saddle and harness, do do		
Cast iron, do		
	Total,	

Hon Wm. Slade.

Dear Sir: In making the above statement, I have endeavor
cumstances would permit. Whether I have forwarded, in the
quested, I hardly know, but have meant to answer the request.
was not desired, it will be easy striking it out.

Please, sir, accept my thanks for the documents you have
gress be guided by all that wisdom they need in the importan
session.

I am, sir, your humble servant
S.

Pittsford, March 19, 1832.

DOCUMENT 7.—No. 1.

from William C. Bradley to the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting answers of various manufacturers to queries propounded by him.

WESTMINSTER, VT., *April* 9, 1832.

: I have the honor to forward to the department the original answers of certain ma-urers to queries propounded by you, being all I have yet received, and the most import-these came by the last mail. When the other persons to whom application has been shall be inclined to furnish information, it will be forthwith transmitted to the de-nt.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. C. BRADLEY.

Hon. LOUIS MCLANE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

QUESTIONS PROPOUNDED.

ty and town in which your manufactory is situated;—and the *name* of the estab-

or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?
n established; and whether a joint stock concern; also the *number* of spindles,
other machines, respectively, and, if practicable, increase of machinery and capacity from time to time—designating when?
al invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?
rage amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment

ual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufac-inguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is , after providing for the interest upon it; and the rate of profit upon that which is wed?
se of the increase [or decrease, as the case may be,] of profit?
s of profit on capital otherwise employed, in the same State and county?
unt of articles annually manufactured, since the establishment of the manufac-cription, quality, and value, of each kind?
antity and value of different kinds of materials used; distinguishing between roducts and domestic products?
t in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, what countries?
umber of men, women, and children, employed, and average wages of each class?
ow many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?
te of wages of similar classes otherwise employed, in the same State and county, States, and in foreign countries?
mber of horses or other animals employed?
hether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they to a market?
hether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such sale? and to what extent?
here are the manufactures consumed?
hether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and, if so,

hether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at di ? if bartered, for what?
ther the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufactory) has increased or and how much in each year, from the establishment of the manufactory; and e increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?
prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer, since the nt?
t rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition a market, with similar articles imported?
y change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles, to prevent

ate of your profits, annually, for the last three years
at dividends have been received, and what portion of
converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund fo
efore not divided out annually?
e cost of your manufactures consists of the price of
e wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of c
the agricultural productions of the country is consum
amount of other domestic productions?
amount of manufactures, such as you make, are prod
at amount in your own State?
n the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you
ent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, wo
business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced
use you to abandon your business, in what way would you e

pursuit in which you could engage from which you could der
a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?
manufactures of salt and iron, remote from the points of impo
tion within a certain circle around them, and what is the ext

capital; and what proportion the borrowed capital bears to th

unt of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real c
an interest of 6 per cent.? and how gradual the reduction should
rms should be abolished, and the duty assessed upon the actual va
e in the American port, what rate of ad valorem duty would be e
with the minimum?
would be the operation of this change upon the frauds at present supp

rtion which the production by the American manufacturer bears to t

nt of individual and household manufacture in the United States, and ha
sed since the tariff of 1824?
ge profit of money or capital in the United States?
ge rate of wages?

DOCUMENT 7.—No. 2.

ERS OF CERTAIN MANUFACTURERS IN V

BOSTON,

printed circular which you addressed to the agent of th
, Vermont, has been referred to me to answer.
r questions in numerical order, and reply as follows:
ctory is located in the town of Shrewsbury, county of R

nufacture copperas exclusively from the pyrites dug fr
d and leached, the liquor boiled down and crystallize
r, is employed in the process of manufacturing.
tablished in 1829, and is a joint stock concern.
y thousand dollars is the amount of capital invested in t
carrying on the business.
six thousand dollars are annually paid for labor.
riff of 1824 having secured the market to the Amer
narket price has been reduced so as to afford a moder
use of the existence of this factory is the tariff of 1
en supplied to the consumers from this and other f
commanded previous to the enactment of that tari
If cents per pound, delivered in any seaport town
tariff, it commanded from 4½ to 5 cents per pou

Have no knowledge.
Quantity of copperas made in 1829, 200 tons or 400,000 lbs.; in 1830, four hundred or 800,000 lbs.; in 1831, 600 tons or 1,200,000 lbs. We expect to manufacture 000 lbs. in the current year, worth forty thousand dollars.
No raw material used, except the ore from the barren mountain, and about one thousands of wood, from the neighboring hills and plains, for fuel.
The cost of copperas, imported from England previous to the tariff, averaged from cents per pound.
The number of men we employ in raising the ore, providing the fuel, and manufacture copperas, will be, this year, from thirty-five to forty; their wages average fifteen per month, or, including their board, twenty dollars.
The men's labor average ten hours in the day, and ten months in the year.
Do not know.
The horse and two oxen constantly about the factory, exclusive of transportation factory, which employs many teams all the year.
Very little is sold from the factory--not three tons a year. It is sent by wagons to Champlain canal, thence boated to Troy, N Y., and then shipped to various ports in the United States, at an expense, estimated for this year, of 12 or $15,000.
No foreign competition since 1828; but repeal the tariff, and the foreign competition must reduce the price, then ruin all the copperas manufacturers in the country, and consequence would be, a rise in the price to four or more cents a pound.
In every State, and in almost every family, of the Union, but principally by the manufacturers of woollens and cottons, hatters and dyers.
None exported to foreign countries.
Sold generally by agents in all the seaport towns, on credits of six months.
The article is now made about 10 per cent. cheaper than in 1824, in consequence of more skill and experience in the mode of manufacture, and improved furnaces for the fuel.
The price was 4½ to 5 cents previous to 1812; during the war it rose to 12 and 16 cents. Since the tariff, or 1816, it had declined to 4 or 5 cents; but since the tariff, or 1824, has come down to 2 or 2½ cents.
The present tariff secures to the manufacturer the home market; and he, in return, supply any demand of the country at 2 or 2½ cents.
The duty is specific on the pound, and requires no alteration.
There was no profit to the American manufacturer previous to 1822, and very little in 24; since then it has paid a reasonable profit on the capital invested in works. No fund is reserved. Should the duty be repealed immediate ruin would follow.
The wages of labor, and the fuel, with the interest of the capital, constitute the cost of material at the factory; to this add the cost of transportation, storage, commissions, other expenses, and you have the cost at market; the amount of sales being somewhat more than the cost leaves a small profit to divide.
The amount of agricultural and other domestic productions, consumed by the workmen of the factory, and their families, is equal to the subsistence of one hundred and fifty persons, exclusive of those engaged in transportation.
About four millions of pounds have been made in the United States; more than six millions will be made during the present year.
If the duty on copperas should be reduced to 12½ per cent. it would be less than the value of a mill per pound, and would operate to ruin all the factories.
If obliged to abandon the manufacture the capital would be totally lost.
There would be no capital left to invest in other pursuits.
Do not know.
The amount of capital is real; no money borrowed.
Any reduction of the duty would cause the ruin of all the copperas factories.
nd 36. Do not apply.
American manufacture supplies the whole market, and can be increased to any extent
39 and 40. Do not know.

A. BINNEY.

. BRADLEY, Esq.

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swers of Justin Knowlton, agent for the owners of the Somerset Iron Manufactory, ate in Somerset, Windham county, Vermont, to certain queries, relative to manufac-s, propounded to him on behalf of the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is situated in the town, county, and State, above named.
Bar iron is manufactured therein by the aid of water power.

manufacture of iron was commenced about twelve years since, and the establi
been owned the most of the time by a single individual; it is now owned by two
ving in New York city.
person who recently purchased one moiety of the concern, including a large tract
djoining, say 1,800 acres, with a farm-house, &c. paid, as I have been told, $8,250.
annot say. The ore used in making iron is dug on the abovementioned land.
nd 8. I cannot say.
an answer only for the amount manufactured, say the present year, which has been
weaty-one tons, worth about $85 per ton.
I cannot say. See answer 5.
I cannot say
I cannot say. The labors of the iron works and farm are blended.
12 hours in summer, and 10 hours in winter.
and 15. I cannot say.
They do.
They do. Cannot say to what extent.
8. In the surrounding country.
9 See 18th answer.
20. The iron is sold on a credit of six months.
21. I suppose that the cost in each year has been equal, or nearly so, with other years.
22. I have been the agent of the concern but a short time. The iron therein manufactured
as been considered poor until recently; it now brings, as is stated in answer 9, $85 per ton.
have been informed that it has been sold on an average for about $75 per ton, in past
years.
23 to 40, inclusive. I cannot say.
The above answers are, according to the best of my knowledge, just and true.
The owners of the foregoing establishment contemplate extending the business of manu-
facturing iron, and purpose making extensive improvements, which, it is believed, will,
before many years, enable them to manufacture with less expense than they now do.

The present cost of digging ore sufficient to manufacture one ton of iron amounts to about	13 35
Charcoal for do. say 700 bushels, worth about	18
Amount paid principal workman, he finding all necessary help after materials are brought to the buildings, per ton,	
The incidental expenses for keeping small tools, &c. in repair, say per ton	
Total expense of manufacturing one ton of iron, exclusive of capital invested in buildings, &c.	

The principal part of the aforegoing land is in a wild state, and has been bought
reference to ultimate, and perhaps remote, improvements in manufacturing iron.

JUSTIN KNOWLTON,

SOUTHBURY, *March* 22, 1832.

The answers of S. & W. Gregory, manufacturers of linseed oil, in Guilford, to
ries propounded on behalf of the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to man

1. In Guilford, in Windham county, Vermont.
2. Water power, and is an oil mill.
3. In 1814, and is a private partnership.
4. About $1,400.
5. From 1,000 to 3,000 bushels of flaxseed, the average cost of which is a
about $175 in the wages of a man, his board included.
6. About 25 per cent., the interest of 6 per cent. included, or 18½ per c
7. The price of the material.
8. I have not sufficient information to say with any precision, but should
9 per cent. interest, or 3 per cent profit above the lawful interest.
9. About thirty-five hundred gallons.
10 *See* answer to No. 5. We also use beach nuts when they are abund
success. *All* the materials are *domestic*.

I do not know.
One man to take care of the mill, and one man purchasing seed, but not the whole
the wages of both is as in answer to No. 5.
All day—but not more than half or three-fourths of the year.
About fifteen dollars per month.
Two horses, to transport seed.
Mostly near the mill; a part at Boston—about 100 miles.
Not much, and generally not at all.
In New England principally.
See last answer.
Cash.
About the same.
The price has raised from seventy-five cents to $1 25 per gallon.
I have formed no opinion.
I am not informed.
About as usual, or as mentioned in answer to No. 6.
See answer to No. 5.
Do. do.
Am not informed.
It is rather my opinion that in such a case I should still be able to continue the busi-
though perhaps at a very small profit.
See last answer.
Do.
Am not informed.
About $2,000, all *real* capital.
36 and 36. I do not know.
There is, I believe, rather more oil consumed than made in this part of the country.
I am not informed.
In my *opinion* about 3 per cent. profit, or 9 per cent. interest.
echanical labor from fifteen to twenty dollars, agricultural from eight to twelve
per month.
oregoing answers are, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, correct

WILLIAM GREGORY.

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wers of Messrs. Doty & Loomis, of North Bennington, county of Bennington, State
rmont, engaged in the manufacture of cotton and woollen machinery, to certain
ions propounded on behalf of the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to manu-
es.

e 1st question, they say their manufactory is situated in North Bennington, Benning-
nty, State of Vermont.
at they manufacture cotton and woollen machinery; is propelled by water power.
stablished in 1831.
he capital invested in ground and buildings is included in the answer to the question
to their cotton establishment; also water power. In machinery and tools $2,000.
hey say to this question, that they annually expend for iron, coal, lumber, and cast-
t less than $8,000; and for the wages of laborers and artisans not less than $7,000.
he profit on machinery depends, in a great measure, upon the demand for the same.
They say to this, that of the iron which they use is mostly domestic; the steel is
ely foreign.
They employ twenty men, and pay them at the rate of $1 25 per day.
Their manufactures find a market when made.

---

s of Francis E. Phelps, superintendent of the American Hydraulic Company, at
dsor, Vermont, to certain queries propounded in behalf of the Secretary of the Trea-
, in relation to manufactures. The answers placed against any figure are made to the
tion placed against the corresponding figure in the printed circular. When the ques-
could not be answered satisfactorily the answer is omitted.

State of Vermont, county of Windsor, town of Windsor; one establishment connected

Fire engines, force pumps and hydraulic machinery of all kinds.
Incorporated in 1827, with capital of $100,000.

4. From 20 to 25,000 dollars.
5. Over 20,000.
6. Over 20 per cent.
7. No increase or decrease from causes out of the control of the company.
9. Annual amount not shown by the books. Footing of manufacture account, in all delivered, $68,000. On hand, unsold, and in progress, say $15,000. Total for years, ending February 29, 1832, $83,000
10. Iron, copper, spelter, lumber, and paints. We are about making an engine in every material except spelter will be the production of Vermont.
12. About twenty first-rate workmen; no apprentice boys; wages 25 to $35 per m
13. 12 hours the year round. No work on Saturday after sundown.
14. Workmen of the same grade and excellence have similar wages.
15. None.
16. Some are sold in the vicinity; more or less in every State of the Union, and in Cu Mexico, West Indies, and Europe.
17. Not at all.
20. Cash, and credit of six and twelve months.
21. As the machinery used in the construction has been improved, the cost of the m factured article has decreased. The decrease has been in the abridgment of labor.
22. Fire engines from 100 to $1,200 Force pumps from 30 to $700, each.
24. The articles are manufactured under a patent, dated July, 1826.
26 The raw material is about one-third of the cost.
27. The board and clothing of 20 hands.
39 6 per cent.
40. Mechanics $26 per month; farmers, (laborers,) $11.

The above statement is made from the books of the company, and from facts connecte therewith, and is supposed to be correct.

WINDSOR, VERMONT, *March* 3, 1832.

FRANCIS PHELPS, Sup't L. E. Co.

The answers of Francis Goodham, distiller, of Brattleboro', Vermont, to certain questi tive to manufactures, propounded on behalf of the Secretary of the Treasury.

1. In Brattleboro', in the county of Windham, and State of Vermont.
2. A distillery of gin; some whiskey. A small water power is used.
3. About ten years since, and a private concern.
4. About $4,000.
5. About $6,000.
6. Since the establishment the average is about 8 per cent.; all the capital is
7. I think it has rather decreased, though but little. I think an increasing to be the cause.
8. I should estimate it at from 6 to 8 per cent.
9. I cannot say precisely, but should estimate the quantity of gin or w 16,000 to 18,000 gallons per annum, worth here from 34 to 36 cents per gal
10. About 6,000 bushels of rye and corn, which is, perhaps, on an average per bushel.
11. There is not any precisely similar article imported.
12. Five men, whose board and wages may amount to $750, or $150 eac
13. Nearly all the year. Twelve hours.
14. The usual wages for agricultural labor.
15. Four oxen.
16. A part at the place where made, and part at Hartford, about 80 mil at Boston, about 90 miles distant
17. More or less, I cannot say how far.
18. In the United States.
19. See last answer.
20. Part for cash; mostly on six months' credit.
21. It has not raised much.
22. See answer to 9.
23. *I cannot say.*
24. *Do.*

The last three have not materially differed from the preceding years. See answer to

About 14–500 profit *besides* the *interest*, which is about 42–500; the labor is about 00, and the material 375–500.

See 10.

to 32, inc. Cannot say.

Already answered.

to 37, inc. Cannot say.

Cannot say precisely how much, but should *think* they had diminished one-half.

I should estimate it at from 6 to 8 per cent.

Farmers at about $150, mechanics $230, per annum. In this estimate the board is led.

e foregoing answers are correct and true, according to the best of my knowledge and

ATTLEBORO', *March* 25, 1832.

FRANCIS GOODHAM.

---

ver of Ellery Allbe to certain queries relating to manufactures, propounded on behalf of the Secretary of the Treasury.

State of Vermont, Windham county.

American gin; and no steam or water power is used.

1812. It is not a joint stock concern.

$2,500.

7,000 bushels rye, 3,000 bushels corn, 200 pounds hops, 400 cords wood; cash used in chase thereof, and in the payment of wages, about $7,500.

obably the annual rate of profit since it was erected would not exceed 6 per cent. months past about 9 per cent. A borrowed capital, at 6 per cent., would not have ny thing till within the last 18 months.

rties on imported spirits and molasses have caused the additional profit.

; this time from 6 to 10 per cent.

rom 25,000 to 30,000 gallons American gin, worth, at the distillery, from 28 to 40 er gallon.

,000 bushels rye, worth from 58 to 75 cents; 3,000 bushels corn, worth from 50 to ; 200 pounds hops, worth from 10 to 15 cents; 400 cords wood, worth $1. All ic products.

ot any imported from other countries.

Three men employed at from 11 to $15 per month, exclusive of board.

All the year. From 12 to 15 hours per day.

In Vermont and New England generally, from 10 to $15 and upwards. I am not r with wages in foreign countries.

Three horses in and about the distillery; six others to market the gin.

About one-tenth is sold in the vicinity where made; the remainder on the road between and Boston, and at Boston—distance 97 miles.

Foreign liquors do come in competition with American gin where mine is sold, but to xtent I am not able to say.

Consumed principally in the Eastern States.

Not exported to foreign countries.

Sold in the country for cash, in Boston on a credit of six months.

The cost varies almost annually, as it depends on the goodness of crops.

At the distillery, from 28 to 40 cts. per gallon.

There are no liquors of a similar quality imported.

I do not know that any change in levying duties is necessary, nor what alteration in ting would prevent fraud.

For the last 18 months about 9 per cent.; for 18 months previous less than 6 per ct.

Raw material cost about seven-eighths.

All domestic productions of the country.

Not able to state with any accuracy.

It would probably cause me to abandon my business.

I cannot foresee what the event of being placed in that situation would be.

I think there is.

There may be a few manufactures of salt and iron out of the reach of foreign competi
I know of none that are wholly so.
Five thousand dollars, exclusive of the land, buildings, and necessary utensils.
Not any, excepting seasons of extraordinary crops.
Not able to determine.
I do not know.
Domestic liquors of all kinds bear but a small proportion to those imported; I am not
to tell the proportion.
Household manufactures have decreased since the tariff of 1824 to a very great ex-
probably in New England nine-tenths.
I should think for a few years past about 6 per cent.
Men's wages about $10 per month, and girls $1 per week. ELLERY ALLEN.

James I. Cutler & Co. Answers to queries.

1. County of Windham, State of Vermont.
2. Paper, by water power.
3. Was established about 1800. Is *not* joint stock.
4. Fifteen thousand dollars.
5. Amount of materials, purchased with cash, $10,000. Amount of labor and board of
hands $5,000.
9. Amount of paper manufactured yearly $25,000; of which $10,000 is writing, and
$15,000 printing paper.
10. We use very little foreign stock, perhaps $1,000 per annum.
11. There is no paper imported to our knowledge.
12. Fourteen men, two boys, twenty-six women.
13. Twelve hours.
15. Six horses employed in teaming rags and paper.
16. About one-half are sold at or near home. The rest are sent to Boston, New York,
Philadelphia, &c.
17. No.
18. In the United States almost entirely.
19. No, or a very small part.
20. Paper is usually sold for cash, at six months' credit.
21. The price of printing paper has decreased 20 to 25 per cent. since 1834; writi
paper is much the same, or, if any thing, a little lower.
23. A duty equivalent to a prohibition is necessary. We think the present duty suffici
26. Two-fifths raw material; one-fifth wages and board of hands; and the balance w
divided among repairs, transportation of rags and paper, insurance against fire, interes
capital, and profits of the business. These vary so much from year to year, that it is
so impossible to define them.
31. We presume there are many.
39. 6 to 8 per cent.
40. Fourteen to fifteen dollars per month, and their board.

The answers of Gardner C. Hall, partner in the firm of Hall & Leavitt, paper
certain queries relative to manufactures, propounded on behalf of the Secret
Treasury.

1. J. Pulney, in Windham county, Vermont.
2. Paper mill. Water power.
3. About six years since; and a private partnership.
4. About $3,500.
5. $6,000 in material, and $1,000 in wages.
6. About 15 per cent.
7. I have formed no definite opinion.
8. From 5 to 20 per cent.
9. *About $9,000* worth, principally printing paper.
10. *Mostly* domestic rags.

11. Probably none imported.
12. Three men, six women, two children. The men's wages $22 per month; women's children's $3; board not included.
13. About 12 hours, and all the year.
14. In this county the above is near the usual rate for mechanical wages.
15. Two horses.
16. In New York, Boston and Philadelphia.
17. Not at all.
18. Mostly where sold in this county.
19. Not much, if any, exportation.
20. On credit of six months.
21. Decreased with the improvement in machinery.
22. About seventeen cents per pound.
23 and 24. Am not able to answer.
25. About 15 per cent.
26. About three-fifths raw material, or about 60-100; about 25-100 wages, and 15-100 fits.
27. Nothing but board of the hands, which I cannot readily estimate.
28. I cannot tell.
29. We probably should continue to manufacture, but at considerably reduced profits.
nd 31. I cannot answer.
t is my opinion that since the introduction of railroads and canals there are few or es entirely out of foreign competition.
ee answer to 4.
know nothing about this.
or this.
or this.
t is my opinion that there is no printing paper imported or exported.
am not informed as to this subject.
About 6 per cent.
ee answer to 12.
foregoing answers are, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, correct e.

TTLEBORO', *March* 22, 1832.

GARDNER C. HALL.

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s of Joseph Pessenden, papermaker, Brattleboro', to certain queries relative to manufactures, propounded on beha f of the Secretary of the Treasury.

tleboro', county of Windham, State of Vermont.
taking. Factory. By water power.
ished in 1811.
mount expended in water power, buildings, and various machinery, and ground, from $20,000.
the present time about 150 tons rags, average cost $150 per ton. (Meaning for one Amount of labor $100 per week.
rom 10 to 12 per cent., interest not included.
Competition by increase of mills and improvement in machinery, and rise and fall in of raw m.terial.
d 9. Very variable.
bout one-fourth foreign, three-fourths domestic rags.
o not know.
en to twelve men, at $5 each per week, and board included. Twenty-five to thirty equal to 25 average time, $2 per week.
welve hours average each day, the year, including meals.
d 15. Do not know.
Mostly sent to Boston, New York, and other cities.
does to certain extent.
dosly in the United States; a part shipped to Sandwich Islands, S. America.
o not know.
old by commission agents, on six to nine and twelve months' credit.
Cost of manufacture per ream decreased, for a few years past, owing to improvement inery.

Very various.
Present duty.
Do.
Last three years not over ten cents.
Varies in the quantity of stock used; from ½ to ¾ raw material, labor from ¼ to ½
profits from ¼ to ½.
Nothing more han board.
to 32, inc. I cannot say.
Estimated about 20,000 dollars.
35, 36. I do not know.
About the same as consumed.
Do not know.
About six per cent.
Varies according to the pursuits; mechanics and farmers from 8 to $4, not incl
ing board.

The foregoing answers to certain queries relative to manufactures, propounded on behalf of the Secretary of the Treasury, are, according to my best knowledge and belief, correct and true.

JOSEPH FESSENDEN.

BRATTLEBORO', *March* 29, 1832.

The answers of Messrs. Doty & Loomis, of North Bennington, county of Bennington, of Vermont, engaged in the manufacture of cotton shirtings, to certain queries propounded on behalf of the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to manufactures.

1. That their manufactory is situated at North Bennington, Bennington county, State of Vermont.
2. That they manufacture cotton shirtings; machinery propelled by
3. That it was established in 1831; and is a joint stock concern.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings is $5,000; water power and
5. Expenses for labor is $3,500; expenses for materials and incidental
The probable amount of cotton is 40,000 pounds.
6. Not having been engaged in the business for a great length of time,
answer as to the precise amount of profits, but they presume to say that the
the whole capital invested would not vary much from 10 per cent.
7. The increase or decrease of profit depends, in a measure, upon the
scarcity of money - the ordinary medium of exchange.
8. For the year 1831, so far as their knowledge extends, capital otherwise
probably yielded a profit of from 10 to 15 per cent.
9. The probable amount of articles manufactured for the last year will not
Description of goods, cotton shirtings, No. 30.
10. The materials used are wholly domestic.
11. This question they are unable to answer.
12. They employ 22 women and girls, 3 men, 4 boys. Wages of
board included; of boys $1 75 per week, board included; men $8 per week,
13. They employ their hands 13 hours per day, the whole
14. This question they cannot answer correctly.
15. They employ three horses.
16. They carry their manufactures to New York for market.
17. Foreign articles of like kind and description do not enter into
of sale.
18. Their manufactures are consumed in the United States.
19. They are not exported to foreign countries.
20. Their manufactures are sold by the agent of the concern,
months, for cash.
21, 22, 23, 24. No answer.
25. This question is already substantially answered, in part.
made.
26. Already answered.
27. They are unable to answer.
28. Do.
29. They do not presume to say
30, 31, 32. No answer.

Already consumed.
They cannot answer.
36, 37, 38 No answer.
Already answered.
The average price of wages is, for men $10 per month, board included; for boys $6, 4 to $8 per month.

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rs of W. G. & M. Henry, of Bennington, county of Bennington, State of Ver- ngaged in the manufacture of cotton shirtings, to questions propounded on behalf ecretary of the Treasury, in relation to manufactures.

answer, that their manufactory is situated in Bennington county, State of Verm't. manufacture cotton shirtings, and their machinery is propelled by water power. ished in the summer of 1831.
t stock concern.
l probably ten thousand dollars.
No answer.
men, whose wages are $1 17 per day; and twenty-five women and children, s amount to $180 per week, board included.
employ their hands twelve hours per day.
send their manufactures to New York for market.
sell their manufactures on commission.

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of Truman Estes, of North Bennington, Bennington county, State of Vermont, questions propounded on behalf of the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to res.

gton county, State of Vermont.
sheetings.
rivate concern.
$10,000.
nual amount of expenses does not exceed $5,000.
ed at 10 per cent. for the last year; for the previous years much less. No bor- l.
rease or decrease of profit depends somewhat upon the price of cotton and r abundanee of money, also the cost of labor.
ver.
with a small capital and have added yearly.
l amount of cotton used 21,000 pounds, value $2,600, $100 worth of oil, $150 od, and $75 worth of starch; all domestic.
e men and twenty women and girls; wages of men per day $1, of women and week.
are employed all the year, and 12 hours per day.
swer.
orse.
are sent to New York, distance 200 miles.
are sold on a credit of four months.
as greatly decreased in consequence of great improvements in machinery; labor he cost of raw materials some less.
from 18 to 9 cents per yard.
would abandon their business.
hole capital is vested in ground, buildings, machinery, and water; and should he present business, he could not command capital to invest in any other business.
hole amount of capital is $10,000, all real, none borrowed.

Messrs. Tyler, Mortin, and Barnes, of Pownal, Bennington county, State of ngaged in the manufacture of cotton shirtings, to certain questions propounded f the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to manufactures.

, Bennington county, State of Vermont.
hirtings. *Machinery propelled by* water power.

September, 1831. Joint-stock concern.
Capital $10,000.
Three men, eighteen women, and three boys; wages of men $1 per day, of wom
per week, of boys $1 17 per week.
The whole year, and 13 hours per day.
Two horses.
They are sent to New York; distance 200 miles.
They are sold on a credit of six months.
Prices 7 cents per yard.
Capital $10,000, of which $9,000 is real and $1,000 is borrowed.

The answers of Messrs. Peck, Bowen, & Co., of Pownal, Bennington county, State of
ment, to certain questions propounded on behalf of the Secretary of the Treasury
lation to manufactures.

1. They say their manufactory is situated in Bennington county, Vermont.
2. They manufacture cotton shirtings. Machinery propelled by water power.
3. Established in 1828; joint stock concern.
4. Capital invested not exceeding 25,000 dollars.
5. Amount of cotton used 50,000 lbs., cost $6,000; 367 gallons oil, cost
$4,700.
6. They are unable to say.
7. The increase or decrease of profits depends, in a measure, upon
scarcity of money.
10. The materials used are domestic.
12. Men , women and girls 4, boys 32; wages of men $1 30 per day,
women, girls, and boys $2 per week, board included.
13. Number of hours employed 12 each day. The whole year.
15. Three horses.
16. Their manufactures are carried to Troy and New York, principally
20. Their manufactures are sold on a credit of from 4 to 8 months, for
22. Prices from 7 to 9 cents.
29. If the duties on cotton goods were reduced to 12 per cent., they
business; for the effect of a reduction would be, to flood the market with
tures.
33. The capital invested is $25,000, of which $4,000 is borrowed.
discharge all the borrowed money due from them which has been
38. Household and individual manufactures have decreased since 1

Answers of Messrs. Hinsdill & Swift.

1. Vermont, Bennington county.
2. Three-fourths cotton shirtings; and all kinds of woollen and cotton
by water power.
3. Established as a woollen factory in 1807, and converted to cotton,
vate property.
4. The amount of capital invested in the cotton business is about
tools, water privilege, &c., for building machinery, for cotton and
5. Cash expended for materials, labor, and living, in the cotton
Likewise for the machine shop $31,000.
6. The profit on the cotton business, after paying the interest
for the last three years, varied from 2 to 8 per cent., and on
same.
7. The price of cotton goods has advanced since 1829, probably
and the increased demand for printing cloth.
9. We are now manufacturing about 600,000 yards of shirting
$44,000, and machinery to the amount of about $40,000.

The amount of cotton about 150,000 lbs., and other domestic articles to the amount 000 lbs. The raw materials used in the machine shops is $20,000, about four-fifths of is domestic product.
As to the cost of similar articles imported, we are not able to say.
The number of women employed is about 100, average wages about $2 per week, in- g board. The number of men is about 70, average wages from 5 to 6 dollars per

The time of labor per day is about 12 hours the year round.
The rate of wages, of similar classes in other business, is rather less in this county, it a farming district.
The number of horses employed is about twenty.
Our cotton goods find a market in New York; our machinery in the country around us.
Foreign calicoes come in competition to a considerable extent.
They are mostly consumed for printing.
They are, to some extent, exported to South America and India.
They are generally sold on a credit of 6 months.
he cost of manufacturing has gradually decreased, in consequence of improve- achinery.
e prices have varied from 6¼ to 8¼ cents per yard.
e presume a reduction of the present duties would induce the British to flood our with a view of ruining our manufactories.
to the manner of collecting the revenue, we are not competent to advise.
swered above.
swered.
e amount of agricultural productions are, viz. cotton $18,000, provisions about ther domestic productions about $200,000.
t able to answer.
he duties were reduced to 12 per cent., it would induce and enable the British irers to overflood our markets for a time, at a loss, until we should be compelled n the business.
we were obliged to abandon our present business, we should have little or no capi- loy elsewhere, as it is nearly all invested in buildings and machinery.
r capital would be better employed in agricultural pursuits, if there were any fo- rkets, and if the reduction of duties did not destroy the home markets by the ruin of ories.
e manufacturers of salt and iron in this section of the country, as far as our know- ends, do come in competition with the foreign manufactories.
e whole amount of capital employed is about $100,000, none of which is borrowed.
e believe that any reduction of duties would ruin the business, as before stated.
is question we cannot answer, as we are not informed as to the present duty.
resume it would have an injurious effect, as they would be better enabled to evade olem duty than a minimum duty.
s to the proportion of domestic and foreign goods consumed, we are not able to say.
s to household manufactures, we are not able to state, but should think they had not uch since 1824.
s to the average profit of money or capital, in this section of country, we are not able

ages of males from 4 to 7 dollars per week; of females $1 75 per week.

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s of Milton Brown, of Pawlet, county of Rutland, State of Vermont, engaged as agent Pawlet Manufacturing Company, to certain questions prop sed on behalf of the Se- y of the Treasury of the United States:

he manufactory is situated in Rutland county, State of Vermont.
manufactures cotton sheetings, and that the machinery is propelled by water power.
hat it was established in 1819, and is joint-stock.
he capital invested in buildings, in water power, and machinery, is about $14,000.
he average amount of materials used, of cash expended in the purchase thereof, and ent of wages, is about $10,000.
he average annual profit on all the capital employed has been about 9 per cent., all pital.
my opinion, the decrease of profits, until within two years, was partly on account of competition, and partly of the increase of manufactures faster than the increase of

of the style. And I suppose the profits have increased within two years for the
g reasons: 1st. The improvement of machinery; 2d. Some has been exported; and,
e article has become more generally used
ly opinion is, the capital employed in this county and State in other manufactures
lly yields a profit of from 8 to 15 per cent.
The annual amount of brown sheetings, 38 inches wide, is about 105,000 yards; present
about $11,000.
Our purchases amount to about $5,000, and perhaps $50 in foreign articles.
I cannot well answer.
We employ about 33 hands; the average wages of men is about $1 25 per day, wo
about $2 25 per week, children $1 50 per week.
They are employed, on an average, twelve hours and a half per day the whole year.
I think other similar classes around us get about 20 per cent. less.
The number of horses used is two.
About one-quarter part are sold at home, and the remainder sent to market prin
ly to Troy, N. Y., about 50 miles, some to New York, 200 miles.
We are not aware of any foreign competition at the present time.
We are not aware of any foreign competition at the present time.
I expect they are all consumed in the United States.
None are exported to my knowledge.
They sold generally at six months' credit.
The cost has decreased, some in stock, some in wages, but mostly by the improvement
f machinery.
They have been sold from 16 down to 9 cents per yard.
I think a duty is necessary which will wholly prohibit the importation.
I am unable to answer.
The annual average profits for the last three years has been about 14 per cent.
the same has been divided.
About one half the cost is in materials.
The cotton and other agricultural productions of the county amount to about
other domestic productions perhaps may be $500.
My knowledge and information does not enable me to say any thing about the
When the duty is so reduced as to let the article be imported at all, it will
much injure the business, if it did not compel us to abandon it entirely.
We at present are unable to say.
It is my opinion that any business would be better than manufacturing cotton
the duty is reduced to 12½ per cent.
As there is no iron or salt made near us, I am unable to answer the question.
The whole amount of capital used may be $17,000, all real.
My limited information does not enable me to answer the question.
We cannot well answer.
We would also say we cannot well answer.
Do.
Do.
The household manufacture in this section is very small, and decreased, in
three-fourths in that time.
As a mere matter of opinion, I should say, that the capital yields a profit of
per cent.
Men of all classes average their wages at about one dollar.
The foregoing statement and answers are as near as my judgment and
enables me to give them, without a lengthy calculation.

We are, very respectfully, yours, &c.

MILTON BROWN.

PAWLET, *March* 21, 1832.

The answers of Joel Volintine, of Bennington, county of Bennington, State of V
engaged in the manufacture of narrow cloths and satinets, to certain questions, pro
on behalf of the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to manufactures.

1. This manufactory is situated in Bennington county, State of Vermont.
2. Satinets and narrow cloths; machinery propelled by water power.
3. Established in 1825 for the manufacture of narrow cloths, and converted in
factory of satinets and narrow cloths in 1831. It is a private concern.
4. Capital not less than $6,000.
5. Cash expended for wool, cotton warp, oil, dye stuffs, and in the payment o
annually amount to not less than $5,700.

swer.
t has decreased, in consequence of the advanced price of wool.
tity of articles manufactured will not vary much from 1,000 yards per month
r; satinets, principally of coarse quality, value from 55 to 65 cents per yard.
materials are wholly domestic, with the exception of dye stuffs.
6 men, 3 women, and 2 boys. Wages of men $18 per month, board
es of women $1 15 per week, board inclusive; wages of boys $8 per month,
ard.
e employed twelve hours per day, and the whole year.
ic.
ures sent to New York, 200 miles distant.
sold for cash, on a credit of six months.
st has decreased in consequence of the improvement in machinery, and the
of labor.
om 55 to 65 cents per yard.
ot sustain myself and manufacture at any prices lower than the present.
tal invested is real.
ld manufactures have decreased, since 1824, more than one half.

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bbins D. Walbridge, of Bennington, county of Bennington, State of Vermont,
estions propounded on behalf of the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to

actory is situated in the county of Bennington, State of Vermont.
d ¾ cloth; machinery propelled by water power.
l in 1829; an individual concern.
ested $5,000.
nual amount $5,000.
er cent. on borrowed and 8 per cent. on invested capital.
se or decrease has depended entirely on the cost of material, the cost of dye
alue of labor.
20 per cent.
ds of satinets, value from 40 to 70 cents per yard; 4,000 yards of ¾ fulled
1 75 cents to $1.
mestic, $1,000 foreign.
imilar to those manufactured by me, if imported from Europe, are sold from
er yard.
boys, and 5 girls. Wages of men $20 per month, girls $2 per week, boys

per day the year round.
s of laborers in general will not exceed the above.
es
ipal market is New York, distance 200 miles.
rticles do enter into competition, but to what extent cannot say.
the western and middle States.
are probably exported to South America, in exchange for wool.
generally sold on a credit of from 4 to 6 months, for cash.
in 1831, in consequence of the increased price of wool.
om 50 cents to $1.
should be 18 cents on each square yard.
y should be regulated by the value of the article, the value of the article
imported should govern.
$500.
irths in material and one-fifth in wages.
f agricultural and domestic productions $500.
y.
sent protection should be withdrawn, I must abandon the business.
. No answers.
ole capital, $3,000, borrowed.
r.
er square yard, valued at 60 cents per yard.
ge would prevent the frauds practised.
hs.

sed since 1824, three-fourths.
8 to 12 per cent.
nts per day for men, $1 50 per week for women; board exclusive.

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ers of Ethan Brown, of Pownal, county of Bennington, State of Vermont, t
questions propounded on behalf of the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to
actures.

anufactory is situated in Burlington, county of Vermont.
Manufacture narrow cloths. Machinery propelled by water power.
Established in 1829. Private concern.
Capital invested, 3,000 dollars.
This question he cannot answer, because he is engaged in cloth dressing and ven
ng; in connection with the manufacture of cloth.
The increase or decrease of profit depends in a measure upon the cost of the ra
rial.
He has manufactured about 2,500 yards annually of narrow woollen cloths, value
s per yard.
0. He has about 2,500 pounds of wool, which is domestic. Dye stuffs, oil, and oil
ount to 150 dollars.
12. He employs 3 men, 1 woman, and 3 boys. Wages of men, $10 per month; o
omen, $2 25 per week; of boys, $1 25 per week, board inclusive.
13. His hands are employed 12 hours each day for two-thirds of the year.
15. He employs 2 horses.
16. His cloths are mostly carried to Troy for market; distance 27 miles. Some are
s sold in the neighborhood of the establishment.
20. He sells his goods for cash. On credit of three months.
21. The cost of the goods has increased in consequence of the increased cost of raw
22. Prices from 52 cents to 75 cents.
33. Whole amount of capital is $3,000. None borrowed.
38. Household manufactures have decreased since 1824, at least one half.

Answers of Messrs. Baker & Harris, of Manchester, county of Bennington, State of Ver
mont, engaged in the manufacture of woollens, to certain queries propounded on behalf
of the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to manufactures.

1. State of Vermont, Bennington county.
2. Broadcloths. Machinery propelled by water power.
3. Established in the spring of 1831.
4. Capital invested, 7,000 dollars.
5. Annual expenses will exceed 17,000 dollars.
12. They employ 17 hands.
13. The whole year, and 12 hours per day.
15. Two horses.
16. New York; distance 200 miles.
17. Foreign manufactures do enter into competition; to what extent, they cannot
20. They sell for cash.
22. Prices from $2 37 to $5 per yard.
29. If the duty upon woollens was reduced, they must abandon this notion.
33. Capital invested is all real, none borrowed.
38. Household manufactures have decreased greatly since 1824, but may be on a
year, probably in consequence of the advanced price of wool, which induces farmers
sell their wool, and purchase cloth with which to clothe their families.

The answer of Marshall Clark, superintendent of Abram Clark's factory, in
Vermont, to certain queries propounded on behalf of the Secretary of the Treas
relation to manufactures.

1. In Windham county, Vermont.
2. Satinet and cassimere. Carried by water power.

stablished about A. D. 1815, and is not a joint stock concern.
bout six thousand dollars.
he average quantity of wool used is about 3,000 pounds; the average cost of which ny opinion, about 1,500 dollars. There is also expended, on the average, annually, $550 in cotton warps and dye stuffs, and about $1,290 in labor.
he profits, since the first establishment, have been exceedingly variable. They ever exceeded twenty-five per cent., and have some years been nothing, and less thing. The average annual profit I should estimate at six per cent., or common

s to the causes mentioned, I am not sufficiently informed to specify them.
o this question I cannot answer with precision. Money is worth about six per cent. vicinity, on good security; and, I believe, that most investments of capital pay that , and a profit, which, on an average, may amount to from 4 to 8 per cent. more.
,000 yards satinet, and 1,500 of kersimere, is about the amount; the former sell at from s to 83 cents, and the latter from 80 cents to 2 dollars per yard.
About 3,000 pounds wool, the average price of which is about 50 cents; about 600 of cotton yarn, which costs about 45 cents; about 500 pounds log-wood, which may d an average price of 3½ cents; about 500 pounds copperas, costing about 4 cents, out 100 pounds vitriol, the price of which is about 4 cents per pound: all except the d, I believe, are products of this country. There is also used 50 pounds indigo, about 1 dollar per pound.
do not know that satinets are imported, and foreign kersimeres do not differ mate- price from ours.
our men, who are paid about 15 dollars per month; three women, whose wages are dollars 50 cents; and one boy at about 2 dollars per month; the hands are also

welve hours; eleven months in the year.
he wages above mentioned are not far from the common prices of mechanical abor on farms is somewhat lower in this vicinity.
e.
manufactures are sent to Boston, about 100 miles.
not informed as to the extent of the competition.
satinets are consumed in the Southern States mostly; the kersimeres in all, or f the United States.
e, I believe, are exported, unless some are sent to South America.
tly on a credit of six months.
cost has, on the whole, somewhat diminished. The price of wool has been con- ctuating, and has, some years, added much to the cost of the manufacture. But commencement, the price of labor has diminished, and machinery has been im- hich causes have, on the whole, diminished the cost to us. The great variations in wool.
is query is answered in the reply to question 9th.
ve not formed any opinion on that subject on which any reliance ought to be

d as to this question, I must give the same answer.
e profits for the last three years have avaraged six per cent.; or the capital has interest of twelve per cent.
ould think the raw material was about five-eighths of the price, the labor about hs, and the profits and interest of capital about one-eighth.
the present time, about 7,000 or 8,000 pounds of wool, and about 1,200 pounds out 600 pounds copperas, and 150 pounds vitriol.
m not sufficiently informed as to this subject
opinion is that, in the case supposed, the manufactory would cease.
o not know, and have formed no opinion of the course which would be pursued in gency.
my opinion that, in the case supposed, *some other* pursuit would be preferable.
to this subject I am not informed.
answer to question 4th. The material is frequently bought on a credit, and the es sold on a credit.
not answer.
n not informed as to this subject.
this.
this.
ould say household manufactures had diminished considerably.
answer to question 8th.

er to question 14th.
according to my best knowledge and belief, true. MARSHALL CLARK.

David Young, of Danbury, Rutland county, State of Vermont, to questions pro-
led on behalf of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to manufactures.

says his manufactory is situated in the county of Rutland, State of Vermont.
ne kind of goods manufactured are satinets, narrow woollens, and cassimeres; ma-
propelled by water.
Established in 1824, and is a private concern.
Capital invested, 5,000 dollars.
He supposes about 1,000 dollars.
The rate of profit has not amounted to 6 per cent. upon the capital invested.
The increase of profit depends upon the price of the raw material, and is effected, a
easure, by importations.
Amount of articles manufactured 2,000 dollars; description he cannot give.
0. Amount of raw materials used 1,000 dollars, principally domestic; exclusively w,
ch the exception of dye stuffs.
The number of persons employed are eight; wages 700 dollars per annum.
12. Hands are employed 12 hours per day, and 9 or 10 months in the year.
13. Some few of the manufactures are sold in the neighborhood of the manufactory, but
16. Foreign articles of like kind do enter into competition; to what extent does not
the principal part in New York.
know.
17. Manufactures are sold on credit of 4 or 6 months.
20. The cost of labor has decreased in consequence of the improvements in machinery,
21. The cost of materials has greatly increased.
and the cost of materials has greatly increased.
22. The average price of articles sold has varied from 50 to 75 cents.
23. Should the raw material remain at its present price, the present duty on woollens is
absolutely necessary to sustain the manufacturer.
24. The duty on woollens was reduced to 12 per cent. with a corresponding reduction
ported.
29. If the duty on woollens ought to be regulated by the value of the articles when im
upon imports, should be under the necessity of abandoning business.
38. Household manufactures have decreased greatly since 1824.

Answers of A. and A. Bruce, of Wallingford, Rutland county, State of Vermont, to
tions propounded on behalf of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the ma
tures of the United States.

1. In Rutland county, State of Vermont.
2. Manufacture satinets and narrow fulled cloths, and machinery propelled
power.
3 Established in June, 1830, and is a joint stock concern.
4. Capital invested 2,000 dollars.
5. Moneys expended annually for labor, materials, &c., 3,000 dollars.
9. Amount of cloths manufactured annually 3,000 dollars.
10. Amount of materials used 3,000 dollars; exclusively domestic, with t
dye stuffs, which cost about 500 dollars.
12. Number of persons employed is eight; wages of women $2 25 per w
per week; men, board inclusive, 18 dollars per month.
13. Hands are employed 12 hours per day, and the whole year, with
January and February.
15. One horse.
16. A few are sold in the neighborhood of the manufactory; the pri
city. icles of like kind do enter into competition; to wha
t of 90 days or less.

EAST POULTNEY, *March* 13, 1832.

C. BRADLEY, Esq.,

ours, containing a number of queries relating to manufacturing business, is received, and pleasure I would answer them; but, owing to particular reasons, it is difficult for me to very precise answers to many of the questions.

is only two years since the business has been conducted by me, and having no partner e business, and many repairs to make, I have not kept accurate accounts of the different nditures. And the answer I shall make will be but rather hastily made, and more Calculation than precise account. Yours, &c.,

HOYT GUERNSEY.

s of Hoyt Guernsey, of Poultney, Rutland county, and State of Vermont, to certain ies proposed on behalf of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to manufacto-

County of Rutland, State of Vermont.
Woollen, 4 cloths; water power.
Established in 1811; is now a private concern.
Capital invested 7,000 dollars.
For the two last years the average amount of materials and wages is about 15,000 dol- d cash paid for the whole.
The amount of profit for two years has been 10 per cent.
From the year 1811 3 partners were concerned in the establishment, averaging 10,000 of wool, with ut realizing any profit more than a bare support, until 1830, when 2 partners left. Since which, in my opinion, the tariff on foreign goods has increased it to 10 per cent.
Since 1830 the average amount of cloth is 22,000 yards, of coarse quality, valued at s.
The quantity of wool (domestic) is 22,000 pounds, valued at 48 cents; 300 dollars of dye woods; 500 dollars worth of oil.
Number of men employed 14, children 3, women 1; wages of men 16 dollars per children 6 dollars per month, women 8 dollars per month.
Employed 12 hours each day at all seasons.
Horses 4
Goods sold in Albany and New York.
Consumed in this country.
On credit of 6 months.
The increase from 1830 to 1831 has been, in materials, about 50 per cent.
In 1830 sold at 60 to 65 cents per yard; in 1831 sold at 90 cents per yard.
50 per cent. ad valorem.
Should think fraud would be prevented by the duty added in proportion to the va- f the article in this country, instead of the value in the place whence it is imported.
Nearly three-fourths the value of the article in raw materials.
Agricultural productions 1,500 dollars; wool 11,500 dollars.
Could not afford to manufacture at reduced prices; should probably abandon the ess.
Could employ capital better in various ways.
Should think it would prevent fraud.

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ers of J. & A. S. Jones, of Pawlet, county of Rutland, State of Vermont, to certain questions propounded on behalf of the Secretary, in relation to manufactures.

Our manufactory is in Rutland county, State of Vermont.
Manufacture narrow woollen cloths and satinets; and our machinery is propelled by

Was established in 1823; and is a joint stock concern.
Capital invested in ground, buildings, water power, and machinery, is $3,500.
Average amount of materials used, of cash expended in the purchase thereof, and in yment of wages, is about $2,450.
Average amount of profit on all capital is about 6 to 8 per cent.; all real capital.

our opinion, the decrease of profit is in consequence of foreign competition,
two years; and that the increase is in consequence of duties amounting nearly to
sition of the foreign article, and to the improvement in machinery.
In our opinion, capital employed by other manufacturers yields a profit of from 6 to 8
cent.
. The articles manufactured have been common plain narrow fulled cloth, and a small
ction of satinet, from four to five thousand yards, at from 62½ to 100 cents per yard.
10. Quantity of wool used, from four to five thousand pounds, at from 25 to 65 cts. per lb.
11. As we use domestic wool we are not qualified to judge of the value of foreign wool.
12. The number of men employed by us is five to six, whose wages average from 100 to
75 cents per day; and four women, averaging about 36 cents per day; nearly half the time
two children at 17 cents per day.
13. They are employed twelve hours a day, almost all the year, sometimes quite.
14. Rates of wages in our State and county, we should think, were similar to ours.
15. No animals emp oyed steadily about our establishment, although used frequently.
16. Our market is in this State principally, the remainder sold in New York State and
17. Perhaps there is no article of foreign manufacture of the description that we
that competes with ours, but evidently to some considerable extent, as cheap broad
are not able to say exactly, but foreign cheap broad cloths we think do; to what extent
are sold cheap, consequently narrow cloths must be sold cheap or not sold at all.
18. Consumed in this State and in New York State.
19. Not exported consequently.
20. They are sold for cash and bartered, and both occasionally.
21. The cost has decreased somewhat, how much we cannot determine exactly.
essentially. Decreased mostly by labor-saving machinery, very trifling yearly.
22. They have been sold at from 62½ to 100 cents.
23. The rate of duty, in our opinion, should be such as to amount to a prohibition of
foreign article.
24. Respecting laying duties I cannot say there should be a material check
is, in collecting, a manifest failure of securing the end designed, consequently
faithful, honest, and persevering collectors.
25. The rate of our profit for the last three years I do not know; as we
not as particular as we should otherwise be, there has been no dividend;
9 per cent.
26 The price of stock is so variable that it is difficult to determine
exactly—varying from 35 to 75 per cent.; the wages of labor probably
cent. I should think the profit on capital might be from 6 to 8 per cent.
27. As to the amount of productions consumed I could not say,
estimated.
28 Not able to answer this question.
29. If the duty were reduced to 12½ per cent. I should probably
if we could get rid of our establishment.
30. In almost any other way than manufacturing woollen cloth.
31. I should think there were many.
32. I cannot answer, as there is no salt nor iron made near here
33. The whole amount of capital we employ is about $3,500,
34, 35, 36 37. Cannot tell
38 Do not know the amount, but has probably decreased much
39. Profit from 6 to 12 per cent.
40 About $1.
Thus we have given as correct a statement of facts as we
respectfully submitted.

DOCUMENT 7.—No. 3.

Answers of Captain Samuel Cutting, of Guilford, Vermont,
propounded, &c.

is situated in the town of Guilford, in the county
writing, wrapping, and printing pa
year 1810, and is wh
consider as

The amount of materials used, say $4,500; cash expended same amount for purchase of, and $1,500 expended in payment of wages.
Cannot say. I have a large farm connected with my paper mill, and my whole busi- has been so connected, that I cannot give, with any certainty, the profits which I from each
I believe that paper making has been a fair business for some years past, and it is to the protection afforded by Government in laying high duties on imported paper.
nd 9. Cannot say.
The amount of raw materials used amounts to, say $4,500; the amount of chemicals, 200. The whole domestic stock excepting, say $300, for foreign rags.
. Cannot say.
I employ six men and seven women. Average wages of men per annum is about , exclusive of board, which I call $1 per week; average wages of women, say $40 per n, without board, which I call $1 per week.
. My help labor, say about 12 hours in summer and 10 hours in winter, each day.
and 15. I cannot say.
. They do not. I send them to Boston, New York, &c.
. I suspect not.
. See answer 16. I presume they are consumed in the United States.
. See answer 18.
. My agents dispose of my paper on a credit of from 6 to 12 months.
. The cost has decreased in consequence of the improvement in machinery; cannot say much in each year. Stock has decreased in value within, say four years, 10 per cent.; remains as it has been for years.
I manufacture so many kinds of paper that I cannot, with accuracy, say at what I sold my paper when I first commenced business. Take my paper on an average, ells lower than it did formerly.
The present duty.
Cannot say.
Cannot say. (See answer 6.)
7, and 28. Cannot say.
If the duty were reduced on paper to 12 per cent., with a corresponding duty, &c., I the manufacture of it would be abandoned by myself—certainly by myself.
1, and 32. Cannot say.
Cannot say with certainty, about $10,000.
5, and 36. Cannot say.
I suppose that at least seven-eighths of the paper consumed in America is manufac- here.
nd 39. Cannot say.
Wages received by an agricultural laborer amounts to about $100 and board per an- In manufacturing establishments wages are higher.

SAMUEL CUTTING.

DOCUMENT 7.—No. 4.

r to questions propounded to Captain Jonah Cutting, of Guilford, in the county of ndham, and State of Vermont, (he being the owner of an oil mill,) on behalf of the retary of the Treasury.

It is situated in the town and county above named.
In it I manufacture linseed oil. The machinery is propelled by water power.
It was established about the year 1800, and is entirely owned by myself.
The capital invested amounts to about $1,000. The building used for the manufactory th about one-third the above sum, the machinery about one-third of the same, and the power about the remaining one-third.
Have expended for the purchase of stock, (flax seed,) say $1,700, and have given 10 shillings per bushel for it. Have expended for labor $200.
I cannot say; for some years I have lost the whole of my labor and part of the amount for stock; other years I have realized for my labor, &c., several hundred dollars.
My profits of late have been small, having found it difficult to procure stock; the num- of oil mills having increased.
Cannot say.
Have manufactured, say the last year about 2,000 gallons of oil; in former years the tity has varied from 1,600 to 4,000 gallons. The last season it brought from 5s. 6d. to d. per gallon.

10. Have bought, say about 1,000 bushels the last season, worth 10 shillings per bush No foreign material is used in the manufacture of linseed oil.

11. Cannot say.

12. I employ, say for the mill, one man; wages $150.

13. Say 10 hours each day through the year, that is, to average.

14. Cannot say.

15. I cannot say, as I occasionally send abroad for stock.

16. I have generally sent my oil to Hartford to an agent to be disposed of.

17. I have understood that foreign oil is imported, to what extent I cannot say.

18. Most of it has gone from Hartford to Boston and New York in former years, this year I have sold it near home.

19. It is consumed I believe in this country.

20. It is sold partly for cash and partly on a credit of 60 and 90 days.

21. The cost has increased, mostly owing to the advance on flax seed. Seed has varied in price very considerably, say 10 years since it did average about one dollar per bushel.

22. See answer to 9th interrogatory.

23. The present rate of duty will but barely enable the manufacturer to make it.

24. Cannot say.

25. Do not know; my whole business (farming, &c.) being connected.

26. Cannot say.

27. Cannot say; principally from my farm.

28. Cannot say.

29. I would not make a gallon of oil were the duty on it reduced.

30, 31, and 32. I cannot say.

33. I cannot say exactly what amount. I borrow no capital except for a few weeks.

34. Cannot say that a small reduction on the present duty would deprive me of 6 per cent. for money invested, but believe that the business would not be worth following.

35, 36, 37, 38, and 39. Cannot say.

40. The amount paid in my neighborhood for agricultural labor is about $100 and board for a man. In manufacturing wages are higher, cannot say how much.

JONAH CUTTING.

MANUFACTURES.

RETURNS FROM THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

DOCUMENT 8.—No. 1.—*General Summary for Rhode Island.*

mill manufactures of this State are located chiefly in the three counties of Providence, nd Washington, on the waters of the Blackstone, Moshasuck, Monasquatucket, Paw- and Pawkatuck rivers, and their tributary streams. The four first named rivers fall rragansett bay, and the last into Long Island sound. The most considerable of them in the western country, be designated as a creek. Its course, from its head waters to ce of embouchure, does not, perhaps, exceed sixty miles, and the volume of water t discharges would be inconsiderable in comparison with that discharged by what is creek; yet these streams, more steady in their volumes than those of the western and descending, in their short courses, an elevation of from two to four hundred feet to the tide waters of the bay and sound, furnish, with their tributaries, innu- cascades, and a power of propelling machinery almost incalculable in amount. The e capacity thus offered has been improved by human art, in some instances, to the of constructing artificial works for the retention of superabundant waters during the and spring freshets, to be again turned into the river in the summer and autumn: streams which, with their natural flow, would drive the works upon them only ten or months of the year, have been thus made to operate them throughout the year. The thus offered by nature, thus improved by art, and actually applied to the propulsion hinery of all sorts within the territorial limits of the State, may be computed as equal labor of *more than twelve thousand horses*, working eight hours in each day. The t of water power still unoccupied is very great. With such a redundancy of this agent, the more expensive one of steam has been, so far, very little used, and only peculiar circumstances of location and business. Four cotton mills are now driven m, and two more, to be operated by that agent, are in progress. Most of the ies and calenders, and some machine shops, foundries, and other works for iron, e of the same agent. But the extent of this power used in Rhode Island does not exclusive of steamboats, the power of eight hundred horses.

works operated by these powers include almost every branch of manufacture hitherto ed into this country. Cotton, woollen, and iron, with the kindred and collateral ons which they require, are, however, the most important. Only one glass house has tablished, which gives flattering indications of ultimate success.

most remote date of these mill works cannot be stated with certainty. Very early e settlement of the State, water mills for corn were established on the Moshasuck, the limits of the present city of Providence, and at the falls on the Blackstone, now the limits of North Providence. The iron work of these mills was imported from d. At subsequent dates the manufacture of scythes, plough shares, and other imple- f husbandry, was begun upon the Blackstone, and of anchors and other heavy ship Pawtucket and Warwick. The great anchor shop, at the latter place, was establish- he family of the revolutionary General Nathaniel Greene. Some time during the war a steam engine was imported by some merchants of Providence, and set up at the urnace, in Scituate. This furnace was the first in this country which produced can- hollow ware. The cotton manufacture was begun in 1790; but, up to the commer- trictions consequent on the unjust measures of France and Great Britain, against the f this country, that business was confined to few hands. In the years 1806–'7, and to of the second war with Great Britain, the increase of this branch of business was

The check which it received on the repeal of the war duties, the subsequent revival tariff of 1816, its actual progress to the present time, are well known. In Rhode this and almost every other branch of manufacture has been carried on by joint stock nies, few of which are incorporated. In the cotton trade are one hundred and nine- tablishments, or about one hundred and forty mills for spinning and weaving, five eries and calenders, and two printing establishments, with a fixed capital (about one- lands and fixtures, and one-half in machinery of all sorts) of five millions six hundred

nd a circulating capital of near two millions; 239,000 spindles, 5,856 po
er machinery, implements, and tools in proportion. The amount of wag
ines, for 1831, was computed at about twelve hundred thousand dollars, a
cotton consumed 10,415,000 pounds, at an aggregate cost of 1,070,000 do
els of starch; 68,000 gallons of sperm oil; 44,900 pounds leather. 206 tons ro
0 tons fossil coal; 3,240 cords firewood, are among the articles consumed in the
exclusive of the fuel and provisions of the work people.
factures of woollens, iron, glass, and other substances, cannot be estimated wit
n and certainty indicated by the queries. Their aggregate amount in d
d numbers employed, may be, when compared with the cotton manufactu
to nineteen; thus making the aggregate capital in all mill manufactures a lit
ore than 8,000,000, the persons employed by, and supported at them about 34,000
amount of wages paid about 1,850,000 dollars. With still less confidence can we a
any general estimate of profits. The profits of branches of business which are rel
n and even skilfully followed, must, in the nature of things, depend upon the compar
skill and industry of different individuals engaged in those branches. A greater or
takes place when the competition is between persons some of whom are well skilled,
ers of whom have no skill in the business pursued. Some of the persons who embarked
the cotton business in 1790 were skilled in the business, and they realized, in the firs
ruits of their enterprize, those remunerating profits which commonly reward the successful
projectors of a new trade, required by the wants of the community. Of the investments a
manufactures consequent upon our commercial restrictions, a few only were successful,
while the greater number, brought ruin upon all concerned in them and economy which such
undertakings require, brought without the skill, prudence, Mr. Whipple's answers to
the questions proposed on this point are very full, and may be referred to with much confi
dence Investments made subsequent to the war with Great Britain have been managed
with more skill and economy than were those made before the war, but it questionable whe
ther the average profits on those investments, including re investments and actual issues a
the form of cash dividends, come up to the average of profits in commerce, shipping, or ag
riculture.

On the subject of profits, the theoretical economists of this country have been rich in
led from the actual state of things here, by the scholastic distinctions of European economists.
Because the latter, taking the actual relations of older and richer communities, have distin
guished between capitalists, or those who furnish money and employers, or those who l
money, the former have applied the same classification to this country, which, being a new
and a poorer community, has no such distinct and independent relations or classes. A
neral rule, all our able bodied citizens gain the whole, or a part of their own and the
their families, by labor. They employ the surplus of profits over the consumption of the
bor for them. The richest of them labor for themselves, and employ ot
families as a capital for some business, which themselves follow; or they lend th
an interest which, with the profits of their personal labor, make up their incom
therefore, accumulates a surplus of profits or income over his expenses, he w
new capital in his business, if by so employing it he can realize a new profit
terest which he can obtain by lending it to another. If he now employs a
and, with his personal labor in the business, makes one hundred dollars a
terest and the expenses of his family, and has another thousand which may
ed, he will put that into the business also, because it will make his gross in
as it was before, his family expenses remaining the same, and perhaps
own labor than his business now requires. The income, therefore, of
classes in this country, which comprehend its whole population, is
on money, profits on capital employed, and wages of labor. When,
to the rate of profits on capital, strictly so called—that is to say, the
remains after payment of interest, on one hand, and of the wages
shall find it much less than superficial observers and theoretical
There must always be some inducement beyond the legal or
tempt a man who has money in stock, or on loan, to transfer that
He will do so perhaps if morally certain of a remuneration o
interest. He will do so, most surely, if, in the triple capacity
laborer, he can, by employing his money himself, realize a g
vided between three individuals, holding the same relation
nerate either of them, but which, coming to him entire, wou
rate of interest on his money.

It is in this triple capacity of money lender, employer,
ful manufacturers have succeeded. They employed their famili
ed its operation in person.

he extent of this saving of the wages of superintendence and labor, realized the gross pro- of manufacture. Instances of ultimate failure among manufacturers of this description very rare. Yet would their gross profits fall very far short of a fair remuneration to each, ose profits should be divided among three distinct classes of persons, such as our theorists e supposed. Less successful than the above description of manufacturers, but more so another description to be mentioned hereafter, have been those who, having no money of own, but having industry, skill, and prudence, have manufactured on borrowed capital; by personal superintendence and hard labor, have saved a considerable proportion of the profit of manufacture, after payment of the interest on their loans. Many of these have eeded in replacing the money loaned, and saved their mills; but this saving consists entire- the saving by them of wages. Allow them the common rate of wages which has been to others for similar services, with a very small profit over interest on the money which hired, and their mills would not pay the account. Least successful of all have been e who, themselves engaged in other pursuits, have invested the nett profits of their own ness in manufacturing, and left the latter to the superintendense of others. A large pro- ion of these investments has been wholly lost through the waste, profusion, unskilfulness, want of fidelity of agents, superintendents, and other servants, hired at large salaries, and ng no interest in the ultimate prosperity of the concern. Many of these adventurers have nly lost the whole amount of their investments, but have been called upon for the debts racted by their agents, in some instances to the extent of their whole property. Without, efore, making any definite conclusion as to the precise amount of gross profits on manu- uring business, when conducted by the two first mentioned classes of adventurers, we safely affirm, that the aggregate of those profits, if rateably divided according to the rate of interest, the common rate of profit on capital employed, and the usual rewards of r in other callings, among three distinct and independent classes of individuals holding elation of money lenders, employers, and laborers, would afford to neither of those classes fair and common remuneration which other branches of business afford, and that nearly e prosperous manufacturing concerns in this State have depended for their prosperity nion, in the same persons, of the three capacities which have been mentioned.

per understanding of the effects of legislation on manufactures, since the time when nch of our national industry became an object of legislation, will bring us to a ready of the questions propounded by the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, on the of a repeal, reduction, or modification of the present duties on manufactured goods d. The progressive increase of duties imposed for revenue from the year 1789 to of the last war with Great Britain, constituted an available protection to the handi- des of the country, and the manufacture, on a large scale, of the heavier and coarser of iron. The war duties extended that protection to fur hats and many other articles. d be recollected, however, that this protection was materially enhanced by the great of transportation on such bulky articles, an expense which, in all growing commu- ust always operate as a bounty to the domestic fabricators, and ultimately establish estic manufacture of such commodities.

tariff of 1816 looked as much to the protection of the great staple of southern agri- as to the interest of the manufacturer. The very moderate advance of the square inimum to 7½ cents, in 1824, was the first exclusive protection which the latter re- fter the peace of 1815. It enabled him to compete with foreigners in plain goods of 25 to 30 skeins to the pound, and it brought forward some coarse prints. The ad- o 8¼ cents the yard, in 1828, gave printing a foothold, now perhaps to the amount of millions of yards a year in the whole country, and it made the plain goods firm as about 46 skeins to the pound. The greatest benefit of that increase of duty, how- y be imputed to the call which it made for printing cloths, thereby diminishing the quantity of cloths sent plain into the market.

olicy of the tariffs of 1824 and 1828 was a *countervailing policy*, intended to meet mercial regulations of other countries, and the pressure of the immense capitals ose countries employed in the competition for the markets of this country. The ob- nded has partially failed, from a cause founded in the peculiar situation of Great which seems to have been, hitherto, entirely overlooked in our calculations of the of protection required to sustain and bring forward the domestic manufactures. t is stated, as a well authenticated fact, that a large proportion of the *poor rates* in d, amounting in some districts to ten or fifteen per cent. of the present rents of those , is now employed in aid of the wages of the *operative* manufacturers, consequently ct bounty to the master manufacturers, the importance of this oversight becomes ap- It is not merely the commercial legislation and commercial capital of that nation, incalculable weight of her agriculture and rental, which is thus brought into colli- h American capital, skill, and industry. If the manufactures of this country are reserving and encouragement, their preservation and extension must be secured b

on, equal in its effects to the object proposed, including among the this peculiarity in the domestic relations of the community with which be maintained.

of the present rates of duties on goods imported to twelve and a half come in aid of British legislation, British capital directly employed, and he shape of poor rates, now operating in favor of our foreign competitors es. It would be the height of infatuation to suppose that the manufactur- thus attacked by the accumulated means of the wealthiest community that thus deserted by that government whose sacred duty it is to protect them, he present competition. The entire capital in fixtures and machinery now e various manufactures of the United States, amounting to hundreds of mil- would be totally lost to the country; the hundreds of thousands employed by that capital would be thrown out of their present employment, and forced —from consumers of food would become producers of food—would bring al products of food into a market already overstocked with food, and suffocate re of the country in its own redundancy. If it be desirable to know the provi- by which this general ruin would reach the staple manufacture of Rhode Island, stated with a confidence resulting from a long and intimate acquaintance with acture in question. The effect of a reduction of the present duty on cotton goods would be commensurate with the amount of reduction, similar to the effects of a t manufacture; would, in fact induce a redundancy in the grades which the lower uty would have protected from direct foreign competition, by driving those now en- n the higher grades to work on goods of the lower grades. Suppose the duty only l to 6¼ cents, which might protect from foreign competition our own manufacture as 20 skeins to the pound, the persons now making higher numbers would be obliged their mills upon the grades thus protected. But the market for goods of that de- ion is already supplied by domestic manufactures. There would then be a great redun- of such goods. Even a small redundancy in quantity occasions, it is well known, a at reduction in price. This great redundancy would, therefore, bring an unlimited com- ition, a reduction of prices vastly below their present relation to cost, fluctuations of the rrency, commercial embarrassment, failures, depreciation of fixed property, the climate ain of thousands. The whole manufacture would be abandoned. The consumption of the country would, in process of time, take off the redundant goods; and there being no one ardy enough to adventure in the business again, prices would rise, until foreigners would pay the duties, supply our wants, and enjoy the uninterrupted possession of our markets, at greatly higher prices than are now paid for similar domestic articles.

We are asked, if the capital now invested in fixtures and machinery for the cotton manu- facture can be employed in any other business? If the cotton manufacture should be pro- scribed and destroyed, the machinery and implements, constituting about one-half in one and value of that capital, must be totally lost. The mills, mill sites, hydraulic works, and dwellings, now used in the business, might be made available in other branches of manufac- ture, if any such branches should be more favorably dealt with by the Government. But would there be any others more fortunate in this respect than that of cotton? It is fair to p same, that a manufacture which affords a domestic market for one-fifth of the cotton cro the country, is not an object of *peculiar* hostility with those who are unfriendly to the tective policy; and that, if that should be destroyed, all the other manufactures of the try must share its fate. These works, therefore, could not be made available for any purpose, and would be suffered to go to ruin. The 24,000 people now employed manufacturing villages in Rhode Island, and plentifully supported in ease and comf must, in that event, betake themselves to the cultivation of a sterile and ungrateful home, or seek, abroad, perhaps under more wise and paternal, though less freely Government, that protection to their meritorious poverty and diligence which Government, they will have been forbidden to expect! Deprived of her manu State will have nothing left with which to maintain her usual exchanges with The comparative sterility of her soil will not permit her to compete with them products for exportation. There is now no *foreign carrying trade* to employ her coasting trade will have been annihilated with her manufactures; and the rural population of this and the contiguous States, now supplied with impo her markets, would, in such a state of things, reduce her direct foreign tr tion to what it was before the adoption of the federal constitution.

Such would be the fate of Rhode Island, and similar the lot of eleven S tic slope of this country, and of all the States in the great basin of the M peal or material reduction of those duties which form the protective sy riff on goods imported; the destruction of a vast amount of the nations tion of its productive labor; universal bankruptcy and poverty; &c. &c.

of civilized life; in fine, a retrogade movement of the whole community to ignorance, kness, and barbarism. Could the people of the States that call upon us so imperiously this fearful experiment, could *they* hope to escape the wide-spread calamity unharmed? *they* the last to feel and complain of the ordinary fluctuations of business, or even the t inconsiderable contractions of the currency? Is it not on the contrary, a common re- k, that the first indications of commercial disaster proceed from the South? If, then, *we* t taste the bitter cup, *they* will most assuredly be doomed to drain it to the dregs. For d and for evil, our lot must ever be theirs—an union which is sanctioned by the laws of ıre, and defies the fictitious power of party combinations.

the people of this country desire to be a civilized and powerful people, they must culti- e and promote those arts of life which form the elements of civilization and power. An lusively pastoral or agricultural nation can never be formed into a polished or a powerful mmunity. It is by diversity of employments, alone, that the various wants of a civilized ulation can be supplied, or wealth accumulated, or national institutions established and ntained. A young and growing community, provided with an ample supply of food and he raw materials of manufacture, must diversify its products by the successive and con- t introduction of new employments, or the redundancy of its products, in employments ady introduced and established, will force upon its agriculture an undue proportion of eeming population; thereby making redundant its production of commodities, which, be- of a perishable nature, can least endure redundancy, thereby inflicting upon the commu- a loss of the labor of a part of its hands; an evil similar to that experienced in old and lining societies by the exemption from labor of a large proportion of their numbers. The cy here indicated is undoubtedly that which this country should pursue.

he tariff for protection must be preserved unbroken; must be improved from time to time. ersification of labor must be pursued on a steady and unwavering system, or the agricul- of the country will be embarrassed by redundant production.

With respect to the cotton manufacture, those now engaged in the spinning and weaving ld not expect any addition to their profits from an increase of the square yard minimum. competition among themselves is already so animated that, with the whole domestic mar- for the coarser fabrics in their possession, they are reduced to a fair and moderate profit. y do not desire any higher profits than they now receive. High profits would attract tional competition, and induce redundancy and a fall of prices below a fair standard. an advance of the minimum would enure to their benefit, by the protection and introduc- of grades of manufacture higher than those on which they are now at work; thereby ad- to the variety of the business and attracting investments, which, but for the advance, ıt be employed on the grades of cloth which they make. It would protect and advance printing business on higher numbers than have been hitherto printed in the country, eby diverting a larger relative portion of plain goods from the market, and adding firm- , security, and uniformity to the present very moderate profits.

his firmness and uniformity of low profits is much preferred, by prudent manufacturers, n uncertain and speculating business, liable to fluctuation between very high and very prices. An intelligent manufacturer desires, if he can, to calculate his operations, make contracts, and adapt his means to them, for series of months, or even years to come. He do this for years, if he can, after providing for all not improbable contingencies, entertain a onable certainty of half a cent a yard nett profit. But, with a constant liability to fluctuation ıe markets for stock and cloth, in the wages of labor, and in the legislation of the coun- a present profit of even five cents would not induce him to invest his capital. The run- contracts of our spinners and weavers with the printers for supplies of gray cloth to rtain amount, at a fixed price, weekly, monthly, and yearly, most fully establish this pro- tion. Those contracts are uniformly made at prices considerably below the current pri- in the market, and show a willingness on the part of the spinner and weaver to relinquish rt of the profits which he might realize by selling his cloths for consumption, if he can eby obtain a long contract at low profits. This reasoning on the advantages to the cot- trade, of diversity of employment, and steadiness of profits at even a low rate, applies equal force to almost all other branches of manufacture. The varieties of form and ness of which both wool and iron are susceptible, need not here be stated. In proportion ıe advance of duty must always be the advance in variety and grade of manufacture. The ius, industry, and enterprise of our countrymen are equal to the highest attainments in arts of life; and seconded by a provident and effectual legislation on the part of their Go- ıment, would, at no distant period of time, enhance the means of the nation for foreign merce, and her wealth, power, and political consideration, beyond the accumulated rgies of any nation which the world has seen.

; therefore, we should be called upon for our opinion as to what course the *general inter- f* the country would seem to indicate on this subject, that opinion, overlooking the tem- interests of particular *individuals* and classes, would go to the extent of progressiv

. No. 308.]

n of foreign cotton, wool, and iron, whether crude or
the wants of our population would permit. Why
agriculture and mines be lost, as they are, to the com-
e they not wholly wrought for consumption, and thus
ngeable value by the provisions expended in their mai-
globe, as a remittance more acceptable than gold and silver
and not produced in this country? Under the operation of
ight be obtained within the time of the present generation,
ports to foreign markets would become, perhaps, eight or ten
r shipping and agriculture would increase in proportion.
r, wielded by ministers of competent knowledge and fidelity,
iples of trade, that would have neglected, for thirty years, the
have neglected. The power which first duly appreciated this
harvests, was rewarded by golden returns, constituting an almost
ical strength. If this power has been so unwise as to dissipate her
seless contests with other nations, for that universal empire which
lying and delusive chimera, instead of using it to better the condi-
, the misapplication will evince to posterity a want of sagacity only
eglect of still more ample means.—All of which is respectfully sub-

, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL SLATER.

NE, Sec'y U. S. Treasury.

DOCUMENT 8.—No. 2.

Crompton Mills, Warwick, Kent County.

PROVIDENCE, March , 1832.

e House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States having, by two
of the 19th of January, 1832, requested the Secretary of the Treasury Depart-
obtain information on various matters connected with the manufactures of the
States," the Secretary has, in the execution of the duties thus assigned him, ap-
the undersigned to collect, digest, and forward the required information as to the
ctures of Rhode Island—a trust which requires, for its successful discharge, a prompt
neerful co-operation on the part of the manufacturers of the State.
hen the bearing of the legislation of Congress, at the present momentous crisis, on the
merce and finance of the country shall have been duly considered, the importance of
co-operation will be fully appreciated. It is therefore hoped, that, so far, at least, as
spects the branch or branches of manufacture in which you are interested, all the inform-
on within your power will be collected and forwarded without delay.

"For the purpose of directing your attention to those facts which seem necessary to a full
understanding of the subject, the annexed queries have been prepared" by the department.
It is not expected, however, that facts within the personal knowledge or observation of
every one herein addressed, will enable him to answer every one of these questions, which you may deem per-
it intended to exclude any facts not included in these questions, which you may deem per-
tinent to the general subject. And you are, more especially, to understand, by desire of
the Secretary, "that any information which you may consider essential to a just view of
your interests will be respectfully received."

You are, therefore, respectfully desired to give written answers to as many of the an-
nexed questions as may include facts within your personal knowledge or observation, and to
add thereto such other facts and suggestions, not embraced by said questions, as you may
consider pertinent to the subject at large, illustrative of the course of business in the branch
or branches of manufacture in which you are concerned, or any part or department thereof,
or essential to a just view of your own interests, and to forward the same, under signature
by mail, or other safe conveyance, to the undersigned, in Providence, or to
who is duly appointed by him to collect and forward returns for the county of

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL SL

1. County and town
blishment?
2. Kind or description of the
3. When established, and wh
looms, and other machines, resp
rative capacity from time to tim
4. Capital invested in groun
5. Average amount in mate
of wages?
6. Annual rate of profit on
distinguishing between the r
after providing for the inte
rowed?
7. Cause of the increase
8. Rates of profit on ca
9. Amount of articles a
description, quality, and
10. Quantity and valu
reign products and dom
11. Cost in the Unit
and from what countri
12. Number of men
13. How many hou
14. Rate of wages
other States, and in
15. Number of h
16. Whether th
present to market
17. Whether
place of sale? an
18. Where a
19. Whether
where?
20. Whethe
what credit?
21. Wheth
decreased;
whether the
22. The
establishm
23. W
in the b
24. I
fraud?
25.
a jour
of

QUERIES.

County and town in which your manufactory is situated, and the *name* of the esta
ument?

Kind or description of the manufactory, and whether water, steam, or other power?

When established, and whether a joint stock concern; also, the *number* of spindles,
s, and other machines, respectively, and, if practicable, increase of machinery and ope
e capacity from time to time, designating when?

Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?

Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment
ages?

Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory,
nguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed,
providing for the interest upon it, and the rate of profit upon that which is not bor-
ed?

Cause of the increase, [or decrease, as the case may be] of profit?

Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed, in the same State and county?

mount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory;
tion, quality, and value of each kind?

uantity and value of different kinds of materials used, distinguishing between fo-
roducts and domestic products?

Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad,
n what countries?

umber of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?

low many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?

ate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed, in the same State and county, in
tates, and in foreign countries?

umber of horses or other animals employed?

Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they
to market?

Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such
f sale? and to what extent?

Where are the manufactures consumed?

Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so,

Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at
redit? if bartered, for what?

Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufactory) has increased or
sed; and how much in each year, from the establishment of the manufactory; and
r the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?

The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the
hment?

What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition
home market with similar articles imported?

Is any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles, to prevent

What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years? and if it be
stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income
company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent
r objects, and, therefore, not divided out annually?

What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw mate-
hat portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?

What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your estab-
nt, and what amount of other domestic productions?

What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, are produced in the
States, and what amount in your own State?

If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were
ed to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause
abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?

If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your
l?

Is there any pursuit in which you could engage from which you could derive greater
, even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?

Are not the manufactures of salt and iron, remote from the points of importation, out
eign competition within a certain circle around them, and what is the extent of that

33. Amount of capital, and what proportion the borrowed capital bears
real?

34. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or
ployed to yield an interest of six per cent.? and how gradual the reduction

35. If minimums should be abolished, and the duty assessed upon the act
imported article in the American port, what rate of ad valorem duty woul
to the present with the minimum?

36. What would be the operation of this change upon the frauds at pres
be practised?

37. Proportion which the production by the American manufacturers
sumption?

38. Exteat of individual and household manufacture in the United State
it has increased since the tariff of 1824?

39. Average profit of money or capital in the United States?

40. Average rate of wages?

ANSWER TO THE ABOVE QUERIES.

1. Town of Warwick, county of Kent; name of the establishment, Cross
concern, the Providence Manufacturing Company.

2. Water power, manufactory of cotton cloth and machinery for do.; als

3. In 1807, by the original joint stock concern, who carried it on for nin
ed in 1816, after which it was leased; in 1823 the present co-partnership
commenced business with 2,364 spindles and looms, and other machinery
have increased the machinery from time to time to 9,396 spindles and 2
pally in 1824, 5, and 8. No increase since 1828.

4. $205,731 64; floating capital $68,577.

5. Materials and cash 100,000 dollars, of which wages are 50,000 dollars

6. There is no such distinction between capital borrowed and not borro
plated by the question. The original owners invested a capital of 80,000 dol
dividends while they continued the business, but the concern was closed
with a loss of about 40,000 dollars. The rent received during the next
little more than nominal. The present owners have realized an ave
cent. for interest of money, insurance, and all hazards. This is the rat
the capital employed, from year to year. This capital consists of the amoun
and since, together with the annual profits since, which have been added
floating capital. Were the interest cast on the money actually paid in
profits and new investments, at the above rate of 7½ per cent., (thou
cover the hazard of the business) and then the establishment sold for
haps the proper mode, there might or might not be a surplus to divid
the capital. This would depend upon the circumstances under which
Were the season a prosperous one, and were there a measurable cert
tion of Government would not set every thing afloat and effect a sudd
in the value of the property, the result might be favorable. Were
cumstances reversed, and the sale made in such a season as 1829, w
and experienced men deemed "there was no intrinsic value in a cot
proposed reduction be made in the duties on imports, the establis
any considerable proportion of the money actually invested. It is be
facturers, in calculating their profits and losses, do not pursue the
pears the only correct or safe one. There are many causes, aside
trade and the great uncertainty as to what legislative measures m
subject, (and the latter have a very powerful and injurious influe
operating to lessen the value of a cotton manufactory from the m
depreciation by wear and tear, and that caused by a decline in th
both very great; but the improvements or alterations, at least,
chinery, which causes vast sums to be expended for new mach
which are thrown aside, are a still more powerful cause. It is
chanics and operators, of equal advantages and skill, are very ap
different machines and their utility; in short, there is nothing fi
ness, except the fact, that money invested in a cotton mill can se
And, to render the business profitable and safe, or as much
business, I have sometimes thought it ought to be (though it is
India plantation, and produce as much in a few successful ye
the establishment, to guard against the many disastrous seasons
attend the trade.

ve consideration, added to many others, which have given rise to the remark
nade in Europe, as well as this country, that manufacturing is the most diffi-
ıost perplexing business that is carried on. One leading additional difficulty
ɔting advantageous sales of the manufactured articles. The raw materials
ɔestowed upon them are cash articles; but the manufactures are usually sold
s, by agents at a distance, with heavy charges, and subject to all the losses
nces incident to all business carried on by agents in the absence of their prin-
: great economy of the world, the principal struggle and difficulty are not to
sell; whatever, therefore, creates or enlarges a market is of the first im-
ther in agriculture, the mechanic arts, commerce, or manufactures. The
ught to be repealed aspires to the incalculable advantage of retaining our
ır the sale of our own productions. The nations of Europe with whom we
rcourse, are willing to *buy* of us what they cannot obtain elsewhere on as
ıd nothing more, but want to *sell* to us every thing, not only what we can-
where, but also the various articles which we can, and, therefore, ought, to
ıufacture ourselves. The latter, or British system, is the one proposed to be
the former American system; from an apprehension lest foreign nations
nue the purchase of such of our agricultural products as they need, because
it their manufactures free of duty—an apprehension which daily experience
unfounded. In fact, *all* experience shows that there is neither *enmity* nor
ade, and both nations and individuals will buy and sell where they can do it
ge.

ess of our business has varied considerably in different years, owing, princi-
ternate gluts and scarcities in the markets where our manufactures are sold,
gn importations, added to the home competition.

peculiar means of information.

ıbout 1,000,000 yards fine bleached 7-8, 4-4, and 9-8 shirtings, worth 14 and
ırd, and fine printing cloth, at 11 cents; also, 5-4 white cambric, worth, one
cents, now 12 cents per yard: see answer to question 18; for prices in pre-
: answer to 22.

239,552 pounds United States' cotton, cost 30,953 dollars; 175 bbls. starch,
2,000 gallons sperm oil, 1,750 dollars; 3,000 lbs. leather. 750 dollars; 250
coal, 1,875 dollars; 40,000 lbs. pot and pearl ashes, 2,250 dollars; 15,000 lbs.
, 1,200 dollars; 7,500 lbs. oil vitriol, $337 50; 63,500 lbs. iron and steel,

ıry, which is almost wholly the product of labor, as well as labor itself, are
ı this country than in Europe. Hence the principal difference between the
ıufactures and those imported; our fabrics, of the same description, are gen-
better stock, and are more durable than those imported.

and large boys, at $1 00 per day.

ıen, at $2 12½ per week.

ıdren, at $1 64 per week.

hours a day; about 300 days in a year.

n labor more constantly than in many other employments, and their wages
on. The women and children could not earn one fourth as much in any other
hey could obtain. I have no peculiar knowledge of foreign countries in this

ıes.

f the manufactures are sold at the factory, but mostly in the principal cities

prints enter largely into this competition, and the excessive imports of them
ason have already caused a great decline in the price of the domestic arti-
ial suspension of printing, and a consequent diminished demand and decline
y cloth for printing. With white cambric also, our market is almost wholly
abroad; our concern commenced manufacturing the article last year, but the
ɔrts compelled us to abandon it, with considerable loss; others did the same.
ıd all plain cotton manufactures of yarn above number 40, and prints on cloth
above number 30, need further protection, till the manufacture of them can
ished.

arts of the United States.

ɔ South America, Mexico, California, &c ; also to Manilla and Canton, Smyrna
ıople.

A credit of four, six, and eight months; some are bartered for country
upplies.
ments in machinery and decline in cotton, added to increased skill and
considerably diminished the cost of our manufactures. The price of labor
ch, but rather advanced.
now manufacture the same description of cloth we did at first. The ave
ile (No. 20, 4-4 bleached sheeting) sold at 22 cents, and sometimes 25 cents
ow worth 12 cents. One article we now make (fine 7-8 bleached shirting)
cents, then sold for 36 cents, and was coarser than, and inferior to, what we
The other descriptions now made by us were not then manufactured in the
but the decline in their price since the manufacture was commenced, is nearly
to the above.

lternate gluts and scarcities already alluded to have so much influence upon the
to render it difficult to answer this question. Were the importers and foreign
ers required to guaranty that they would not sell any goods in our market at a
ould readily assent to a material reduction in the duties. But the present made
g in upon us such excessive quantities of surplus goods of refuse stocks, in short,
which must be sold, at whatever loss, (which is, probably, in many instances, made
he profits of their regular trade at home, and in other channels, in which it would be
to put down the prices, as they do frequently in this country) requires the duties to
ch higher, in order for the American manufacturer to carry on his business with any
e of safety.

Were the tariff repealed, and our market regained by the British, as I
d be, in that event, they would, in all probability, be more cautious how they glut it
would regulate it as they do other markets under their control, and it cannot be doubted
but they would be able to advance prices very materially and very soon. The destruc-
n of the home competition would but *add* greatly to the evil. As to the question of
moderate protection," upon the expediency of which the commissioner's views are solicited
f the Government, in order to decide it it seems only necessary to inquire what is the object
f the *protective system?* It may readily be answered, to give employment and remuneration
o *home industry*. But is there not another object closely connected with this, viz. furnish-
ing the consumers, the whole people of the United States, with manufactures as cheap, or
cheaper, taking into consideration the increased ability which *it* impars to purchase, as
those imported from abroad? How is this double object to be attained? Is it by providing
that half-way "*moderate*" protection, which does not absolutely destroy our manufactures,
but merely suffers them to live a sickly, lingering existence, inviting, at the same time, fo-
reign manufacturers to send their wares here, so that both may struggle for the mastery in
our markets, and each alternately prevail, perhaps, as extrinsic circumstances favor one
the other? Or is it to be obtained by affording, at once, a full and adequate protecti
such as will at once establish the manufactures at home on an extensive scale? I appe
past experience to decide which of these systems is best fitted to attain the avowed o
of both, confident that it will be found that each article of our manufacture that h
completely protected and been established a reasonable time, has fully realized the
view, and declined in price much more than those articles which have only b
rately protected.

24. It is said some articles, such as cambrics, which are always understood
particular number of yards in a piece, frequently contain a greater number of y
more vigilance is required in executing the law.

25. See answer to question 6. No dividends. Some addition made to fixe
greater rate of profits for last three years than the average of the nine years
is well known that labor is very high in all our manufactories. Indeed, in
ers of these establishments becoming wealthy capitalists by the busines
supposed, they may be more properly styled trustees of the laboring class
derate commission from the trust fund, from year to year, but never lar
trusts have the principal interest in the fund. But a very small num
facturers of this State, I am confident, are as wealthy, at the present
have been by investing their money in stocks, or otherwise at interest
compensate the laboring classes for the loss of employment they would
the latter mode of investing capital been pursued instead of the former
27. 600 bbls. flour, value 4,000 dollars; 1,800 bushels corn and rye,
pork, 2,430 dollars; 12,000 lbs. beef, 1,800 dollars; 12,000 lbs. butte
lbs. lard, 600 dollars; 12,000 lbs. cheese, 900 dollars; 5,000 gallons
20,000 lbs. sugar, 1,500 dollars; 2,400 lbs. tea, 1,000 dollars; 350
75 quintals fish, 225 dollars, together with 25,000 dollars worth o
mestic products, are consumed by the laborers.

8. The report of the Committee of the New York Convention contains all the inform
I am acquainted with on the subject.

9. From what has already happened in our business, as above detailed, under a mu
er system of duties, it is obvious we must abandon it, in the event supposed. And,
ce the duties on all articles imported to one rate, without reference to their being p
d in the country or not, or to any other circumstances, would, as I humbly conceive,
uch of a *Procrustean* mode of legislation.

0. Ask the farmer what he would do with his land were he denied the privilege of c
g it? or, what is the same thing, were he deprived of a market for the sale of his p

1. Ask the ship owner what he would do with his ship were there no merchandise
ort from port to port? In the event supposed, I should *have no capital* to employ
er business. Capital invested in manufactures cannot be transferred into any oth
, in the supposed case, because it cannot be transmuted into gold and silver aga
n mill is of no more use, except to manufacture cotton cloth, than land to lie uni
, or a ship to rot at the wharf. If I could not carry on my establishment, no o
no one, therefore, would buy it, and it would sink into ruin.

Were the duties thus reduced it is probable the manufacture of the very coarsest c
ds might be carried on notwithstanding the competition which would probably ta
ith an imported article of similar appearance, but made of inferior stock and mu
able. I do not think that any other fabric could withstand the foreign competitic
s well known that, by far the heaviest capital and most expensive machinery a
t skill, are now employed in the finer manufactories. It is difficult to say what e
nts would remain to be successfully followed, after such a deplorable change in t
f the country. As a single individual, having been a lawyer by profession, I cou
s find employment in such a state of things. My partner, too, being an extens
nt, might continue to follow his present pursuit. But it is easy to foresee what wo
result of so many rushing into commerce, as would do so. But what would beco
four hundred women and children employed by us, and the numerous families d
t upon them. They could obtain no other employment; many would be driven ba
cities and towns whence they came, and there pine in poverty and want, as they d
they removed to the factories, and be exposed to all the temptations of vice a

Others would go back to their native sandy Capes of New England, and live
nt deprived of the many comforts they now enjoy, and especially of the schools
stablished for their use. Some, indeed, being children of farmers in the immedi
orhood, might return to their parents and friends, and share with them those me
might remain after the loss of the great and excellent market for their produce, t
ng the evil to them.

rder to judge, in fact, of the propriety of the proposed reduction (which I consi
ount to a repeal of the tariff) it is only necessary to look at the direct and immedi
fluences which must ensue, particularly in this section of the country, viz. nearly
estruction of the immense capital employed in the manufacture of cotton and wo
e bankruptcy of most of the numerous proprietors of these works; the very great nu
f laborers and artisans employed in them, would either be left without employme
estitute, or thrown upon agriculture, which, losing its *home*, and almost *only* market
me blow, could not sustain the shock, but must be ruined also; the coasting tra
unprecedentedly flourishing, by means of the prosperous state of domestic indust
be very nearly destroyed; internal trade in all its thousand various ramificatio
languish, and foreign navigation, so much of which is now employed in carryi
d our manufactures and bringing home various materials used in them, would be c
to exporting that portion of our agricultural products which are admitted by the hi
of the rest of the world, and to importing what foreign articles we could pay for a
e *benefited* by the change.

e population of the Eastern States would be obliged to emigrate to the West, wh
eady in want of a market for many of her valuable productions, and these greatly
te the evils of over production; the agricultural products of the Middle, Western, a
ern States, of which we now consume such quantities, would be greatly diminish
ue; the country would be inundated with foreign manufactures, and exhausted of
ecie to pay for them, in a very short time. Thus should we become bankrupt both
ion and as individuals, and reduced to the greatest poverty and distress.

. I have no peculiar knowledge of this subject.

. See answers to the 4th and 6th questions.

. As the foregoing statements show barely a profit or interest of six per cent. after p
surance, &c., it follows, as far as this concern can show it, that there should be no
ion of the duties.

icle a common 4-4 brown sheeting, it would be worth about 8½ cts.
ent duty, an equivalent ad valorem duty would be then 100 per
cambric or print, worth 35 cents the square yard, the duty should
rious that no rate of ad valorem duty could be "equivalent to the
um," because that is a per centage on the value, and the present is
duty; the per centage, but not the amount of duty, varying with the
The present duty is prohibitory of the first article abovementioned,
riety, be reduced in relation to it were it not for the frauds which
e moment a distinction were attempted between different kinds of
valuation, a division into coarse and fine, or in any other mode; and,
ost advisable to retain the high duty upon the low priced article, espe-
harm more than one would of half the amount; it is never paid, and is
This point was considered by the manufacturers in 1828, when an addi-
which was made by Congress) to the minimum, in order to reach the finer
description of goods. Instead of attempting any definition of such goods,
y agreed that raising the minimum would be the preferable mode, and
ave no effect upon the coarse descriptions, which were already prohibited.
minimum valuation the best part of the system, and that alone which has
revented frauds in articles of cotton manufacture, such as have been so ex-
ised in woollens. It is, unfortunately, *sometimes* misunderstood, even on the
actual value of the article embraced in it. It has been stated, even on the
ress, that when the minimum of 25 cents per square yard was established by
1816, that was the *actual value* of the article referred to; whereas, by a refer-
proceedings of Congress, at the time, it will appear that that tariff was establish
xclusively with reference to India cottons, the average value of which was 9 cents
The duty being 25 per cent. on 25 cents, or 6¼ cents, was consequently 70 per

een the object of subsequent tariffs to embrace other goods from 9 to 35 cents; a
have none but a prohibitory effect, except upon articles, say from 15 to 35 cents,
pose the average value of cottons imported is between these sums, say 25 cents, the
fective per centage of duty *paid* is considerably less now than it was in 1816, upon
cles intended to be embraced by the tariff of that year. It is, in fact, but 8½, instead
er cent.

h have been the frauds practised in woollens, by attempting to regulate the duties by
ost of them in the country whence imported, it is presumed it is not contemplated to
this mode to cotton manufactures. But the mode suggested by the question is believ-
to be liable to as great or greater objections. In the first place, it would be extremely
cult to find suitable appraisers; in order to ensure the requisite skill and information,
y must be selected from those merchants engaged in the trade of importing, or, at least,
that of buying and selling here; and if so, however skilful and experienced, as well as
spectable they may be, they would be too much interested in the subject to make, in a
ases, a correct appraisal. In fact, they would have it in their power to set the tone to t
whole market; and however honest and well intentioned men may be, human nature can
bear such temptations.

But a still more important objection is the *fluctuations in prices, which are well kn*
be much greater in our own markets than those from which we import manufactured
Because the high and prohibitory tariffs of those nations exclude foreign fabrics, w
system, as much as it is complained of, still allows our markets to be the receptacle
factured goods from all countries, and to be frequently glutted with them. H
duties would be subject to perpetual and very material variations; and, what is of
importance, they would be lowest, and the protection to our manufactures the
they need it the most, because their own goods are selling at the lowest rates, th
to them the evil of reduced prices; while the foreign manufacturer would fi
evil lessened to him instead of *increased*, because the lower the value of his g
duties he would have to pay; thus giving to foreign an advantage over dom
instead of the reverse, which sound policy, or, at least, the principle of the pres
tem dictates. Were this mode of levying the duties in operation at the pre
it is well known all kinds of manufactured goods have greatly declined
prices, and many domestic as well as foreign fabrics are selling at gre
could we withstand such a discrimination in favor of the foreign manu
would be ruined by it, and all would suffer irremediably. There are
tions to the *ad valorem system*, but it is believed the foregoing are suff
adoption of it would be ruinous to our manufactures, and little better

3. I do not know.
). I have no particular knowledge of this subject.
). Same as to No. 39.
will doubtless be considered from the foregoing remarks and statements, w
ı extended far beyond my intention and wishes, that I have fully availed my
ase given "to add such other facts and suggestions, not embraced by the al
s, as I might consider pertinent to the subject at large." I can offer no apc
ept the fact of the *invitation being given*, and the great importance of the sul
interests.

All which is respectfully submitted.

BENJAMIN COZ

Agent and active partner in the Providence Manufacturing C

PROVIDENCE, *March* 26, 1832.

DOCUMENT 8.—No. 3.

Natick Cotton Mill, Warwick, Kent County.—Answers to Questions.

Situated in Warwick, County of Kent, and State of Rhode Island, usually
ick Mills.
Cotton shirting and sheeting made of No. 18, 30 & 40 yarn, mostly calculate
by the aid of water power.
Commenced by the subscriber in 1820, with 2,000 spindles, increased in 18
827 to 8,000, and in 1831 to 13,000. 326 looms, 165 cards, 20 drawing
rs, 9 warpers, 15 dressers, 7 spoolers, and 6 picking machines.
250,000.
133,750 annually expended for materials and labor.
What rate of profit may have been realized cannot be correctly ascertaine
aving been connected with other business, but it cannot be over 6 per cen
No profit could have been realized had not improvements in machinery
ting and protecting duties taken place.
From 4 to 8 per cent.
1,750,000 yds. of shirting and sheeting are now annually made, the avera
is about 8½ cents per yard.
500,000 lbs. of cotton used annually, costing from 11 to 14 cents per lb
ather, and fuel, each; $1,000 in flour for starch, besides other incidental
n, steel, brass, and wood, &c. &c. All of any consequence, of domestic pr
Similar goods are not imported to any extent except when manufactured
100 men, 150 women, 200 children, whole amount of wages, $60,000.
12 hours a day, and 300 days in the year.
Similar classes obtain the same rate of wages; were it otherwise, compet
produce equality. The rates of wages in other countries are not known.
Eight.
A part are disposed of at the manufactory, but the greater part in Bo
e, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.
Not unless printed: foreign printed goods, and fine white cloths, enter in
with the American manufacture, and command the market.
In all parts of the United States, and a few in foreign countries.
A few have been exported to South America.
A part are sold for cash, but the greatest part on 6 to 9 months' credit. A
or provisions and materials.
1. The cost of the manufactured articles has decreased since 1820 about one-t
nly to improved machinery. The same labor will produce one-third more g
also has declined in price.
2. Good sheetings were sold in 1820 for 15 cts., they are now worth 10, the
been gradual. Such goods have been sold in the intermediate time at interme
3. The present rates are sufficient for coarse white goods, finer need more p
4. None is known of.
5. The rate of profit for the last three years has been about 6 per cent., and
re ted, with other funds, to the increase of the business.
$60,000 for cotton, 60,000 for labor, 13,750 contingent expenses, 15,000 p
Two-thirds of the wages of labor are expended in agricultural and oth
ctions, amounting to $40,000.
Do not know.

reduced to 12½ per cent., the business would
apital invested would be the consequence.
g the business, the capital would be lost, and none would
pursuits.
uld be realized if the duties were 12½ per cent., nor could it be pursued.
r commerce would decline. Without
urplus productions. Agriculture our only employment.
anufactories of salt and iron are located in different sections of the country,
ccess to all parts thereof.
ered at No. 4.
reduction which would produce foreign competition would eventuate in loss and
ad of 6 per cent.
o mode of valuation could be so effectual for protection as the minimum. The ad
duty must vary according to the value of the article, and frauds might be more eas-
cised under it.
. As stated above.
. The American manufacturers can furnish a full supply for consumption, of a great
iety of articles.
38. In this section of the country household manufactures are discontinued; female labor
as been transferred to the factories; mill manufactures are substituted for household, and
at cheaper rates.
39. Average profit of money is from 5 to 6 per cent. Bank stock will give an average.
40. Average rate of wages must vary according to occupation, and the demand for labor.

WILLIAM SPRAGUE.

DOCUMENT 8.—No. 4.

Whitman's Factory, Warwick, Kent County.—Answers to Questions

1. County of Kent, town of Coventry, Whitman's factory.
2. Woollen mill, water power.
3. Built in 1828, owned wholly by myself, 840 spindles, 24 looms.
4. Twenty thousand dollars.
5. Ten thousand dollars.
6. Six per cent.
7. Cannot answer.
8. Six per cent.
9. 150,000 yds. yard wide, brown sheeting worth 10 cents per yard
10. Cannot exactly answer.
11. Cannot answer.
12. Eight men at 90 cents per day, ten women at 50 cents p
20 cents per day.
13. Twelve hours per day all the year.
14. Cannot tell.
15. Four horses.
16. Sent New York and further South.
17. Cannot tell.
18. Principally in the United States.
19. Some exported, cannot designate where.
20. Sold by merchants at six months' credit.
21. The cost of the articles has decreased since the e
From 9 to 11½ cents per yard.
much as is now imposed.
materials, 50 per cent.
productions cons

14. Cannot tell.
15. I do not possess the information to enable me to say.
16. I do not know.
17. Cannot say.
18. Very much increased since the tariff of 1824.
Do not know.
Cannot tell.

C. A. WHITMAN.

DOCUMENT 8.—No. 5.

Arkwright Cotton Mills, Warwick, Kent County.—Answers to Questions.

County of Kent, town of Coventry, State of Rhode Island. Arkwright Cotton Mills.
Two cotton mills; operated by water power.
Established in 1810; then a joint stock concern, with 2,000 spindles. In 1820, wh
bscriber had become sole proprietor, fifty power-looms were put in operation; and,
an additional cotton mill, with 2,500 spindles, and 100 looms, was erected.
n the first instance, about 60,000 dollars; and, in 1823, 65,000 dollars.
About $50,000 per annum.
The business has varied so much, it is difficult to answer it. Some years I have ma
ng business. In time of the late war with Great Britain, I made very large profi
0 per cent. per annum, both from the cause of having purchased a large stock of c
a low price, before our coasting trade was interrupted by the enemy, and the ve
rice of the goods made. But very soon after the peace was concluded, I was oblig
don the business, shut down my gates, and dismiss the people for about two yea
e reason that our markets were filled with British manufactures of the same kind, a
ices so reduced that I could not make the goods without great loss. For the last thr
I have been making a fair business of profits of six to eight per cent. on my capit
ing no interest on same, but making reasonable allowances for dilapidations, risk
&c. &c.
The causes of increase or decrease of profits are various. The greatest is compe
n the first place with importations, next with home productions, and the imprudes
culators, who enter into the business with borrowed capital, and are obliged to for
goods upon the markets when over-supplied to meet their engagements.
From two to eight per cent.
The cotton cloth made per annum, at the beginning, was about 1,000 yards per d
1816. When the works were stopped, the cloth was made from yarn of 18 skeins per l
about 30 cents per yard. In 1818 again put the works in operation. In 1820 t
r-loom was adopted, which, together with other improvements, caused the cloth to
with much less expense. In 1823 built an additional cotton mill, with 2,500 spindl
00 looms, to make fine cloth of 50 skeins to the pound, the two mills now making ab
yards of cloth per day. The fine cloth, yard wide, sold at 25 cents per yard, and t
r at 18 cents per yard for several years. The same goods, now selling at 15 and
per yard, have been declining for the last six years. Among the causes of decline
, are the facts that the people improve in the art of fabricating the goods, the impro
in machinery, and decline of cost of the raw materials. The same causes have opera
her countries: but the rise and fall of the value of our currency, has also had its effe
e rise and fall of all articles.
About 160,000 pounds of cotton per annum, one-fourth of which Sea Island; wh
about 24,000 dollars.
About the same as domestic of equal quality.
36 men, 72 women, 69 children; average wages of all, 47 cents per day; aggreg
00 dollars.
10 to 11 hours the year round.
Ordinary labor, men's, from 75 to 125 cents; mechanics, 150 to 200 cents; women
llars per week; children, nothing. In foreign countries about one-half these amou
1 horse and 2 yoke of oxen; carting principally hired.
A few retailed to the persons employed; the remainder nearly all sent to all the pr
laces in the United States, and sold by commission merchants.
In the fine goods. Great competition from importation, particularly printed cotto
r injurious to the manufacturer; the importations of them has greatly injured
m.
Principally in our own country; some have been exported.

quantities of the coarse goods are exported to Spanish America, and
a; on a credit of six to eight months, to be paid for in cash, and not
r articles.

swer to question No. 9.

ufacturers of cotton goods have long since entered into competition with
nd could not have succeeded in establishing the business but for the protec-
by the Government. The home competition is now principally with the
The manufacturers of fine goods are still struggling with importations, par-
printed goods. The power-loom will weave fine yarn as high as from 60 to 70
pound. Should the importation of goods to this fineness be stopped, the home
would keep the goods to as low a price as they are now. A reduction of duties
re ruinous to the business.
credits for duties on imported goods, are a great encouragement for importa-
operate more in favor of the foreigner, who sells his goods at auction, than to the
of the United States. Cash payments for duties would be much in favor of the
n merchant and manufacturer. Specific duties on all importations are much more
th for the revenue and our own industry, than ad valorem.
The profits, for the last three years, have been from six to eight per cent., making
nces for dilapidations, risk of fire, &c., and charging nothing for use of capital.
riber is sole proprietor of the works.
. The raw materials constitute about one-quarter of the value of the goods
other three quarters are the wages, and other cost of making, saving from six t
cent. benefit to the proprietor.
27. Flour, rye, corn, pork, beef, butter, cheese, lard,
Molasses, sugar, and tea,
Oil, leather, salt, and fish,
Sea Island cotton, 40,000 pounds, at 22 cents at the mill,
New Orleans cotton, 120,000 pounds, at 13 cents,
Imported dry goods,
28. I have not the documents necessary to answer this question.
29. Should the duties be reduced to 19½ per cent., some cotton goods
kind, might be made in this country; but the making of the fine goods mu
not being sufficiently established to compete with the foreign at so lo
should abandon making the fine goods, which I now make, but might co
coarser kind.
30. The capital employed in establishments for making cotton g
would be lost; as an establishment of that kind, in such an event
very little. What cost 100,000 dollars, would not bring 10,000;
would be disposed of in that way, and very little left to be emplo
31. I know not what business I should pursue, if my present
were destroyed, and fortune lost; but if my head and hands were
such business as the times and my necessities should suggest an
32. to 40. I have not the information to answer these questions.

DOCUMENT 8.—No. 6.

Greene Manufacturing Co., Warwick, Kent county.—

1. County of Kent, town of Warwick. Greene Manufactu
2. Cotton shirtings bleached, made from No. 27 yarn, 3
water power.
3. Commenced in December, 1813, with about 400 spind
we have been gradually increasing, and at present operate
108 looms. It is a joint stock concern.
4. About ninety thousand dollars per annum.
5. About fifty thousand dollars.
6. It would be very difficult for us to tell with any de
a small capital and expended our profits as fast as ac
count of our buildings, &c.
8. The profits on banking business (in which there
State,) is from six to eight per cent. The agricultu
not pay more than three or four per cent. on the c

We presume there are no goods imported which come in competition with such goods are making. Should they be imported, they could not be sold under 15 or 16 cents ut a loss. Ours sell in New York at 12½ cents, 8 mo.

23 men, averaging $7 39 per week each. 24 women, averaging $2 50 per week each. ildren, averaging $1 69 per week each. In all, $20,218 16 cents per annum.

Employed about 12½ or 13 hours per day the year round.

Four horses steadily employed, which consume about one bushel of corn per day, to- r with oats and hay, and occasionally employ oxen in addition.

To New York and other places.

Generally in the United States. Some are exported.

Generally sold on 8 months' credit by our agents, in different parts of the Union.

The article we are now making we began about three years since. The expense of terials and labor is about 10 or 15 per cent. higher than it has been for the last three

We sold the goods in 1829 and 1830 for 13 cents, in 1831, at 13½, and at present nts.

The article heretofore described from 27 yarn, and all goods under that number would ficiently protected by a specific duty of four cents per square yard, but on finer fabrics be ruinous.

All our dividends for the last three years amount to $7,774 46.

We should be obliged to abandon our business, unless we could procure stock and much cheaper than at present.

We know of no way to employ our capital in Rhode Island, for if the cotton business bandoned, the State would be ruined.

SLATER. We have answered the queries proposed, as far as we could do it with any of accuracy.

Yours, very respectfully,

HARRIS & GREENE, *Agents.*

DOCUMENT 8—No. 7.

Cotton mills, Natick village, Warwick, Kent county,—Answers to questions.

County of Kent, town of Warwick, Natick village, "Rhodes Natick."

2 cotton mills and machine shop.

Partly in 1807. 4,000 spindles, 100 looms.

From the commencement supposed to be about $100,000.

$50,000.

Not ascertained.

4 per cent.

The last three years, $60,000. Fine shirtings and printing cloths.

1,000 bushels southern corn, 2,000 feet North Carolina pine boards, 300 barrels south- lour, &c., 30 barrels Ohio pork, 150 barrels southern rye, 10 barrels Ohio beef, 50 ls southern starch; iron, steel, &c. &c. - - - - - - $10,000

,000 pounds cotton, Mississippi - - - - - - 13,000

lasses, sugar, tea, &c., of foreign importation - - - - - 3,500

mestic goods - - - - - - - - - 1,500

$28,000

Thirty, average wages $1 per day. Forty women 50 cents per day. Forty children nts per day.

South America, New Orleans, South Carolina, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York.

C. & W. RHODES.

DOCUMENT 8.—No. 8.

Cotton Factory, Warwick, Kent County.—Answers to questions.

Town of Warwick, county of Kent. J. Rhodes & Son.

Cotton. Water power.

In 1824; joint stock company; 1,000 spindles, with all the necessary preparation; ooms, power cannot be increased.

Amount invested $40,000.
The whole amount paid for materials, wages, &c., is about $17,000.
Making at the time 250,000 yards ¾ cotton cloth, worth about 7 cts. per yard.
2. 11 men, 1 doll., 18 women, 42 cts., and 20 children, 25 cts.
3. 12 hours per day.
5. 6 horses, 12 oxen engaged in farming, &c.
16. Sent to the principal southern markets.

J. RHODES & SON.

DOCUMENT 8.—No. 9.

Cotton Factory, Warwick, Kent County.—Answers to questions.

1. In the town of Warwick, and county of Kent; no particular name has yet been given to it.
2. It is a cotton manufactory; and is driven by water power.
3. It was established in 1827; and the proprietors became insolvent in 1829. I purchased it in 1830; it contains 1,262 spindles; 28 looms, and the requisite machinery to match; the machinery has been increased about one-half since it came into my possession.
4. Nineteen thousand dollars.
5. Fifteen thousand dollars per annum.
6. The annual rate of profit, making no allowance for wear and tear of machinery, natural decay of building may be 15 per cent, from which the interest should be deducted.
7. The profit is dependent upon the demand and supply of the article manufactured; the quantity that is imported, and contributes to consumption.
8. With this I am unacquainted; it is chiefly agricultural.
9. The article manufactured is a common 4-4 sheeting, and the net proceeds may be mated at $16,200 per annum.
10. Few foreign productions are required for use or consumption; cotton, leather, and iron, are of domestic production, and may be estimated at $9,000; flour and other cessaries for the support of labor, at $5,000.
11. I should suppose with the present duty, it would be fourteen cents per square whether from England or the East Indies.
12. Ten men at an average of $1 25 per day, 12 women at 50 cents per day, 19 at 30 cents per day.
13. An average of 12 hours per day throughout the year.
14. The wages of men in other employments would be about two-thirds, of women third, and children nothing; in other counties doubtless much less.
15. One horse, if steadily employed, would do the transportation, being only from Providence.
16. The goods are sold chiefly in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.
17. Answered to the 11th interrogatory.
18. In all parts of the Union.
19. Not to my knowledge.
20. They are generally sold on a credit of eight months.
21. The cost of the manufactured article has diminished by home competition reduction can only be effected by a reduction of labor.
22. The present price is ½ cent less per yard than has been realized since operation.
23. If the duty is to be a protection, it should amount to a prohibition, otherwise is dependent on foreign labor.
24. At the present duty I presume none are imported.
25. It is not a joint stock company; the property is individual; the profit has and has been applied to necessary improvements.
26. The raw material may cost 4-9th parts, wages of labor 3-9th parts, supplies oil and articles of every day consumption and use, 1-9th part, and 1-9th for and repairs.
27. I should think 12,000 dollars of the productions of agriculture, and 2, domestic productions and imported articles of necessity.
28. *This* is beyond my knowledge.
29. *I should* be compelled to abandon it directly.
30. *I should* have none left.

tilling the soil.
not informed.
ered before.
ered in 23.
coarse fabric it would be 100 per cent.
ild much lessen the extent of them.
ld think 5-6th parts.
ot informed.
ate of interest is 6 per cent, and but little business will yield a profit after the nterest.
ered before.

JOHN H. CLARKE.

DOCUMENT 8.--No. 10.

Manufacturing Company, Warwick, Kent County.—Answers to Questions.

unty, town of Warwick; name of the "Lippett Manufacturing Company."
n manufactory; operated by water power.
; joint stock; commenced with 1,600 spindles—in 1813, added 1,000 spindles—
1828, added, at sundry times, 1,600 spindles more, 108 power looms, and the
ry machinery.
in real and fixed property, in active capital 30,000 dolls., in all 110,000 dolls.

42 annually expended for materials and wages, and interest on money, in-
mission, and guarantee, including all the expenses attending the manufacture
generally.
first 8 years no profit was realized, nor was the interest received; from about
, our business revived, owing to improvements in machinery, improved skill,
e of the operators, and to protecting duties, and to the present time, we have
age profit of 7 per cent. annually.
answered in No. 6.
now—supposed 4 to 12 per ct. per annum.
yds. (of 32 inch in the brown and 30 in bleached) shirtings were manufac-
ar; now worth, on an average for both brown and bleached, gross price,
yard.
) lbs. of cotton of the growth of the United States.
cottons can be manufactured in the United States, taking into view the *real in-*
as cheap as in England—the present protecting duties keep out foreign com-
ur manufacture, and secure to *us* the home market--finer cottons than ours,
rds of 30, need more protection to secure to them our own market.
. 54 women, 55 children: whole annual wages rather over 22,000 dollars.
s in a year, averaging 12 hours each.
ce of labor varies according to occupation—the class of persons employed by
ltered from the weather) earn more, in our opinion, than they could in other

rses.
only find a market at home, the remainder is sent to the different markets
untry.
ign article, except prints, enters into competition with our goods in the home
aer cottons than ours, standing in need of more protection, are operated
n articles much to their injury
rts of our own country, and are very much approved.
positively know, but believe some have been exported to South America to

sold for cash, but much the greatest part on 6 to 9 months' credit, and some
r provisions, and whatever we want.
t has been reduced about ½ in seven years, (the time we have been engaged
ng the present article,) principally owing to improvements in machinery and
of the operators; and in part to a decline of about 2 cts. per lb. in price of

ne first put into market of our present manufacture, brought 18 cents—in
in 1827, 15 cents—in 1828, 14½ cents—in 1829, 12½ cents—in 1830, 11½
the price improved a little, but at present they are on the decline, and
, and 11½ cents bleached are our asking prices, to average say 11½ cents

esent rate of duty affords ample protection to coarse cottons—a little more
fine cottons would bring a greater variety into market, and give to skill and
salutary impetus.
now of none as it respects our manufacture.
ate of profit for the last three years, has been about eight per cent. per annum
nt of our capital.
vered at Nos. 5, 10, and 12.
ut 3-5ths of the amount paid by us for wages are expended in provisions—1-5th
and domestic clothing, and 1-5th in money.
not know.
is our opinion that such an event would compel us to abandon our business, [illegible]
me cause would operate on our neighbors, producing the same effect, [illegible]
d capital at least) would be lost, as no one would, if they could, purchase of [illegible]
We know of no way that such part of our capital as might be saved from the [illegible]
ow of our business, could be employed, except in agriculture.
There is none—if manufactures are abandoned, commerce will decline [illegible]
lture would be our only means of livelihood and employment; and our [illegible]
market.
The manufactories of salt and iron, we think, deserve protection [illegible]
: the particulars of this question we are not sufficiently informed to answer [illegible]
. Do not understand to what business this question relates.
4. We are not well enough informed to give even a good guess in answer [illegible]
—if any reduction is made, we should be afraid it would eventuate in total [illegible]
35. No mode of valuation would be so effectual for protection, and secure [illegible]
the minimum valuation; the ad valorem duty would vary according to the [illegible]
the article, and would be more unsafe for protection, and frauds under it [illegible]
asily practised.
36 Frauds would undoubtedly be more common.
37. Of a great variety of articles, the American manufacturers can, and do give
supply for consumption, and some for exportation.
38 In New England household manufacture is very generally discontinued, [illegible]
labor has been transferred to factories where it is more profitably employed, and
bitants generally are supplied by the manufacturers with cottons for their cons[illegible]
lieu of their household manufactures, at a much cheaper rate.
39. 5 to 6 per cent. per annum.
40. The average rate of wages varies according to occupation and the dema[illegible]

We have given the best answers to the within questions that our inform[illegible]
ment enable us to afford.

For Lippett Manufacturing Company:
ABORN, JACKSON, & GRE[illegible]

PROVIDENCE, *April* 17, 1832.

DOCUMENT 8.—No. 11.

Cotton Factory, Warwick, Kent county.—Answers to [illegible]

1. County of Kent and town of Warwick. Belongs to the firm of [illegible]
2. Cotton factory, operated by water power.
3. Established in the year 1831. The number of spindles 500; [illegible]
4. Seven thousand dollars.
9. One hundred and ten thousand yards printing cloth annually [illegible]
per yard
12. Twenty men, women, and children employed.
16. Goods usually sold in Providence.
20. Sold for cash.

DOCUMENT 8.—No. 12.

Carrington Mill, Cumberland, Providence county,—Answers to questions.

n Cumberland, in the county of Providence, and is called the Carrington Mill.
A cotton manufactory, and is propelled by water power.
t has recently been established; is a joint stock concern; will contain 4,500; only
ow in operation.
Estimated when completed at 100,000 dollars.
Probably 55,000 dollars.
As it is just getting into operation, no answer can be given.
Answered by No. 6.
Quite equal to that employed in manufactures.
Answered by No. 6.
Answered by No. 6.
Answered by No. 6.
At present 7 men, average wages 1 dollar and 50 cents per day; 5 women, at 50 cts.
; 10 children, at 30 cents per day.
Twelve hours per day on an average, through the year.
Men, say one-half; women, one-third; children, nothing.
None.
Answered by No. 6.
Answered by No. 6.
None yet made.
Answered by No. 18.
Answered by No. 18.
Answered by No. 3.
Answered by No. 18.
If the duty is to be a protection, it should amount to a prohibition. No reduction
e place except in the price of labor.
We shall make a coarse fabric, and none under the present duty can be imported.
Answered by No. 3.
Answered by No. 3.
Probably 50,000 dollars.
Not within my knowledge.
I should be compelled to abandon it.
I should have none left
No business could afford less.
I am not informed.
Answered before.
Answered by No. 23.
On coarse fabrics it would be 100 per cent.
It would much lessen the extent of them.
I should think five-sixth parts.
I am not informed.
At the north 6 per cent.; at the south 20 to 25.
Answered before.

JOHN H. CLARKE,
For the Carrington Manufacturing Co.

DOCUMENT 8.—No 13.

White Stone Factory, Cumberland, Providence county.—Answers to questions.

n Cumberland, county of Providence, State of Rhode Island, and called White Stone.
Cotton sheeting, and water power.
Two cotton mills, and is a family concern. One mill built in the year 1822, contain-
00 spindles, 30 looms, with sufficient preparation; and in 1828 built one other mill,
830 put 1,300 spindles, 30 looms, and other apparatus in operation.
Two mills, machinery, water power, land, and dwelling houses, cost sixty thousand

n the year 1831, cotton bought, 156,000 pounds, cost, 20,000 dollars; and 300 gal-
, 255 dollars; wood to warm the mills, 330 dollars; starch, 240 dollars; labor of
turing, 14,040 dollars; commission on buying cotton and selling goods, and trans-
n, 4,680 dollars; and for bleaching and bailing goods, 2,500 dollars.

6. In the year 1831, after providing for interest of capital, two and a half per cent o our capital, which is the best year's income since we have manufactured.

7. In 1829 we manufactured with loss; and in 1830 and 1831 had two and a half pe cent., after deducting interest of capital.

8. I practised farming until I was forty years old, and I do not know of any other bu ness could afford more than six per cent. on investments.

9. In 1831 worked 468 000 yards sheeting, worth 10 cents per yard.

10. 156,000 ounds New Orleans cotton, cost 20,000 dollars; and 300 gallons of oil dollars; 240 dollars worth starch; fire wood, 330 dollars

11. All of the United States.

12. One hundred men, women, and children. Men six shillings the day, women three shillings the week, children twelve shillings the week.

13. Twelve hours to a day, for the year.

14. My own business is all I am acquainted with. I believe considerably less.

15. Four horses and four oxen

16. We exchange what we can with the farmers, for their produce; the remainder is sold by the commission merchant, in all directions.

17. None are sold at our place.

18. Mostly in the United States

19. Some have gone to South America, and some to China; and, I am told, also to England.

20. When bartered it is mostly for farmer's produce, and when sold by commission chants, at eight months.

22. In 1825 sheetings sold for 14 cents, and in 1828 at 11 cents, and in 1830 at and in 1831 at 10 cents.

27. Agricultural produce, 5,000 dollars each year.

29. Willingly; I shall not agree to manufacture at a loss.

30. Our whole capital is in buildings and machinery, and if we should abandon facturing we could not dispose of our mill, machinery, nor houses; therefore we employ our property any other way.

All of which is humbly submitted by

JOB JENCKES

CUMBERLAND, *April* 9, 1832.

DOCUMENT 8.—No. 14.

Satinet Factory, Cumberland, Providence county.—Answers to Questions

1. Situated in the county of Providence, town of Cumberland. The name of is Seagroves, Harris, & Co.

2. Satinets are manufactured here by water power.

3. This manufactory was established in 1828, and purchased by the present 1831. We have 240 woollen spindles, 2 double cards, 12 looms, 3 shearing knappers, coloring apparatus, and other fixtures.

4. Capital invested in real estate and machinery is $6,500.

5. Necessary for the purchase of materials for manufacturing and for $22,500.

6. In consequence of having now many goods on hand, and the stock engaged in this concern, we cannot safely calculate on any profits from

12. Eight men and boy, six girls. Wages of men, 80 cents per day, 45 cents.

13. Employed about 12 hours in a day, and about 300 days in a year.

16. Our manufactures are sent to New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

DOCUMENT 8.—No. 15.

Bellefonte Mills, Cranston, Providence county.—Answers to Questions

1. County of Providence, town of Cranston. Bellefonte.

2. Cotton mill. Water power.

3. *Established* 1812. Joint stock concern. In 1832, 800 spindles, 28 looms, a *woollen* manufactory in part.

4. *Thirty* thousand dollars.

ifteen thousand dollars.
ess than four per cent. per annum.
our per cent. to average.
20,000 printing cloths the last two years.
Five hundred bushels North Carolina corn, 200 barrels Virginia flour, 30 tons Phila- coal, 30 barrels New York starch, 20 barrels Ohio pork, 10 barrels do. beef, 100 s Maryland rye, iron, steel, butter, cheese, &c. &c. $4,000; 60,000 lbs. cotton (Ala- New Orleans, &c.) $7,000.
Coffee, tea, sugar, molasses (imported from foreign ports) $2,000; imported dry $1,000; domestic do. $1,000.
Fifteen men, average wages $1 per day; 16 women, average wages 50 cents per day; ldren, average wages 25 cents per day.
Men, at farming, usual wages 50 cents per day; women, at household work, 83 cents eek.
Two horses, one yoke oxen.
The goods manufactured have been shipped to Philadelphia, New York, and Balti- some lots to South America, and some to New Orleans.
Mostly in the United States.
South America.
Sold gener lly on six months' credit.
Broadcloths manufactured at this establishment sold during the war at $12 per yard. ent Monroe's inaugural on suit was made at this establishment. In 1812 plaid sold cents, thread at $2 per pound.
No borrowed capital.

C. & WM. RHODES.

DOCUMENT 8.—No. 16.

Union Mills, Johnston, Providence coun'y.—Answers to Questions.

County of Providence, Johnston. Union factory; built of wood, three stories high; th 65 feet, breadth 36 feet.
Thirty inch shirtings, bleached, of good quality, made of No. 22 yarn. Operated by r power.
Built in 1805. Joint stock. 1,600 spindles, 40 looms, cards, warpers, spoolers, dou- speeders, &c.
Eight thousand dollars water privilege; 12,000 dollars, buildings; 30,000 dollars ma- ery; 50,000 real capital, active capital 15,000 dollars, together 65,000 dollars.
Eighteen thousand dollars; 6,000 dollars cotton, 9,000 dollars labor, 1,000 dollars lum- iron, &c. &c.
Run about 12 years, when a dividend was made of about 15,000 dollars, say about 23 cent. for 12 years' work; since that time there has been no dividend made. It is now sidered that the profit is about 7 per cent.
Four to twelve per cent.
Two hundred and sixty thousand yards of seven-eighth cloth is made per annum.
Sixty-five thousand pounds cotton of the growth of the United States. Nine thou- dollars paid for wages annually, about three-fifths expended in provisions, one-fifth ign and domestic cloth, and one-fifth in cash.
Coarse cottons can be manufactured in the United States, taking into view the quan- d intrinsic worth, as cheap as they can in England, and the present protecting duties out foreign competition in this article, and gives to the American laborer the home t; but the fine cottons need more protection.
Twenty families, about 130 persons; employ 12 men, 32 women, 18 children; wages 9,000 dollars per year.
Three hundred days in a year, 12 hours per day.
The price of labor varies according to occupation in factories; they earn more wages count of being in doors.
One horse.
Most part sent to New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.
None except prints.
In all parts of the United States.
Some to South America.
Most part on a credit of six and nine months.
Has decreased from 33 to 50 per cent. in consequence of improvements in machinery kill in workmen.

22. What sold in 1806 for 35 cents per yard, will now sell at 12
23. I should thing fifty or sixty per cent.
24. None that I know of.
25. No dividends made. Compute the profits at about 7 per ce
28. Do not know.
29. It would be the ruin of all cotton manufactories.
30. Should have no capital to employ.
31. If manufactures are given up, commerce must go down, and
34. Total ruin instead of six per cent.
37. Many kind of goods may be fully supplied by the American

DOCUMENT 8.—No. 17.

Mill Merino, Johnston, Providence county.—Answers to Q

1. Mill Merino, situated in the town of Johnston, county of Pro Rhode Island.

2. A stone building, water power, used for manufacturing cotton material.

3. Erected in 1812, added to in 1828; not a joint stock company; 2 and all other necessary machinery; commenced with 600 spindles, add to time till last year.

4. Forty thousand dollars.

5. Twenty-five thousand dollars per annum.

6. No regular per centage can be calculated on. When the mill w low, say 10 cents per pound, and goods high; and it was profitable. D ton rose to 40 cents per pound, and many mills having on hand at pe goods suffered severely. Since peace, the business has been good and l period; 1828 and 1829 bad, 1830 good. Now goods are very low and pr

8. Various, according to circumstances.

9. 1813, yarn sold, 1,500 dollars; 1814 and 1815, cloth, 10,000 dol cloth averaging from 15 to 20,000 dollars; 1828 to 1831, 30 to 33,0 consisting of ¼ fine bleached shirtings, and ¾ negro shirtings.

10. 300 bales cotton of the growth of the United States.

11. Such goods as the mill now makes are not *now* imported to any e coarse articles might now be made of cotton and sold, was it not for the tions, *yearly*, from *Dundee* and other places, of cotton bagging, burla all made from Russian materials and imported at a very low rate of dut portations for a year or two past.)

12. About one hundred; 10 men from 3 dollars to 75 cents per da 42 cents per day, 10 boys at 50 cents per day, and 20 boys and girls

13. 300 days, averaging about eleven hours.

14. Laborers about 10 dollars per month, mechanics from 75 to ed. Do not know price in foreign countries; they are known to di

15. About 6.

15. Some sold at home; principal sales in the United States; dull have sold considerable quantities at Madeira, South America zil, and Canton.

17. They do, but the quality of our goods, being all made ferred.

18. In all parts of the world where they are admitted.

19. See answer to query No. 16.

20. Cash, credit, or barter; but principally by agents, on cr

21. Goods are now sold for about the price paid for weavin built; power looms, &c., have reduced the cost very materiall

22. Prices have gradually been declining. In 1814, '15, ing for 30 cents and upwards, can now be sold from 6 to 11 about as low as they ever will be.

23. See answer to query No. 29.

24. No doubt extensive frauds are committed, particular *I am thinking.* The goods imported must finally be value *landed in the United States.*

:r to query No. 6..
and labor about equal; profits little or nothing at this time.
to seven thousand dollars worth per year.
xactly informed; many mills alter from time to time to suit the market.
nsider the duty of any consequence to the kind of goods we are now mak-
the finer mills not be protected, many would no doubt make coarser goods,
usiness so low that many would be obliged to stop.
the ruin of your business your capital is lost, it matters but little to think
lo with it if you had not lost it.
:h depending on cost of transportation.
ng capital varies from time to time, depending on the ready sale and quick
we borrow when obliged to, and pay generally 6 per cent. interest.
er to query No. 29.
inimums be abolished, and ad valorem duties be substituted, probably in-
made to suit the times.
er to query No. 35.
rge proportion of the coarse cottons.
ippose household manufacturing had not increased since the introduction of
hinery.
ot informed.

H. P. FRANKLIN, *for Mill Merino.*

March 9, 1832.

DOCUMENT 8.—No. 18.

facturing Company, Providence, Providence county.—Answers to Questions.

ovidence, county of Providence, Steam C. Manufacturing Company, Samuel

eam power.
d in 1828, Samuel Slater sole proprietor, containing 1 picker, 1 spreader,
ibler, 32 cards, 2 drawing frames, 4 speeders, 2 stretchers; 18 mules con-
indles, 4 dressers, spoolers, warpers, and 100 looms, will contain 12,000
looms.
vested in buildings and machinery, including iron foundry and machine
ollars; floating capital 50,000 dollars.
llars in the cotton manufacturing department.
general report.
ire ¾ and 4-4 fine Sea Island shirting, say 370,000 yards of number 45 an-

pounds cotton, 700 tons anthracite coal, 1,000 gallons oil, leather, &c., &c.;
ish.
$1 12½ per day; women, 45, 50 cents per day; children, 68, 29 cents per

s.

e sold in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other markets.
ts of the United States.
a credit of 6 to 9 months.

DOCUMENT 8.—No. 19.

Woollen Mill, Providence, Providence county.—Answers to Queries.

ce, Rhode Island; owned by Zachariah Allen.
mill, operated by water power.
ar 1822; sole proprietor ; 600 spindles; 21 looms for broad-
ter power capable of more than double the present work.
ur thousand dollars.
er No. 4.
profit has not been, on the fixed capital, two per cent.

7. The scarcity of stock forming the raw material of woollen fabr
9. About eighty thousand dollars the coming year.
10 About 40,000 pounds American wool, and 20,000 pounds foreign wool and yar
12. 27 men, $1 16 per day; 30 women, 3 dollars per week; 10 children, 3 cents p

day.
13. About 11 hours, all the year.
15. 5 animals.
16. To New York and Philadelphia.
17. English broadcloths and a few French cloths.
18. Principally sent to the New Orleans market.
19. None exported.
20. On a credit of 8 months.
21. The manufacture of broadcloth has increased about one fifth in 5 years
22. Various prices, from 6 dollars per yard to 1 50 per yard.
23. The present rate, if the raw material, wool, should be raised to supply the domes

demand.
24. If the cloths imported at the 1 dollar minimum were stamped, it would, probably,
a great measure check frauds.
25. It has not paid 4 per cent.
26. About two-thirds of the value in raw materials, and the remaining medium of ex

&c.
27. About 9,000 dollars per annum domestic.
28. This is for you to find out.
29. It would break up the woollen manufactures throughout the Union pro
30 Go to farming.
31. Might get a living by agriculture and starve by manufacturing.
32. Do not know.
34. This would depend upon the price of the raw material.
36. Probably greatly increased.
37. Probably as 7 domestic to 1 part foreign.
39. Probably less than 6 per cent. compound interest, for a given term of yea

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DOCUMENT 3—No. 20.

Randal's Mills, North Providence, Providence county.—Answers to Qu

1. County of Providence and town of North Providence.
2. Candlewick is manufactured by water power.
3. Established in 1814; contains 468 spindles with all the necessary mac

facturing candlewick.
4. About 5,000 dollars.
5. 600 pounds of New Orleans cotton per week, at 15 cents, is
Amount of wages per week
Per week
at 24 cents is 5,240 dollars.

DOCUMENT 8.—No. 21.

d Manufacturing Company, Providence, Providence County.—Answers to Questions.

County of Providence, city of Providence. Called the United Manufacturing Com-

Cotton manufactory; water power.
Year 1812. Joint stock concern. 1,152 spindles; 36 looms, with all the necessary ap-s for coloring cotton yarn, and for manufacturing stripes. Commenced with 144 s, and increased the number, from time to time, up to 1828.
First investment. $30,000, of which $6,253 is in a tannery. Expenditures since, have $20,170; but, owing to decay of buildings, depreciation and wear of machinery, our te of capital invested in ground, buildings, water-power, and machinery, on the first July last, was $29,268, of which $3,635 was in the tannery. The owners would be ied by this valuation, were they to sell their stock.
See 10 and 12.
Previous to the year 1820 no dividends were made; but our capital, after making fair nces for depreciation, and wear of machinery, and decay of buildings, had increased to ling rising $60,000, and has been the same up to the present time, with but little va-, about one-fourth of which, in 1820, was in our tanning business; but, at the present nly about one-twentieth. This is considered safer than the cotton business, but less tive. Since 1820, dividends have been annually made of about nine per cent. on the t capital, after making fair and reasonable charges for decay of buildings, depreciad wear of machinery. It should, perhaps, be observed that this is but a small con-nd has always been under the immediate charge of the largest owner, who has de-considerable portion of his time to its management; and others, having an interest, so been employed more or less therein from the commencement; which most proba-among the principal causes of our success. A number of mills in this State were operation about the same time of ours; others, at various periods since, apparently e same advantages as to capital, yet, from some cause or other, there has been a total in some, a partial failure in others, while only a few have been productive.
upposed to be from 5 to 10 per cent
would require much time and labor to go into the particulars, and I will only ob-hat, prior to 1817, we made various kinds of goods, but, since the introduction of the loom, we have manufactured principally power loom stripes. We now make about 0 yards annually; present value in Philadelphia and Baltimore, 15 to 16 cents per Last year they brought 16½ to 17; in 1829, 17 to 17½; in 1828, 19 to 19½; in 1825 26, 20 cents. We make a few twilled stripes, which sell for 20 to 21 cents per yard.
About 80,000 pounds of cotton, mostly New Orleans; 3,000 pounds best Bengal indi-sent value 1 dollar 47½ cents per pound; 14,000 pounds of copperas; 1,200 pounds itriol; alum, pot and pearlashes, 175 dollars; 25 tons Lehigh coal; leather and oil, any other articles, foreign and domestic, 1,000 dollars.
I have no knowledge of any having been imported for several years; nor do I think ir article, of equal value to the consumer, can be imported, free of duty, cheaper e can make it, and derive a small profit from the business. However, should the duty ealed, there can be no doubt articles, similar in appearance, but of an inferior quality, be crowded into our markets, to the very serious injury, if not entire destruction of siness; and, should *we* eventually be able to go on against this foreign competition, nufacturers of fine goods would be compelled to stop, should the duties be repealed, reduced to 12½ per cent. Not willing to abondon their mills—*being to many their* thout a struggle, they would most probably, with a hope of rescuing something from pending ruin, engage in the manufacture of the coarser articles; hence, would soon glutted markets, and a competition ruinous to all.
10 men, exclusive of the agent, average 1 dollar 12½ cents per day; 33 women, 2 dollars 90 cents per week; 18 children, average 1 dollar 60 cents per week.
On an average varies but very little from twelve hours per day; 300 days in the year.
Carpenters average 1 dollar 30 cents per day; masons 1 dollar 60 cents; common s from 75 cents to 1 dollar 25 cents; machinists from 1 dollar to 1 dollar 75 cents; echanics from 1 dollar to 1 50 cents. The wages of females vary in different kinds ness; they earn more in cotton and wool factories than in most any other kind of s. Children earn much more. I presume it to be nearly the same in adjoining
I have no peculiar means of information with respect to foreign countries.
One horse.
Some yarn, and a few goods sold in this city. The goods are principally sent to lphia and Baltimore; some to New York, Boston, and Hartford.
know of none which enter directly into competition with them.

In almost every State in the Union.

1 have never heard of any of our goods being exported.

Principally sold by our agents on 6 to 9 months' credit; none bartered wa
ng.

and 22. The description of goods which we manufacture, have fallen in pri
h since the establishment of our manufactory, in consequence of the introductio
on picker, the power loom, and other improved machines, with the increased
nufacturing, and the decline in the raw material. The first goods we made we
best upland cotton, which cost 12 cents per pound; the goods brought about 3
r yard. We now sell a better article for 15 to 16 cents per yard, commissions a
nses off. In 1817, we introduced the power-loom; our goods then brought 28 ce
rd; cotton was extremely high. Since 1817, there has been a gradual decline
rice of our manufactures; no decline in the price of labor, but rather an advance.

23. The present rate of duty gives ample protection to the manufacturers of
oods; and were the duties considerably reduced on the coarser articles, they wou
ear foreign competition; but the manufacturers of fine goods need further protectio

24. I must leave this with those more competent to judge than myself.

25. Rate of profits differs very little from the average of preceeding years: 18
1831 were the best. For particulars, see No. 6.

26. This depends upon the price of the raw material, and the price of labor, whic
quently changes. See Nos 10 and 12.

27. The amount required for the comfortable subsistence of those in our employ
and their families.

28. The honorable Secretary of the Treasury will, I think, after he has received a
returns, be much better qualified to answer this query than I am.

29. If the duty were reduced, I should undoubtedly strive to go on, not being will
abandon my only support for myself and a large family; and manufacturing having be
business for more than twenty years, and most of my little capital being invested the
I should, however, have but very little hope of succeeding

30. If the protection to manufacturers be withdrawn, I cannot doubt but we shou
compelled to abandon our business. The question would. then, naturally arise, of
value is our water power, mills, machinery, and dwellings? The answer must be, of
little or no value! Then, of course, our capital invested in such property, would be
and those of us who have been so unfortunate as to invest our all in this business, w
have no capital to invest in any other.

31. I know of none in such an event; and as this would produce such a change
state of things, that it would be impossible for any one to say in what business
engage; but one thing is very certain, that any business which would give me a co
subsistence, would be preferred to manufacturing, should the import duty be reduc
per cent., as manufacturing would then be a losing business, and, of course, soo
doned. I should then have my fears whether I, as well as a thousand others,
any employment in this part of the country.

32. I have not sufficient information to give any thing like a correct answer.

33. A little rising 60,000 dollars; none borrowed.

34. I think no reduction will be required; for, I believe it may be safely
capital invested in the cotton manufacturing business in the United States, h
six per cent.; and I very much doubt whether it has five. Should a reduction
take place, the effect, in my humble opinion, would be disastrous in the ext
on the manufacturers themselves, but on the thousands who find ready empl
wages in their manufactories, which enables them to gain a comfortable su
selves and families. Our farmers, too, in the vicinity of manufacturing
would feel the effect, as the markets would be lost to them, where they
sale for the products of their soil, at fair prices.

35 & 36. I must leave these to be answered by those more competent
thought more on the subject than myself.

37. Many articles are manufactured in this country m sufficient quanti
demand for home consumption. Of other articles, but a small proportion
in this country; what the proportions are, I do not know.

38. I have no knowledge as to the extent of household manufactu
States; but in this State—and I presume it is the same in most parts
household manufacture has decreased very much since 1824, in conse
finding more profitable employment in our manufactories; and familie
such articles as they formerly manufactured, or a substitute for them, a

39. Unable to answer.

40. Do not know; but suppose it varies according to the demand
parts of the country.

Respectfully yours,

DENTON

DOCUMENT 8.—No. 22.

Mills, village of Pautucket, North Providence, Providence county.—Answers to questions

County of Providence, town of North Providence, village of Pautucket.
27 inch shirtings No. 18, 5 yards to the pound. Mill operated by water power.
Established in April, 1831. Spooler, warper, dresser, and 24 looms.
Water power and buildings leased. $2,500 in machinery.
Annually manufactured 165,000 yards.
40,000 pounds cotton.
One man and eight women.
Employed 12 hours a day.
Goods are sold in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.
The goods are generally sold on six months' credit.

DOCUMENT 8.—No. 23.

eorgia Manufacturing Company, Smithfield, Providence county.—Answers to questions.

County of Providence, town of Smithfield. The Georgia Cotton Manufacturing Com-
v.
otton. Operated by water power.
1815. Joint stock concern. Commenced with 1,000 spindles; added, in 1822, about
ore, and in 1829, increased to 3,880 spindles in all, with 104 looms and the necessa-
inery.
pwards of $100,000.
bout $48,000 annually expended for stock, wages, insurance, commission, and for in-
&c.
ttle or no profit was made the first six years. Since then, the profits will not exceed
ent. on an average.
he increase of profits may be imputed to superior skill of the operatives, improve-
in machinery, and the protecting duties.
erhaps from 3 to 8 per cent.
ade last year about 600,000 yards of cloth, ¾ of which were printing cloth, 27 to 29
wide, from No. 32 yarn; worth from 8½ to 9 cents per yard; the remainder 4-4 brown
gs, worth about 9 cents.
140,000 pounds of cotton of the growth of the United States. Value, 17,000 dolls.
Do not pretend to know accurately, but believe cottons of similar description to those
ctured by us, would cost the importer more than they can be manufactured for in
untry, provided he paid the present duties.
20 men, 50 women, 70 children: whole annual wages about $20,000.
About 12 hours a day for about 300 days.
Ordinary labor 75 cents to $1 25 per day; mechanics $1 25 to $1 75 per day. Wo-
om 1 to 2 dollars per week.
5 horses.
The printing cloths are sold to printers within about twenty miles from Providence,
he coarse goods are sent to different parts of the United States and sold by commission
hants, frequently for the Mexican and South American markets.
. It is not supposed that they come in competition with the coarse goods, but that the
sh prints frequently overstock the market, and interfere with the sale of the domestic
e, particularly the finer sorts.
The prints chiefly in the United States. The coarse goods in this country and South
rica.
. The coarse goods are sent to South America, China, and Manilla.
. On 6 to 8 months' credit; none of consequence are bartered.
. The cost has decreased gradually since the commencement of the business, in conse-
ce of the introduction of the power loom, improvements in machinery, and skill of
men.
. The coarse goods sell for less than half the price first obtained for them. Printing
, in 1826, sold for 12½ cents; in 1827, at 11½; 1828, 10½; 1829, 9½, 1830, 8½, 1831, 9½;
, 8½ cents per yard.
. The present rate of duty is necessary to effectually prevent a competition by the
gn article.

ange is necessary, in our opinion, as respects the
t 4 per cent. per annum on the amount of capital.
r to previous answers.
o-thirds of the amount of wages are probably expended for provisions, of the pa
our country; the remainder is expended in domestic and foreign clothing, and s
products
annot answer the question.
We believe it would cause us to abandon the business entirely.
Our capital, being chiefly invested in fixed property and machinery, would be almos
k or of little or no value, of course should have none of consequence to employ.
By the reduction proposed, we think the manufactures of the country would be re
and produce such bad effects on agriculture and commerce, that we know of no
uit we could follow.
2. We are not possessed of information to answer this question, but think both the ar
require protection against foreign competition.
34. If any reduction is made, we believe it would eventuate in the ruin of the busines
35. It would open a door for fraud, but are not possessed of sufficient information to
nswer the question correctly.
35. It would have a tendency to increase them.
37. We cannot tell the proportion, but believe a full supply of a great many articles ar
now manufactured in this country.
38. Many articles of household manufactures have decreased in consequence of their being
supplied at a cheaper rate from the factories, in which many females and children are em
ployed.
39. 5 to 6 per cent. per annum.
40. The employment for labor is so various cannot fix any average rate.

S. NIGHTINGALE, Agent

PROVIDENCE, *April* 27, 1832.

DOCUMENT 8.—No. 24.

Allen's Cotton Mill, Smithfield, Providence county.—*Answers to questions.*

The cotton mill owned by me is situated in Smithfield, county of Providence, of Rhode Island, and was erected early in the year 1813. Previous to 1817 it co ed about 1,800 spindles. It now contains 4,300 spindles and 98 power looms. Pre 1817 there was no power looms in this section of the country.
The cotton used is Sea Island and New Orleans, spun into number 45 yarn, and shirting 7-8 and 4-4 wide. They are bleached and sent to New York and Phila sale, on a credit of 8 months.
The goods made previous to 1819 were mostly plaids, which sold in 1816, at yard. The same description of goods sold in 1819, at 19 cents Since manufactured have been cloths for printing, and shirtings of various descripti
The machinery first used in the mill has been given up, not fit for use by me since 1816.
As it is not a joint stock company, no fixed capital is used. The busine mencement to this period, has not averaged more than six per cent.

DOCUMENT 8.—No. 25.

Jenks' Cotton Mill, Smithfield, Providence County.—*Answer*

1. In the town of Smithfield, county of Providence, R. I.
2. Of cotton, operated by water power. Jenks' mill.
3. Established in 1823, 1824; it is not a joint stock concern spindles, and 54 looms.
Fourteen men at $1 per day employed, 34 women at $2
Fourteen [illegible] per day during the year.
[illegible] about one-third for labor.

DOCUMENT 8.—No. 26.

Central Falls Mill, Smithfield, Providence County.—Answers to Questions.

Smithfield, county of Providence, Central Falls Mill, Samuel Slater, owner.
Cotton, water power.
Established in 1825 by a former owner, cost $90,000, who failed in 1829, came into ssion of the present owner at that time, who is sole proprietor, contains 2,520 spin- with all the necessary preparation, and 58 looms.
$55,000. Floating capital $20,000.
$25,000.
Manufacture 4-4 & 5-4, shirtings and sheetings from New Orleans cotton, say 325,000 s of No. 30 annually.
$12,000.
Men 12, $1 12½ per day; women 35, 50 cents per day; children 13, 29 cts. per day.
Twelve hours.
One
In all the great markets.
In all parts of the United States.

DOCUMENT 8.—No. 27.

Cotton Mill, Smithfield, Providence County.—Answers to Questions.

Providence county, town of Smithfield, name of firm, Henry S. Scott & Co.
otton manufactory, operated by water power.
urchased by the present holders in 1827, held as tenants in common. Quantity of ery—two mules, each 216 spindles, and three threstle frames, each 64 spindles, 4, with all the necessary machinery for preparing the cotton for all the spindles.
bout $9,000.
the year ending April 1, 1832, the quantity of cotton yarn manufactured was lbs., averaging about No. 30.
In the year ending April 1, 1832, about 16,500 lbs. New Orleans cotton.
Three men, $6 per week each; three young women, $2 50 each per week; seven n, $1 50 each per week.
Average about 12 hours per day for about ten months in the year.
Some of them at and near the manufactory, but chiefly to Philadelphia market.
The part sold at Philadelphia chiefly on a credit from four to six months; the part and near the manufactory chiefly for cash.
The present rate of duty.
The profits exclusive of wear and tear in the year ending April, 1830, nothing; in three per cent.; in 1832, eight per cent.

RICHARD S. SCOTT.

THFIELD, *April* 9, 1832.

DOCUMENT 8.—No. 28.—*Answers to Questions.*

Thirty in bleached shirtings of a good quality made of No. 30 yarn; operated by water r.
Built in 1810; joint stock; 1,600 spindles; capital paid in, $40,000. In 1813, paid onal instalments of $12,000, and added 1,000 spindles more; from 1818 to 1828, ad- t sundry times 1,600 spindles more; 108 power looms, warpers, spoolers, dressers, e speeders, &c. Capital $110,000.
$80,000 in real and fixed property, active capital $30,000, making together $110,000, ove.
$69,269 84 annually expended.
For the first eight years, to 1818, no profit was realized, nor was the interest received; 12 the picking machine was introduced; in 1823 commenced getting power looms, and ther machinery in answer to No. 3. From about the year 1818 our business began to e, and the improvements in machinery, improved skill and experience of operators, the aid of protecting duties, imparted life and activity to business; and to the present , the company, after providing for the annual interest and insurance against fire, have s an average profit of 7 per cent. annually on the amount manufactured.

Four to twelve per cent. (supposed.)

676,000 yards of 30 inch bleached shirtings are at present manufactured, worth ... cts per yard.

10. 170,500 lbs. of cotton of the growth of the United States; $29,000 paid for ... nually; about three-fifths of which are expended in provisions, one-fifth in foreign ... omestic clothing, and one-fifth in cash

11. Coarse cottons can be manufactured in the United States, taking into view the ... *intrinsic value*, as cheap as in England. The present protecting duties keep out foreign competition with our manufacture, and secure to us the home market; finer cottons than ours, say Nos. upwards of 30, need more protection, to secure to them our own market.

12. 28 men, 54 women, 55 children; whole annual wages 20,000 dollars.

13. 300 days in a year, averaging 12 hours each.

14. The price of labor varies according to occupation, persons employed in manufactures generally earn more wages, because they work more days, (being sheltered from the weather,) than in other occupations.

15 Five horses.

16. A part of our manufactures are sold at home, the remainder are sent to different markets in the United States, and some are sold for exportation.

17. No foreign article, except prints, enters into competition with our goods in the home market; but finer cotton than ours, standing in need of more protection, are operated upon by foreign articles much to their injury.

18. In all parts of our country; and are very much approved in such foreign countries to which they have been exported.

19 Some of our goods have been exported to South America, and paid a profit.

20. A part are sold for cash, but much the greatest part on six to nine months' credit, and a part bartered for provisions and whatever we want.

21. The cost of the manufactured article has been reduced about one-third in seven years (the time we have been engaged in manufacturing the present article,) principally owing to improvements in machinery, and increased skill of the operators, and in part to a decline in the price of cotton; the average decline for the time above is about two cents per lb.

22. When first put into market in 1825, our goods (the present manufacture we mean) commanded 18 cents, in 1826 the average was about 17 cents, in 1827 about 15 cents, in 1828 about 14½ cents, in 1829 about 12½ cents, in 1830 about 11½ cents, in 1831 we advanced them to 12½ cents, and at present we have reduced the price again so that they will probably nett us 11 cents.

23. The present rate of duties gives ample protection to coarse cottons. A little more protection on fine cottons would bring a greater variety into market, and give to skill enterprize a salutary impetus.

24. We know of none as it respects our manufacture.

25. The rate of profit for the last three years, after providing for the interest ... rance against fire, has been about eight per cent. per annum on the amount of ... factures

26. These questions are answered at Nos. 10, 12, & 5.

27. Answer at No. 10:

28. Do not know.

29. In such an event we should be compelled to abandon our business, and ... perty prospects and living would be sacrificed.

30. By a general abandonment of our business, our capital would be lost, as ... be no purchasers to buy it; the buildings and machinery would go to decay, and ... be deprived of our lawful business, our only means of support.

31. There is none. If manufactures are abandoned, commerce will de... agriculture would be our only employment, and our produce without a mark...

32. The manufactories of salt and iron are located in various districts of our ... ed country, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, of easy access to ... country

33. Do not understand to what business this question relates.

34. The course contemplated would eventuate in total ruin, instead of ...

35. No mode of valuation would be so effectual for protection, and secu... as the minimum valuation. The ad valorem duty must vary according ... article, and would be unsafe for protection, as under it frauds would be ... tised.

36. As stated in the last answer, it is believed that frauds would be m...

37. Of a great variety of articles, the American manufactures can g... consumption.

38. In New England, household manufactures are almost entirely ... *female labor has been* transferred to factories, and people are gene...

urers with cotton for consumption, as a substitute for their household manufac-
much cheaper rate.
erage profit of money in the United States is 5 to 6 per cent. per annum. It will
that bank stock gives it an average.
e average rate of wages varies according to occupation, and the demand for laborers.

DOCUMENT 8.—No. 29.

Fiskville Mills, Scituate, Providence county.—Answer to Questions.

ıate, in the county of Providence. Known by the name of the Fiskville mills;
on factory; of water power.
built in 1812, and owned by Caleb Fiske and family. Machinery owned by the
rs, Rogers and Dennis. 1,712 spindles in operation, 40 looms, and necessary pre-
all new three years since, at which time we hired the real estate.
er power, buildings, and machinery estimated at 40,000 dollars.
ıtantly varying.
it risk and little profit. The business has paid interest of money at the rate of 6
on capital, and a small compensation for attending to it; but the compensation
:en *over half* the sum our services would command if we were engaged in a salary

impossible for us to say; but no doubt there are men in this country who are un-
fluence of English gold; they will answer it if desired.
ıt 253,000 yards a year, taking the three years together. A smooth and handsome
four fourth brown sheetings, three yards of which weigh a pound.
m the time we commenced manufacturing till 31st December last, which is rather
hree years, we have used 835 bales of prime upland cotton, weighing 284,141 lbs.,
32,741 49, which is a fraction over 11¼ cents per pound; besides 150 barrels of
ıtarch for sizing, &c. &c.
ıe imported.
ırteen men, at 1 dollar per day, is 6 dollars per week each; 19 women, at $2 62½
30 children, at $1 33½ per week, amounting to $9,041 50 per annum.
:lve hours per day, after sunrise.
ascertained.
ee horses.
: goods are sold in part at Providence; some of them are shipped to New York,
ıia, and Baltimore.
ıe in this country.
presume they are consumed in this country, as they are an article adapted for
umption.
:y are mostly sold on time. Six months' credit is given on those disposed of in
e, and eight months' on those sold by our correspondents abroad.
m 9½ to 11½ cents per yard. Loss 10 per cent. on these prices to make them
ash value.
ur opinion coarse goods are made about as cheap here as in England, but the
ties are required to sustain fine goods; should they be destroyed, the increased
would destroy coarse goods.
conclude no alteration is necessary, as the revenue laws are not evaded on the
coarse cottons.
have made no dividends, and are not likely to very soon.

ROGERS & DENNIS.

ıNCE, *March* 31, 1832.

DOCUMENT 8.—No. 30.

ıd Manufacturing Company, Scituate, Providence county.—Answer to Questions.

nond Manufacturing Company, town of Scituate, county of Providence. Owned
nce. Two factories.
n sheetings now; manufactured plaids and stripes from 1814 to 1838. Water

menced in 1814. A joint stock concern. One thousand and ninety-two spindles,
20 cards, 3 speeders, 6 drawing frames, 1 dresser and warper, 1 spooler, and 1
achine. We are now putting in the new mill, and will be in operation in April
dles, 90 cards, 20 looms, 3 drawing frames, 1 speeder, 1 warper, 1 dresser, and
chine.
d in $40,000 in the year 1814, for the first mill; the second mill, when in operation,
about 30,000.
whole $70,000 was paid for lands, building, labor, and machinery.
consequence of the decline of price in 1815, 1822, '23, and '29, caused such heavy
on colored goods on hand nd in process, that no profit or interest has been receiv-
One of the owners, who paid $5,000 in 1814 for one eighth, and has never received
interest or dividend, sold out this spring for $1,875. The first factory not having pow-
r water looms, the second factory was built in 1828 to contain looms, &c.; or, in other
ds, sending good money to make bad more valuable if possible.
Various.
9. From 1818 to 1828 colored goods, average about $40,000; since 1828 brown sheetings,
erage value about $16,000 annually.
10. See question number twenty-six.
11 No knowledge on this question.
12. Ten men, average $1 per day; 16 women, average $2 25 per week; 28 children,
average $1 25 per week. One hundred and ten persons supported at the factory.
13. From March 20 to May 20, day light; from May 20 to July 20, from sunrise to sunset;
to September 20, day light; from September 20 to March 20, day light in morning to eight
o'clock P. M.
14. I do not know.
15. Three for transporting goods.
16. Mostly sent to Providence, where the agent resides For two years mostly sold to
go to Boston and Portland; when not sold are consigned to New York, Philadelphia, and
Baltimore.
17. I am sensible of the competition of impor ation, having severely felt the effects here-
tofore on colored goods; but how low they can be imported I know not.
18. Mostly in our own country, but some are sold for exportation.
19. Our goods being sold or consigned to domestic houses, I know not what purchasers
do with them; I was informed some we sold to go to Boston were afterwards sent to Sing-
re, and some to Asia.
20. Generally on six or eight months' credit.
21. A question that requires too lengthy an answer. The decrease is from v
causes: improved machinery, fall of stock, and some part by labor.
22. Plaids, in 1814, 68½ cents a yard; plaids, in 1828, 10 cents a yard. Sheeting
fourth, in the summer of 1828, 12 cents; in 1829, 8 cents; in 1830, 9 cents; in
cents; now offered at 9 cents, and no purchasers.
23. It is customary for English manufacturers, after their sales are over, to ser
plus goods to this country to sell for the most they can get; a fair pro ecting dut
fore not enough; it requires a great loss to cause them to send the surplus to
tries where the loss may be less.
24. I am not enough acquainted with importing laws.
25. None; but a great loss. See 6th and 7th questions.
26. In 1831, 53,911 lbs. cotton, at 11 c.
For labor
For repairs
Profit

In 1831 manufactured 123,258 yards, sold at an average of 10 cents
Our labor cost us about three-fourths of a cent a yard extra, on acc
being poor, and a deficiency of water in summer.
27. No particular account kept. The families purchase from the
and have cash when they want to purchase of the farmers.
28. I do not know.
29. It would be impossible to manufacture unless we could be as
protect consumers from paying too high a duty, after the principle
[illegible] might be satisfactory to all parties.

Q. The principal part of the capital being fixtures or tools, (see 4th question,) would be
ad loss, as machinery will injure about as much standing as in operation.
1. Every other branch of business that is profitable is engrossed; and to prostrate ma-
ctures, would cause such a revolution in business, that a manufacturer, who had any
ital left would hardly dare to engage for want of knowledge, and for fear some other
of Government would cause him to lose the balance.
2. I do not know.
3. Seventeen thousand dollars borrowed, fifty-three thousand dollars real.
4. If the prices of our goods could be made permanent a calculation might be made.
the present duties, manufacturers, in 1829, lost all their interest and part of their capi-
and their fixtures (or tools) sold over 50 per cent. loss.
5. For coarse cottons not so high a duty as fine If the actual value is left to apprais-
every port of entry may have a different judgment. If the value is governed by an
tion sale of samples, experience in sales in different ports show its instability.
6. I do not know.
7 I think there is not enough manufactured for the consumption, but the proportion is
ond my knowledge.
8. The extent I know not; but in consequence of the low prices of our manufactures,
ease by which farmers can procure it in exchange for *any thing*, and the demand for
ale labor in factories, have caused a suspension of household manufactures in this sec-
, costing more than it can be bought.
9. I do not know.
0. Varying according to demand for labor.

JOHN ANDREWS, *Agent.*

DOCUMENT 8.—No. 31.

Hope Factory, Scituate, Providence county.—Answers to Questions.

County of Providence, Scituate, Hope factory.
Buildings of wood, three stories and basement story; length 90 feet, breadth 60 feet;
and ¼ sheetings, shirtings, and calico, of good quality, No. 22 yarn. Operated by
power.
Built in 1805; joint stock; 2,000 spindles; cost about $85,000. In 1820 the establish-
was sold, and the original proprietors received about 8,000 dollars, with loss of interest,
g a loss of 67,000 dollars, with interest during that time. It is now owned by Ephraim
k and John Whipple, and runs 3,400 spindles, 84 power looms, cards, warpers, spool-
ressers, double speeders, &c.
70,000 dollars; and active capital 20,000 dollars; together, 90,000 dollars.
41,000 dollars. 16,000 dollars for cotton, 17,000 for labor, 4,000 for lumber, iron, &c.
for bleaching.
Run 15 years, when the original owners sold and lost nearly their whole capital, as an-
d in third question. From 1820 owned by E. Talbot & Co., who has made many ad-
s This, with the improvements in machinery, skill in artisans, protecting duty, has
life to the business; and from 1820 to the present date we have, after providing for
nual interest, insurance against fire, &c. made an average of five per cent. profit, ex-
e of deterioration of machinery.
From four to twelve per cent.
600,000 yards of cloth, worth, on average, 10 cents per yard.
130,000 lbs. cotton, of the growth of the United States, 17,000 dollars annually, 3-5ths
visions, 1-5th in foreign and domestic cloth, and 1-5th in cash.
Coarse cottons can be manufactured nearly as cheap in the United States as in Europe,
in view the texture. The present protecting duty keeps out competition in this article
Europe, and gives to the American laborer the home market; but the fine cottons need
protection.
40 families, consisting of about 350 persons; employ 20 men, 50 women, 60 children;
e wages, 17,000 dollars per annum.
300 days in a year, 12 hours per day.
The price of labor varies according to occupation. Persons employed in manufacto-
enerally earn more wages; because they work more days (being screened from the
her) than in any other occupation.
Four oxen, and four horses.
Sent to New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore for sale, and some are sold for export.
n.

No foreign article, except prints, enter into competition with our goods in the United States; but with finer cottons, the foreign competes to the disadvantag lic article.

In all parts of the United States, and very much approved of.

Some of our manufactures have been exported to South America, and some to t lina, and paid a profit.

Some are sold for cash, but a principal part on six and nine months' credit

1. The cost of the manufactured article, has been reduced about 33 per cent. years, which has been principally owing to improvements in machinery, and skill rators, and decline in the price of stock about 2 cents per lb.

2. The prices have varied very much, according to quality, demand, and supply. ery other kind of merchandise, what brought in 1820 26 cents per yard, now sell nts.

23. The present rate of duty gives ample protection to coarse cottons, and a little rotection to the finer qualities would bring a great variety into market, and give an im o skill and enterprise.

24. We know of none as it respects our manufacture.

25. The rate of profit for the last three years, after providing for interest, and insu against fire, has been about 6 per cent. per annum.

26. Answered, No. 10, 12, and 5.

27. Answered, No. 10.

28. Do not know.

29. In such an event we should be compelled to abandon our business, and all our perty, prospects, and living would be sacrificed.

30 Upon a general abandonment of the business our capital would be lost, as there w be no purchasers, and the buildings and machinery would go to decay, and we deprive our lawful business, which is our only means of support.

31. There is none. If manufactures are abandoned, commerce will decline and sink, a culture will be the only employment, and our produce on the market.

32. The manufactories of salt and iron are located in various districts of our wide ext ed country, and the communication with all parts easy, quick, and cheap.

33 $90,000. Borrowed 20,000, real 70,000, is $90,000.

34. The course contemplated by this question would produce total ruin, instead o per cent.

35. The ad valorem must be varied according to the value of the article; but no mo duty would be so effectual for protection, and secure against fraud, as the minimum s

36. It is believed that frauds would be more common in the event of such a chan

37. Of a great variety of articles the American manufacturer can give a full s consumption.

38 In New England household manufactures is almost entirely discontinued, labor has been transferred to factories, and people are very generally supplied b facturer with cottons for consumption, as a substitute for their household manu much cheaper rate.

39. Average profit of money is five to six per cent. per annum. It will be f stock give it an average.

40. The average rate of wages varies according to occupation and the de

EPHRAIM

DOCUMENT 8.—No. 32.

Cotton Mills, Scituate, Providence county.—Answers to que

1. In Scituate, R. I.

2. Cloth for calico prints. Water power.

3. Say 1809 or '10. Formerly owned by a company, now by one spindles, 47 looms. When the factory was first built it contained abou

4. Say about $3,800,

5. About $12,000 per annum.

6. The first investment in this factory was nearly if not quite lo owners told me he had lost all he ever paid, say $9,000. Since 182 *its present size.*

7. *At present* no profits can be made.

8. *I do not know.*

9. *I can not tell.*

Say 200 bales cotton,-100 bbls. flour, 400 bushels corn, 1,500 lbs. butter and cheese, ds. molasses, 12 bbls. pork, besides sugar, tea, coffee, &c. &c.
10 men, average one dollar per day; 20 women and girls, 42 cents; 20 children, 25 to nts.
12 hours.
Sold to calico printers in Providence and elsewhere.
When printed, foreign goods of as coarse description do not enter into competition them.
Mostly on 4 and 6 months' credit.
Goods of a similar kind, though not made expressly for calico goods, were sold in 1809 10, for 36 and 38 cents; they are now worth 7 and 8 cents per yard.
The present rates of duty will answer if strictly enforced.
There has not any dividends, to my knowledge, ever been made. The earnings and more, have been reinvested in repairs and improvements.
In such an event our prospects are blasted, and our confidence that the Government d continue in the good faith which it commenced to afford, protection to American in-y, must be entirely shaken.
Every other branch of business with which I am acquainted being so dependent upon domestic manufactures, I should not know what business to engage in next.
Internal intercourse made easy by internal improvements, as it is, will have the effect ake foreign goods compete with our own.
No mode of valuation, in my opinion, is so good as the minimum duty charged on each of cloth.
To increase the frauds upon the revenue, and make the valuation of goods at different es very unequal.

CHARLES HADWAR.

CITUATE, *4th Month*, 22, 1832.

DOCUMENT 8.—No. 33.

Wakefield Mills, South Kingston, Washington county.—Answers to questions.

Washington county, South Kingston, Wakefield.
Satinet. Water power.
1821. Private. 20 looms, 360 spindles, 7 cards, picking, fulling, and finishing machines.
Twenty thousand dollars.
Twenty-two thousand dollars.
Up to 1824 a loss; since, a small profit, 10 per cent.
Increase: better time and more skill.
4 per cent. besides usual interest.
Varied, to meet importation.
Impossible to say.
None imported within my knowledge.
About 30 men, $18 per man; girls, $2 per week; children, 75 cents per week.
12 1-2 hours through the year.
30 per cent less.
1 horse, 1 pair oxen.
200 and 300 miles.
Low priced English woollen.
Middle States principally.
No exportation.
By commission agent at 8 months, usually.
1. More skill and higher wages, but no material increase in the cost of manufacture: rather crease.
2. From 12 to 70 cents: various kinds.
3. 25 to 30 per cent. is better than a higher rate, if duty is reduced and *all* duties paid.
4. Valued in the United States.
5. 12 1-2 per cent. per annum.
6. Materials 75 per cent., labor 25 per cent.
7. $2,500.
8. Can not say.
9. Think we should abandon.
10. Do not know.
11. Should not know what to do, as our establishment would not sell.
12. *Can not say.*

DOCUMENT 8.—No. 34.

Bartonville Mills, Richmond, Washington County.—Answers to Questions.

shington county, Rhode Island, in the town of Richmond, called Bartonville, own
Kinyon.
ollen..
tablished in 1810; I am the only owner.
000 dollars.
verage yearly 4,000 yards flannels, satinets; all wool.
Principally custom work.
: above answers are to the best of my knowledge.

LEWIS KINYON.

CHMOND, *March* 24, 1832.

DOCUMENT 8.—No. 35.

Bellville Mills, North Kingston, Washington County.—Answers to Questions.

1. County of Washington, town of North Kingston. Bellville Mills.
2. 1 cotton mills. Water power.
3. In 1814. Joint stock concern. 2,000 spindles, 50 looms. Water power sufficient for
4,000 spindles.
4. 40,000 dollars.
5. 25,000 dollars.
6. Less than 4 per cent. since April, 1830. The profits not ascertained.
8. 4 per cent.
9. 30,000 dollars for the two last years.
10. 250 barrels southern flour, 30 ton Lackawan coal, 50 barrels starch, 30 bbls Cincinnati
pork, 20 kegs New Orleans lard, butter, cheese, iron, steel, &c. &c. 5,000 dolls.; 12,000
Petersburg cotton; Florida, do 13,000 dolls.; coffee, tea, sugar, molasses, 2,500 dolls
goods, English and India, &c., 1,500 dolls.; domestic, 1,500 dolls.; produce of land
12. 25 men, average wages 90 cts. per day, 30 women, 45 cts. do., 36 children, 2
13. 11 hours. Through the year.
15. Two horses, two yoke oxen.
16 Mostly Philadelphia.
25. No dividends for the last two years has been made.

By C. & WM. I

DOCUMENT 8.—No. 36.

Cloth Factory, Rocky Brook, in South Kingston, Washington County.—Answ

1. Rocky Brook, in South Kingston, Washington county.
2. Negro cloths. Water power.
3 Private concern. 120 spindles, 4 cards, 4 looms, 2 pickers, spool
ling mills, dressing machinery, &c., amount of machinery lessened 50 per
established in 1814.
4. 11,500 dollars.
5. 12,000 dolls. per annum.
6. From 1814 to 1824 there was a loss of 15 per cent.—from 1824 to
per cent; both exclusive of interest.
7. Cause of the loss: want of skill and management, and the reverse
8. Uncertain—say 10 per cent., that is interest 34 per cent.
9. 40,000 yards at prices varying from 28 to 48 cents per yard.
10. 20,000 lbs. wool at 35 cts. from Smyrna; 20,000 low priced
dries 1,700 lbs.
11. None of this particular description imported.
12. 5 men, 7 girls, 4 children.
13. Sun to sun in summer; in winter, to 8 o'clock, P. M.
14. *Much* lower, say 33 per cent.
15. *One.*
16. Shipped to New York, 200 miles.

Low priced imported woollens interfere exceedingly, but more by their fluctuations
verage price.
Southern States.
None to my knowledge.
By commission merchants generally at 8 months.
Having from year to year varied the goods to meet importations, cannot say.
dem.
essen the duty on coarse wool, and our prices will do; this small mill pays a duty
10 to 12 dollars per day.
f no goods could be imported under the 50 cent minimum, we should be well
d, perhaps too well.
ay 18 per cent.
aw material 8,200 dolls., wages 2,400 dolls.
ay 2,000 dolls of both.
his article is unique.
o on.
he present duties on coarse wool greatly exceed the duties on the goods manufac-
nd is not promotive of the growing of wool here, because finer is, and will be for
ars, more profitable.
ive us the same duty (and let them be paid) on woollens as on wool, and we can
e with all the world.
he goods should be appraised in this country and not by foreign invoices, or Govern-
ould reserve the right of taking goods at their invoice prices, or a trial of sample
es at auction, to ascertain values where there is a discrepancy.

JNO. F. WILLIAMS, *Agent.*

DOCUMENT 8.—No. 37.

Enterprise factory, Portsmouth, Newport county.—Answers to Questions.

ortsmouth, in the county of Newport, State of Rhode Island; called the Enterprise
ctory.
or spinning cotton into weaving yarn, and operated by water power.
ommenced in 1814, and finished in 1815. Owned in four equal shares by four part-
Calculated for 600 spindles. It was a "war speculation." The water power was over-
-240 spindles, and a wool carding machine for family custom work, being the greatest
t of machinery ever operated.
4,550 dollars.
mount of cotton consumed annually, about 10,000 pounds; average cost, 1,250 dol-
mount paid in wages and repairs about the same sum.
he investment was an injudicious one, and, of course, the profits were small. They
barely sufficient to sustain its operation, and some years there was a small loss.
Want of sufficient water power, and of improvements of which others availed them-
, and we could not for want of water power, reduced our business to a merely nom-
ursuit, and the mill is now let out at an inconsiderable rent.
ncertain.
out 9,000 pounds cotton yarn, No. 10 to 16, made annually, which, in 1815, was
out 30 cents per pound, but has been gradually decreasing in price since that period,
present value is about 25 cents, of which the reduction in price of cotton and im-
nts (adopted in other mills) have been the main causes of reducing, to which reduc-
were of course necessitated to conform.
e No. 5.
one imported.
rom eight to ten in all. Wages of men $1 25 per day; women $2 per week; girls
s from 75 cents to $1 50 per week.
welve hours.
Wages in other employments about the same.
ne horse employed a part of the time.
old in the neighborhood of the factory.
one imported.
onsumed mostly in the immediate vicinity of the manufactory.
one exported.

redit, and barter, indifferently.
s decreased in materials principally, but partly in wages.
wer 9.
ter or less duty on coarse yarns of this description would make no di
le as cheap in the United States as in Great Britain, perhaps cheap
facturer cannot afford to export them, of course the protection is nomi
No. 23.
No. 6.
No 5.
ugh for the comfortable support of eight or ten persons of different ages
mainder of the queries are mostly of a general nature, and for such inform
able of giving, I would respectfully refer to the answers given by me in t
port steam factory.
e are two or three small establishments for the manufacture of wool in the sm
outh, R. I.) which hold a sort of middle place between commercial and ho
ctures, but are principally auxiliary to the latter. They cost, altogether, about
f them are employed a part of the time by me in the manufacture of linsey, c
e about 15,000 yards per year, and which are sold partly to the factory store
, and partly in the city of Philadelphia, to go west and south. With the exce
satinets and flannels made at these mills, the remainder of their operations are
of woollen cloths of household manufacture.
would also mention a branch which is prosecuted in this town, (Newport, R.
manufacture of lace. It is done by young girls in families. About $10,000 ha
e on my account the past year, and perhaps nearly as much more by others In
ese statements, I am aware that they make but an indifferent figure in the great mas
interests of our country, but as they are parts of the great whole, perhaps they
tirely unworthy of notice.

I am, most respectfully, yours,

EDWARD W. LAWTO

To Samuel Slater, Esq.
Pawtucket, R. I.

Document 8.—No. 38.

Newport steam factory, Newport county.—Answers to Questions.

1. County and town of Newport, State of Rhode Island; incorporated under
tion of the Newport Steam Factory.

2. Spinning and weaving of cotton by steam power; probable consumption
coal, 1½ tons per day.

3. Commenced building in May, 1831, and not yet (March 31, 1832,) com
be in operation. A joint stock company, incorporated by the legislature
operate 4,256 spindles, and 100 power looms, with a capacity to extend to
the building already erected.

4. The whole cost, so far as can be ascertained before the work is, c
48,000 dollars

The 5th, 6th, and 7th queries, as the establishment is not yet in oper
swered otherwise than *conjecturally*. Presuming that *facts* only are
will be attempted.

8. No fixed rate of profit can be laid down, as every business has a d
ted ratio of profit, which is essentially varied by good or bad manageme

9, and 10. See answers to 5th, 6th, and 7th queries.

11. This company propose the manufacture of printing cloths. A
goods might be imported from Manchester, and some other parts of
ten cents per yard. No importation has come to the knowledge of
was no demand previous to the commencement of the protective sy
ply has been furnished by American operations to a large amount.

12. None yet employed, except carpenters, masons, and machi
in all these branches being by contract, the number is not ascertain
sons are undoubtedly employed, whose services continue from 6 t
of these are from 50 cents to $2 per day.

13. In all similar establishments, twelve hours per day are emp

14. The rate of wages for men in other mechanical branches
on this. Women and children earn more at this business t

s on the seaboard are about the same as here; in the interior, they are usually
wages of cotton spinners in England are said to be nearly the same as in America.
nimals employed.
answers to 6, 7, 8.
answer to 11.
0, 21, 22. See answers to 6, 7, and 8.
believed by the subscriber that the present rate of duty is competent to the wants
rican manufacturer, upon a rude estimate of the results, namely, that little or none
; much is used; the profits are not at any time excessive; almost always sufficient
im; his goods are as cheap as those of a foreign fabric, and perhaps cheaper.
nerican competition removed, that an immediate advance on the foreign article
ediately follow, is beyond question. Perhaps the true policy for the benefit of
ers as well as others, is as much as possible to "leave them unembarrassed by
" but protection having been extended, it becomes doubly, nay indispensably im-
t it should be continued, inasmuch as it is impossible to restore themselves to
condition if left unprotected.
nswer to 23.
7. See answers 6, 7, and 8.
nswer of even tolerable accuracy can *now* be given to this query. Whenever
nts called for by the Secretary of the Treasury shall be received, if they contain
mation suggested by the queries, a more decisive and correct answer can *then*
an at any former period in the history of American manufactures.
oubt an effort would be made to go on even under so unfavorable an aspect, but
t is probable, would be disastrous. The question involves extensive consequen-
h it is difficult to fix limits, or calculate effects.
e state of the business was such as to require a general abandonment, the pro-
ed being of an unconvertible nature, no capital would be left to employ; the
be lost.
answer must necessarily be rather of a prophetic nature, and perhaps, therefore,
y to the usual credit of predictions.
must depend on the cost of transportation from the points of importation to the
nufacture, which varies greatly according to circumstances, whether near or re-
ail roads and canals, whether good or bad locations for roads, &c.
al to be nearly, or quite all, real; probable amount of the whole investment
rs.
nds upon a variety of contingencies which can be but imperfectly calculated
e manufacturers would give a premium to be guarantied 6 per cent. under the
tection; others, no doubt, make much more.
, 38, 39, 40. The answers to these queries must necessarily be in a great degree
and the subscriber does not feel qualified to offer any practical opinion of value.
o No. 36, he would merely say that, in his opinion, the ad valorem duty is, *on the*
ast liable to fraudulent evasions. To No. 37 it may with propriety be said, in
tton manufactures, that in staple articles the production is equal to the consump-
ly so, and might be extended, without effort, so as to export largely if the man-
an remain unmolested; and the same, also, in regard to wool and iron might be
n at no very distant date. As to the "*increase* of individual and household man-
ce the tariff of 1824," as enquired after in No. 38, so far as the subscriber's ob-
tends, contrary to the supposition implied in the query, that, with the exception
ing, there has been a *decrease* of household manufactures since the period refer-
e two fold reason, that a more profitable direction has been given to their labors,
ents arising in various ways from the manufacturing establishments operated by
eam power and that householders are supplied from those establishments with
oducts in an improved form, and at much cheaper rates. The answer to No.
equally applicable to No 39, and to No. 40 the same as No. 6, 7, and 8.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

EDWARD W. LAWTON,
In behalf of Newport steam factory.

L SLATER, Esq.

DOCUMENT 8.—No. 39.—*Answers to questions.*

bleached shirtings of good quality, made of No 30 yarn, operated by water

1 1810; joint stock; 1,600 spindles; capital paid in, $40,000. In 1813, paid ad-
lments of $12,000, and added 1,000 spindles more. From 1818 to 1828, added

es 1,600 spindles more; 108 power looms, warpers, speolers, dres
c. Capital $110,000.
0 in real and fixed property, active capital, 30,000; making, togethe

69 84 annually expended
the first eight years to 1818, no profit was realized, nor was the inter
e picking machine was introduced; in 1823 commenced getting pow
machinery in answer to No. 3. From about the year 1818 our busin
nd the improvements in machinery, improved skill and experience o
aid of protecting duties, imparted life and activity to business; and to
e company, after providing for the annual interest, and insurance again
n average profit of 7 per cent. annually on the amount manufactured.
four to twelve per cent. per annum, (supposed.)
76,000 yards of 30 inches bleached shirtings are at present manufacture
per yard.
170,000 pounds of cotton of the growth of the United States. $20,000 pa
ally, about three-fifths of which are expended in provisions, one-fifth in for
lic clothing, and one fifth in cash.
1. Coarse cottons can be manufactured in the United States, taking into vi
nsic value, as cheap as in England. The present protecting duties keep
petition with our manufacture, and secure to us the home market. Finer
rs, say Nos. upwards of 30, need more protection to secure to them our own
12. 28 men, 54 women, 55 children; whole annual wages $20,000.
13. 300 days in a year, averaging 12 hours each.
14. The prices of labor vary, according to occupation; persons employed in m
generally earn more wages, because they work more days, (being sheltered from t
than in other occupations.
15. Five horses.
16. A part of our manufactures are sold at home; the remainder is sent to m
kets in the United States, and some are sold for exportation.
17. No foreign article except prints enters into competition with our goods i
market; but finer cottons than ours, standing in need of more protection, are ope
by foreign articles much to their injury.
18. In all parts of our own country, and are very much approved in such fo
tries to which they have been exported
19. Some of our goods have been exported to South America, and paid a
20. A part are sold for cash, but much the greatest part on six to nine mon
a part bartered for provisions and whatever we want.
21. The cost of the manufactured article has been reduced about one-third
(the time we have been engaged in manufacturing the present article,) p
to improvements in machinery and increased skill of the operators, and in
in the price of cotton—the average decline for the time above is about tw
22. When first put into market in 1825, our goods, (the present manuf
commanded 18 cents; in 1826, the average was about 17 cents; in 1827,
1828, about 14½ cents; in 1829, about 14½ cents; in 1830, about 11½; in
them to 12½ cents; and at present we have reduced the price again so t
bly nett us 11 cents.
23. The present rate of duties gives ample protection to coarse c
protection on fine cottons would bring a greater variety into market,
enterprise a salutary impetus.
24. We know of none as it respects our manufacture.
25. The rate of profit for the 1st three years, after providing for
ance against fire, has been about 8 per cent. per annum on the amou
26. These questions are answered at Nos. 10, 12 and 5.
27. Answer at No. 10.
28. Do not know.
29. In such event we should be compelled to abandon our busine
prospects, and living, would be sacrificed
30. By a general abandonment of our business our capital woul
be no purchasers to buy it. The buildings and machinery would
be deprived of our lawful business—our only means of support.
31. There is none. If manufactures are abandoned commer
Agriculture would be our only employment, and our produce wi
*32. The manufactories of salt and iron are located in variou
tended country; and, to the best of our knowledge and belief,
the country.*

3. Do not understand to what business this question relates.
4. The course contemplated would eventuate in total ruin, instead of 6 per cent. interest.
5. No mode of valuation would be so effectual for protection, and secure against frauds, as minimum valuation. The ad valorem duty must vary according to the value of the :le, and would be unsafe for protection, as under it frauds might be more easily practised.
6. As stated in the last answer, it is believed that frauds would be more common.
7. Of a great variety of articles the American manufactures can give a full supply for sumption.
8. In New England household manufacture is almost entirely discontinued, and female r has been transferred to factories; and people are generally supplied by the manufac- rs with cottons for consumption as a substitute for their household manufactures at a ch cheaper rate.
9. Average profit of money in the United States is five to six per cent. per annum. It be found that bank stock gives it an average.
10. The average rate of wages varies according to occupation and the demand for labor.

DOCUMENT 8.—No. 40.

Hope Mill, Scituate, Providence County.—Answers of John Whipple.

ause of the loss of the first capital invested was the unskilfulness of all early efforts, nd management, and the constant and rapid diminution of the value of the mill and ery
o the 8th I can only say, that I have no experience on which to found an assertion.
nswered by Mr. Talbot.
Do.
Dont know exactly.
Answered by Mr. Talbot.
An average of twelve hours through the year.
Answered by Mr. Talbot.
Do.
Do.
If foreign cottons were sold in the market at prices at which they could be afforded, I not fear the competition of the world. But the profits on what is sold at home, and e countries in which there is no competition, enables the British to sell in our market r 30 per cent. *less* than *cost*, and still make a profit *on the whole.*
A credit of six and eight months generally.
In my opinion, under the present duty on cotton cloths, we can command the market ll numbers under 40, and divide it up to 50, but all finer fabrics cannot at present be o a profit. Forty is fine enough for a gentleman's shirt.
Answered by Mr. Talbot.
Do.
Do.
If wages could be brought down to the English standard, and the produce of the reduced one half, it would still be doubtful whether England could not overwhelm he moment such a reduction took place, I should consider nine-tenths of my invest- annihilated. A manufactory would not, in this event, command one-tenth of its t value.
The capitalist does not now, and never has received 6 per cent for any ten years er, and probably never will. In my opinion, there is no business in the country, un- be the whaling business, that, upon an average, produces a profit of 5 per cent. for n or twenty years.
Without a minimum the law would be evaded.
Increase them.
Do not know.
Do not know.
Probably not over 4 per cent.
Do not know.

JOHN WHIPPLE.

DOCUMENT 8.—No. 41.—*Schedule of Manufactures, &c., in Rhode Island.*

ation.	Name.	Description of manufactory.	When established.	Joint stock company or not.	Water or steam power.	Number of spindles.	Number of looms.	Cap
dence county.								
ate - -	Hope mill	Cotton	1806	Joint	Water	3400	84	90
on - -	Mill Merino	do	1813	Not	do	2000	60	40
ate - -	Fiskville mill	do	1812	Joint	do	1712	40	40
ston -	Bellfonte	do	1812	do	do	800	22	30
berland -	White Stone mill	do	1822 / 1828	do	do	2500	60	60
thfield -	H. A. Scott & Co.	do	1827	do	do	624	-	9
th Providence	Randall's mill	do	1814	Not	do	468	-	6
mberland -	Carrington mill	do	1831	Joint	do	4500	108	100
ithfield -	Philip Allen	do	1813	Not	do	4300	96	8 0
ituate - -	Richmond Manu'ng Co.	do	1814	Joint	do	2292	48	70
hnson - -	Union factory	do	1805	do	do	1600	40	60
mithfield -	Jenks's mill	do	1823	Not	do	2800	54	80
Do - -	Central Falls mill	do	1825 / 1829	do	do	2520	58	80
Do -	Almy, Brown, & Slater	do	1817	Joint	do	9500	225	2400
Do -	Georgia Manuf'ing Co.	do	1815	do	do	3880	104	1000
Do -	Thomas Sprague	do	1826	Not	do	1834	36	400
Do -	Israel Arnold & Co.	do	-	Joint	do	656	16	150
Do -	Albion mills	do	1823	do	do	7100	160	1430
Do -	Valley Falls mills	do	1823	do	do	3442	70	600
Do -	Olney Manufact'ing Co.	do	1830	do	do	672	10	100
Do -	Crook Falls Co.	do	-	do	do	316	4	60
Do -	Branch factory	do	-	do	do	950	20	200
Do -	Kelley mill	do	1812	Not	do	1200	34	
Do -	Lansdale mill	do	1831	Joint	do	4000	108	
Do -	Thread Manufa'ing Co.	do	1824	do	do	2500	40	
Do -	R. Richards & Co.	do	1830	do	do	1992	56	
Do -	Central Falls, W. Room	do	1830	do	do	-	30	
Do -	Gardner & Marchant	do	1831	do	do	6500	180	
Kent county.								
Warwick -	Natick mills	do	1820	Not	do	13000	330	
Do -	Rhodes Natick	do	1807	Joint	do	4000	100	
Do -	Lippitt Manufac'ng Co.	do	1810	do	do	4200	100	
Do -	John H. Clark	do	1827 / 1830	Not	do	1262		
Do -	Crompton mills	do	1823	Joint	do	9390		
Coventry -	Arkwright mills	do	1810 / 1820	Not	do	4500		
Washington co'ty.								
North Kingston -	Bellville mill	do	1814	Joint	do	2000		
Newport county.								
Portsmouth -	Enterprise	Cotton & wool	1815	do	do	240		
Newport -	Newport steam factory	Cotton	1831	do	Steam	-		
Providence county.								
Providence -	Steam Cotton Manu.Co.	do	1828	Not	do	4340		
Do -	United Manufac'ing Co.	do	1812	Joint	Water	1150		
Burrellville -	Tar Kiln	do	1813	do	do	40		
Kent county.								
Coventry -	C. A. Whitman	do	1828	Not	do	8		
Do -	Andrus Harris	do	-	do	do	9		

r of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, April, 1832.

labor.	Quantity and value of articles used.	No. of men, women, & children employed.			Average wages per diem.			Hours employed.	Aggregate wages.	Animals employ'd.	
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.			Horses.	Oxen.
)00	See rep.	20	50	60	-	-	-	12	17,000	4	4
)00	do	10	60	30	75c. to $3	42 c.	25 to 50c.	11	7,800	6	
)00	do	14	19	30	$1	43	23	12	9,042	3	
)00	15,000	15	16	13	1	50	25	-	4,000	2	2
)45	20.825	28	55	54	1	42	33	12	14,040	4	4
)ort	See rep.	4	3	4	1	42	25	12	1,750		
'20	do	3	3	7	-	-	-	12	1,664		
)ort	do										
	do	35	60	35	-	-	-	-	20,000		
)25	6,000	19	16	28	1	37½	21	12	9,000	3	
)00	See rep.	12	3	18	-	-	-	12	9,000	1	
)ort	do	14	34	25	1	37½	21	12	10,000		
)00	12,000	12	35	13	1 12½	50	29	12	13,000	1	
ract	See abs't	66	109	169	-	-	-	12	57,000		
)ort	See rep.	20	50	70	-	-	-	12	20,000		
tra't	See abs't	27	18	20	-	-	-	12	10,000		
	do	3	11	10	-	-	-	12	3,500		
	do	30	100	120	-	-	-	12	32,200		
	do	28	54	53	-	-	-	12	15,600		
	do	16	6	8	-	-	-	12	5,500		
	do	3	4	5	-	-	-	12	1,900		
	do	6	15	19	-	-	-	12	4,700		
	do	5	17	8	-	-	-	12	7,000		
	do	28	54	55	-	-	-	12	20,323		
	do	12	37	11	-	-	-	12	15,000		
	do	14	36	16	-	-	-	12	12,000		
	do	3	12	-	-	-	-	12	2,800		
	do	70	110	40	-	-	-	12	35,500		
'50	133,750	100	150	200	-	-	-	12	60,000		
)00	28,000	30	40	40	1	50	25	12	22,000		
562	See rep.	28	54	55	-	-	-	12	22,000	5	
)00	14,000	10	12	19	1 25	50	30	12	12,500	1	
)00	45,967	117	131	164	1	35	23	12	50,000	6	
)00	24,000	36	72	69	-	-	-	10 to 12	26,000	1	4
)00	23,500	25	30	36	90	45	22	11	13,770	2	4
500	See rep.	2	3	7	-	-	-	12	1,250	1	
ort	do										
)00	28,000	26	45	68	1 12½	50	30	12	24,000		
ort	See rep.	11	33	18	1 12½	49	23	12	7,500	1	
tra't	See abs't	2	7	7	-	-	-	12	2,000		
)00	See rep.	8	10	12	90	50	20	-	5,200	4	
tra't	See abs't	30	21	3	Also manufacture machi'ry.			12	10,200		

Location.	Name.	Description of manufactory.	When established.	Joint stock company or not.	Water or steam power.	Number of spindles.	Number of looms.	Cap
East Greenwich	E. Greenwich Man. Co.	Cotton.	1829	Joint	Steam	320	76	35
Do	Tillinghas: Manuf. Co.	do	1824	do	Water	1062	24	30
Warwick	Potowomut Manuf. Co.	do	1830	do	do	1400	30	35
Do	Benjamin R. Greene	do	-	Not	do	828	24	150
Do	Warwick Manuf'ng Co.	do	-	Joint	do			
Do	Greene Manufac'ng Co.	do	-	do	do	8348	232	1500
Do	Wood & Johnson	do	-	do	do			
Do	Phenix Company	do	1824 1827	do	do	7000	150	1400
Do	J. Rhodes & Sons	do	1824	do	do	1000	28	400
Do	James U. Arnold	do	-	Not	do	552	12	110
Coventry	Coventry Manuf'ng Co.	do	-	Joint	do			
Do	Stephen Taft	do	1823	Not	do			
Do	Washington Manuf. Co.	do	1826	Joint	do			
Do	C. D. Whitman	do	1829	Not	do			
Do	Central mill	do	1830	Joint	do			
Do	Chase & Greene	do	1830	do	do			
Do	Wilbour & Whipple	do	-	do	do	15628	404	2300
Do	W. Kimball	do	-	Not	do			
Do	Barclay Company	do	-	Joint	do			
West Greenwich	Hopkins's mills	do	-	do	do			
Do	Matteson's mills	do	-	do	do			
Do	Hoxey's mills	do	-	do	do			
Do	Narrow Lane	do	-	do	do			
Do	Liberty mill	do	-	do	do	720	16	80
Coventry	Harris Manufac'ing Co.	do	1823	do	do	1671	40	20
Providence county.								
Scituate	Scituate Manuf'ing Co.	do	-	do.	do	6480	183	
Do	Rockland mill	do	1811 1827	Not	do	1800	46	
Do	Hutchens & Low	do	-	Joint	do	800		
Do	Remington mill	do	-	Not	do	900		
Do	C. Jackson & Co.	do	1827	Joint	do	2100		
Cumberland	Jenkins & Man	do	-	do	do	900	28	
Do	Globe mill	do	1826	do	do	1800		
Do	Ghent mill	do	1831	do	do	4000		
Do	William Harris	do	1819	Not	do	4000		
Do	Peters & Harris	do	1819	Joint	do	2000		
Do	John P. Walcott	do	-	Not	do	800		
Do	Hamilton Company	do	-	Joint	do	1600		
Do	H. Ballow	do	1825	Not	do	1200		
Do	S. Arnold & Co.	do	1818 1828	Joint	do	400		
Chepatchet	H. B. Lyman	do	1826	Not	do	140		
Do	Arnold & Wood	do	1831	Joint	do	100		
Providence	John Waterman	do	1831	do	do	40		
North Providence	J. Cunliff & Co.	do	1826	do	do			
Do	Wainscoat factory	do	1814	do	do			
Do	Lefavour & Fields	do	1830	do	do			
Do	Centre Manufa'ing Co.	do	1826	do	do			
Do	R. Anthony & Son	do	-	do	do			
Do	J. Jenks	do	-	Not	do			
Do	Lyman Manufac'ng Co.	do	-	do	do			
Do	Almy & Brown	do	1790	Joint	do			
Cranston	Cunliffville factory	do	-	do	do			
Do	Pohassett Company	do	-	do	do			

ODE ISLAND—Continued.

labor.	Quantity and value of articles used.	No. of men, women, & children employed.			Average wages per diem.			Hours employed.	Aggregate wages.	Animals employ'd.	
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.			Horses.	Oxen.
ract	See abs't	20	34	56	-	-	-	12	15,000		
	do	6	13	20	-	-	-	12	5,000		
	do	10	18	24	-	-	-	12	6,000		
	do	6	12	22	-	-	-	12	5,000		
	do	62	100	152	-	-	-	12	41,600		
	do	30	80	71	-	-	-	12	30,000		
ort	See rep't	11	18	25	-	-	-	12	6,000	6	12
tra't	See ab'st	5	6	11	-	-	-	12	3,000		
	do	153	172	349	-	-	-	12	69,253		
	do	6	8	14	-	-	-	12	3,500		
	do	15	35	50	-	-	-	12	7,500		
	do	70	110	40	-	-	-	12	35,500		
	do	4	40	41	-	-	-	12	8,500		
	do	2	4	4	-	-	-	12	1,560		
	do	10	20	15	-	-	-	12	4,800		
	do	9	35	30	-	-	-	12	15,000		
	do	35	150	115	-	-	-	12	39,000		
	do	8	34	38	-	-	-	12	10,000		
	do	28	54	55	-	-	-	12	20,323		
	do	28	54	55	-	-	-	12	20,323		
	do	15	28	27	-	-	-	12	10,200		
	do	4	3	18	-	-	-	12	2,500		
	do	8	34	38	-	-	-	12	10,000		
	do	6	24	30	-	-	-	12	7,500		
	do	28	54	55	-	-	-	12	20,650		
	do	8	23	37	-	-	-	12	7,800		
	do	5	13	18	-	-	-	12	5,000		
	do	28	54	55	-	-	-	12	20,313		
	do	3	4	5	-	-	-	12	2,000		
	do	5	5	8	-	-	-	12	3,000		
	do	4	17	19	-	-	-	12	4,680		
	do	5	42	47	-	-	-	12	9,760		
	do	2	13	17	-	-	-	12	4,650		
	do	4	12	23	-	-	-	12	5,220		
	do	10	40	24	-	-	-	12	12,000		
	do	18	34	48	-	-	-	12	12,000		
	do	4	12	14	-	-	-	12	4,550		
	do	2	8	13	-	-	-	12	3,000		

ation.	Name.	Description of manufactory.	When established.	Joint stock company or not.	Water or steam power.	Number of spindles.	Number of looms.
n -	L. & S. Turner	Cotton.	-	Joint	Water	350	no
-	Richard Knight	do	-	Not	do	350	do
-	J. Miller & Co.	do	-	Joint	do	200	do
-	Mosher mill	do	-	Not	do	400	
on -	Manton Manufac'ng Co.	do	1827	do	do	950	
Do -	James F. Simmons	do	-	do	do	3000	
r -	Potter & Co.	do	-	Joint	do	500	
shington co'ty.							
h Kingston -	J. C. Sandford	do	-	Not	do	700	no
Do -	Lafayette	do	-	do	do	516	
ter -	Albrose mill	do	-	-	do		
Do -	Browning's mill	do	-	-	do		
Do -	Washington Falls	do	-	-	do	2816	
Do -	Thurston Falls	do	-	-	do		
Do -	Hopkins Falls	do	-	-	do		
Providence county.							
rovidence -	Whipple & Fletcher	do	1828	Joint	do	700	no
Washington co'ty.							
Westerly -	White Rock	do	1827	do	do	2000	
Richmond -	Richmond Company	do	-	-	do		
Do -	Hazard's mill	do	-	-	do	2930	
Do -	William Reynolds	do	-	-	do		
Do -	S. Dexter	do	-	-	do		
South Kingston -	Hazard's mill	do					
Hopkinton -	G. Arnold	do					
Do -	Lamphia	do	-	-	-	3008	
Do -	Maxon mill	do					
Do -	Morse mill 119	do				23887	
South Kingston -	Wakefield factory	Wool	1821	Not	do	3	
Do -	Rocky Brook	do	1814	do	do	1	
Providence county.							
Cumberland -	Seegreaves, Harris, & Co.	do	1828	Joint	do	2	
Providence -	Zack Allen	do	1822	Not	do		
Burrellville -	Isaac Aldrich	do	-	do	do	2 s	
Washington co'ty.							
Bartonville -	Bartonville factory	do	1810	do	do		
	Peace Dale factory	do	-	Joint	do		
	Ravenswood factory	do	-	Not	do	3	
	Green brook	do	-	do	do		
	Western factory	do	-	do	do		
	White Rock	do	-	Joint	do		
North Kingston -	Davis's mills	do	-	do	do		
	Silver Spring	do	-	Not	do		
	Tillinghast mills	do	-	Joint	do		
Providence county							
Johnson -	Sampson Almy	do	1828	Not	do		
Gloucester -	Burlingams' mill	do	-	do	do		
Washington co'ty							
North Kingston -	Sandford's factory	do	-	Joint	do		
	Knowles's factory	do	-	Not	do		
	Townsend's factory	do	-	do	do		
Newport county.							
Portsmouth -	Three small mills	do	See	report	of		

RHODE ISLAND—Continued.

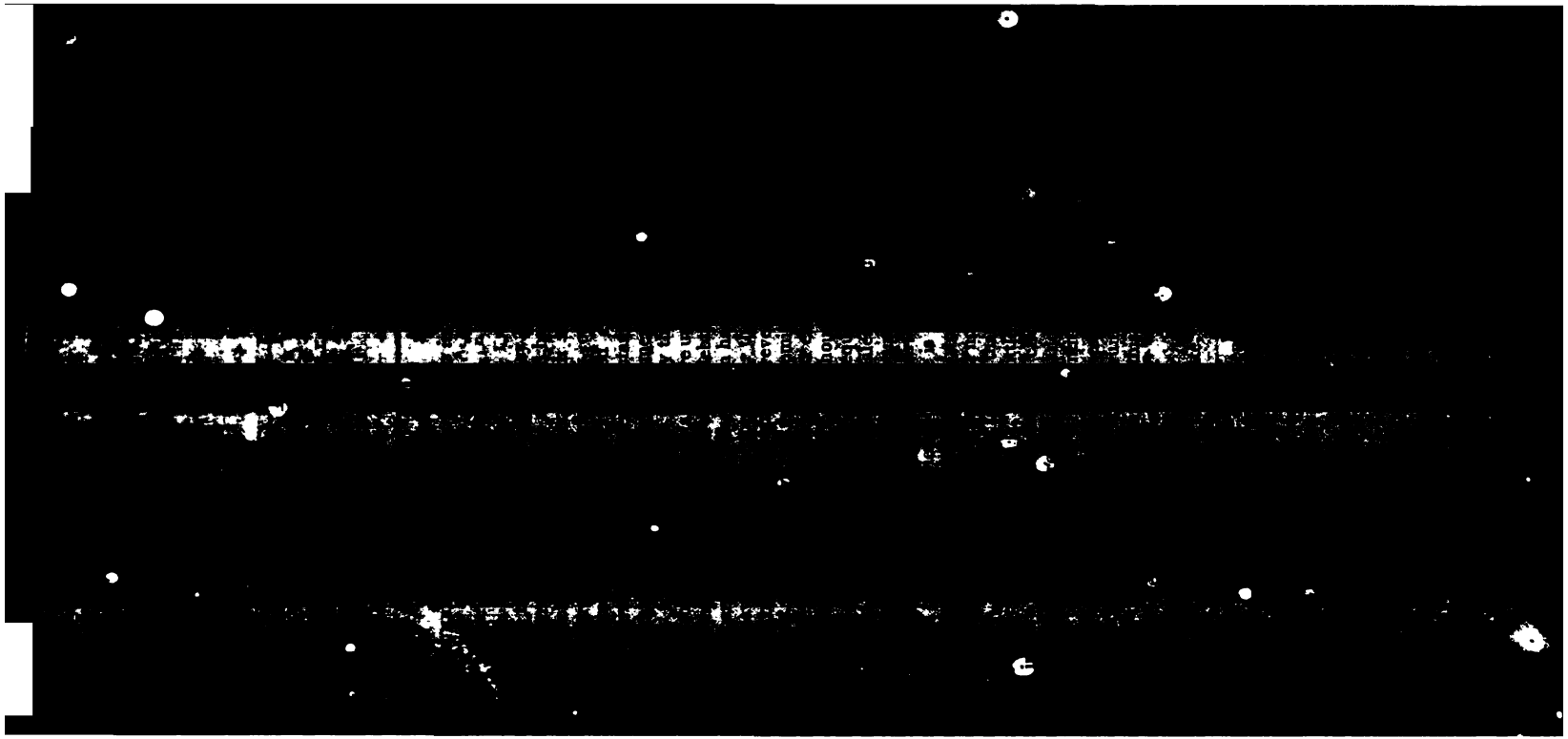
Kind of labor.	Quantity and value of artices used.	No. of men, women, & children employed.			Average wages per diem.			Hours employed.	Aggregate wages.	Animals employ'd.	
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.			Horses.	Oxen.
tract	See abs't	1	4	5	-	-	-	12	1,200		
	do	1	4	5	-	-	-	12	1,200		
	do	1	4	-	-	-	-	12	1,000		
	do	2	4	6	-	-	-	12	2,000		
	do	3	15	17	-	-	-	12	4,000		
	do	20	45	35	-	-	-	12	15,000		
	do	10	13	5	-	-	-	12	3,484		
	do	4	8	10	-	-	-	12	2,200		
	do	4	6	10	-	-	-	12	2,000		
	do	17	30	28	-	-	-	12	12,860		
	do	4	8	10	-	-	-	12	2,200		
	do	18	34	48	-	-	-	12	10,500		
	do	20	40	36	-	-	-	12	14,500		
	do	20	45	35	-	-	-	12	15,000		
		1744	3301	3550					1,214,515		
000	33,000	10	4	8	1 12½	33	17	12	3,500		
000	See rep.	5	7	4	-	-	-	12	2,500		
500	20,000	8	6	1	80	45	42	12	5,000		
port	See rep.	27	30	10	1 16	50	30	12	13,000		
000	See abs't	4	4	4	-	-	-	12	2,800		
stra't	do	1	3	1	-	-	-	12	1,000		
000	do	10	12	10	-	-	-	12	7,000		
stra't	do	11	6	6	-	-	-	12	5,500		
000	do	6	2	2	-	-	-	12	1,700		
000	do	5	2	5	-	-	-	12	1,900		
000	do	10	6	10	-	-	-	12	5,400		
000	do	6	4	5	-	-	-	12	3,500		
000	do	7	9	7	-	-	-	12	3,500		
000	do	3	3	3	-	-	-	12	1,500		
000	do	11	10	5	-	-	-	12	7,000		
stra't	do	6	2	2	-	-	-	12	1,500		
000	do	5	2	4	-	-	-	12	1,600		
000	do	4	2	4	-	-	-	12	1,500		
000	do	5	2	5	-	-	-	12	3,000		
	-	6	8	10	-	-	-	12	6,000		
		150	124	106					78,400		

DOCUMENT 8.—No. 41.—Continued.—*Abstract of Manufactories in Rhode Island*, 1832.

Kind of manufactory.	Number of establishments.	Number of spindles.	Number of looms, &c.	Persons employed.			Aggregate wages.	Amo't invested in ground, buildings, and machinery.	Value of materials used in manufacturi'g.	Value of artic's consumed at the establishment.
				Men.	Women.	Children.				
Cotton - -	119	238,877	5,856	1,744	3,301	2,550	$1,214,515	$5,139,190	$1,627,134	$853,072
Woollen - -	22	39 sets double cards		150	124	106	78,400	336,000	284,435	37,716
Bleacheries -	5	-	-	200	40	60	69,500	228,000	89,000	
Print works -	2	-	-	120	30	36	40,000	212,000	75,875	
Iron and steel -	10 foundries	30 mach. shops	-	1,242	-	-	453,203	802,666	339,973	
Leather - - -	40 tanneries	-	-	135	-	-	13,500	76,800	140,200	
Jewelry - -	27 shops	-	-	160	122	-	67,680	-	100,200	
Comb manufact'ies	2	-	-	132	21	-	31,128	35,000	37,500	
			*5,856	3,883	3,638	3,752	$1,967,926	$6,828,656	$2,694,316	$890,788

* Looms for weaving cotton cloth.

Besides the above enumerated establishments, there are several hundred blacksmith and other shops where a variety of articles are manufactured for the use of cotton and woollen mills, such as brass and tin manufactories, reeds, bobbins, spools, pickers, shuttles, brushes, temples, &c.



Cotton manufacturers do not fear much from foreign competition; still they [illegible] protected from a glut of the market by foreign rivals. Woollen manufacturers [illegible] painful anxiety to the fate of the protective system. The propriety of [illegible] to the necessities of Government is now generally admitted. A great [illegible] timent has taken place since the *veto* of the Maysville road appropriation. [illegible] dently believed that remaining duties may be so arranged as, while they [illegible] of the nation, may protect domestic industry from foreign competition. And [illegible] much national excitement on the tariff question will subside when the [illegible] cious system shall be fully understood.

Statistics of the smaller manufactories are collected only in part. The [illegible] ed in stock, and finished goods, lying in different markets, will swell the [illegible] report at least 33 per cent. The abrupt manner of closing my labor will [illegible] apology for the imperfections which may be found in the statistics transmitted.

I cannot omit to notice the great assistance afforded me by S. D. Hubbard, Esq., [illegible] ry of the Connecticut Society for the promotion of Domestic Industry," and by [illegible] Esq., one of the vice presidents of said society. The former gentleman has [illegible] cularly in the *woollen*, and the latter gentleman in the *cotton* statistics. Before [illegible] report, will you allow me to suggest the expediency of appropriating some [illegible] Washington, as a repository of samples of domestic articles of manufacture. [illegible] am assured, would cheerfully avail themselves of so good an opportunity to [illegible] articles to the patrons of American industry, to the dealers, who can order [illegible] ples in the grand repository, and to foreigners who may wish to learn our [illegible] the sources of our wealth, and the success of our independence. The rapid [illegible] on this side of the Atlantic does honor to the American character; and, could [illegible] provements be exhibited *collectively*, who would not be prouder still of the [illegible] or the country of his adoption!

I am collecting some beautiful samples of Connecticut manufacture, which I [illegible] ward soon. When further returns, which I daily expect, shall have arrived, I [illegible] to forward the same as an appendix to this report.

I am, with sentiments of the highest respect, your obedient servant,

H. L. ELLSWORTH.

To the Hon. LOUIS McLANE, *Sec'y of the Treasury.*

QUESTIONS PROPOUNDED.

1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?
2. Kind or description of the manufactory? and whether water, steam, or other [illegible]
3. When established? and whether a joint stock concern?
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in [illegible] animals?
5. Average amount in materials and in cash, for the purchase of materials [illegible] of wages?
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the [illegible] distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which [illegible] after providing for the interest upon it, and the rate of profit upon that portion [illegible] borrowed?
7. Cause of increase, [or decrease, as the case may be,] of profit?
8. Rates of profit on capital, otherwise employed, in the same State and county?
9. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used, distinguishing [illegible] foreign products and domestic products?
10. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the [illegible] tory? description, quality, and value, of each kind?
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufactures [illegible] and from what countries?
12. Number of men, women, and children, employed? and average wages of [illegible]
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?
14. Rates of wages of similar classes, otherwise employed, in the same State and [illegible] in other States, and in foreign countries?
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the factory? If not, how far [illegible] *sent to a market?*
17. *Whether foreign* articles of the like kind enter into competition with them [illegible] *place of sale, and to what extent?*

19. Where are the manufactures consumed? Whether any of the manufactures
-ted to foreign countries; and, if so, where?
ether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on, and at
-dit? if bartered, for what?
Whether the cost of the manufactured (to the manufacturer,) has increased or de-
and how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whe-
increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?
-prices at which the manufactures have been sold since the establishment of the

What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition
me market with similar articles imported?
any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles to prevent

What has been the rates of your profits annually for the last three years? and, if it
at stock company, what dividends have been received?
What portion of the costs of your manufactures consist of the price of the raw ma-
what portion of the wages of labor? and what portion of the profits of the capital?
What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your
ment, and what amount of other domestic productions?
What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, are produced in the
States, and what amount in your own State?
If the duty upon the foreign manufactures of the kind of goods which you make
uced to 12½ per cent, with a corresponding reduction on all the imposts, would it
ou to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced

If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your

Is there any pursuit in which you could engage from which you could derive greater
ven after a reduction of the impost duties to 12½ per cent.?
Are not the manufactures of salt and iron, remote from the points of importation, out
ful competition, within a certain circle around them; and what is the extent of that

mount of capital, and what proportion the borrowed capital bears to that which is

What amount of reduction on the duties would enable the actual or real capital em-
to yield an interest of 6 per cent., and how gradual the reduction should be?
If minimums should be abolished, and the duty assessed upon the actual value of the
d article in the American port, what rate of ad valorem duty would be equivalent
resent with the minimums?
What would be the operation of this change upon the frauds at present supposed to
tised?
Proportion which the production by the American manufacturer bears to the con-
m?
Extent of individual and household manufactures in the United States? and how
has increased since the tariff of 1824?
Average profit of money or capital in the United States?
Average rate of wages?
If incorporated, how many stockholders?

Branch of Business.	Location.	Owners.	Capital invested in real estate &c.	No. of men	Wages per day		
Litchfield Co.							
Satinet -	Woodbury -	T. & R. Hotchkiss	$8,000	3	$1 00	1	00
Kersimere -	New Hartford	C. & T. Hine -	3,000	4	do	2	0
Broadcloth -	Goshen -	John H. Collins -	25,000	22	do	9	0
Satinet -	Torrington	Wolcott & Co. -	25,000	14	do	11	0
Satinet & broad cloth	Winchester -	Rockwell & Hinsdale	18,000	5	do	12	0
Do. do -	Canaan -	John Isham -	20,000	16	do	8	0
Satinet -	Newtown -	Dick & Sanford -	12,000	8	do	8	0
Satinet -	Do. -	S. & P. Nicholls	3,000	2	do	2	0
Flannel -	Bridgeport -	Daniel Thatcher	76,000	30	do	17	0
			192,000	104		81	
Hartford Co.							
Carpet -	Enfield -	Andrews, Thomson & Co.	145,000	100	do	44	0
Carpet -	Simsbury -	Tariff Manufacturing Co.	123,000	81	do	38	0
Flannel -	Manchester -	John Mather -	9,500	4	do	37	0
Satinet -	Manchester -	Spencer & Gardner	6,000	6	do	3	0
Satinet -	Manchester -	Sydney Pitkin -	6,000	4	do	1	0
Satinet -	Glastenbury -	Frary Hale -	22,000	11	do	5	0
			311,500	210		128	
Newhaven Co.							
Satinet & broad cloth	Waterbury -	Wm. De Forrest & Co.	3,000	14	do	14	0
Carpet -	Newhaven -	Philip S. Galpin	20,000	26	do	9	0
Satinet & clothier's works	Oxford -	Samuel Wyn -	10,500	4	do	4	0
Satinet -	Waterbury -	Austin Steele & Co.	40,000	25	do	12	0
			100,500	69		39	
Windham Co.							
Flannel -	Plainfield -	R't Kennedy & Co.	2,500	1	do	1	0
Satinet -	Ashford -	Jones & Stone -	3,500	4	do	2	0
Kersimere -	Do. -	Mumford & Works	7,000	19	do	8	0
Broadcloth -	Plainfield -	Darius P. Laughton	85,000	31	do	20	0
Woollen -	Windham -	Stowell, Lincoln & Co.	4,500	3	do	1	0
Do. -	Do. -	J. Geer & Co. -	7,050	2	do	1	0
Satinet -	Woodstock -	Johnson & Lyons	10,000	6	do	3	0
Do. -	Canterbury -	Smith & Bond -	3,000	4	do	1	0
Do. -	Windham -	Daniels & Gates -	5,000	7	do	2	0
			127,550	82		39	
New London Co.							
Cassinet -	Nor. Stonington	Jabez Gallup -	5,500	4	do	1	0
Flannel -	Lyme -	Lay & Comstock	6,000	6	do	2	0
Satinet -	Groton -	Jabez Pendleton	10,000	10	do	4	0
Woollen -	Preston -	Cooke & Son -	8,000	5	do	2	0
Flannel -	Norwich -	Yant & manufac. Co.	30,000	33	do	16	0
Woollen -	Lebanon -	John Scovill -	18,000	6	do	4	0
Flannel -	Mystic -	John Hyde -	16,000	6	do	2	0
Woollen -	Waterford -	Thomas Schofield		3	do	1	0
Satinet -	Montville -	Nathaniel Schofield	7,500	9	do	4	0

...tories in Connecticut.

...ages ...r.day.	Annual value manufact'd.	Broad cloth.	Flannel.	Kersimere.	Satinet.	Carpeting.	Kersies and narrow cloth.	Quan't. of wool	Value of wool.
		yards.	yards.	yards.	yards.	yards.	yards.	pounds	
25cts.	$7 700	-	-	-	5,000	-		6 00	$3,600
do	4 450	-	-	2,800	-	-	-	3,400	2,300
do	23,000	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	18,00	13,400
do	30,000	-	-	-	45,000	-	-	40 00	20,000
do	20,000	6,500	-	-	22,500	-	-	14.00	8 750
do	19,000	6,000	-	-	2,500	-	-	16.00	11 000
do	14,000	-	-	-	14,000	-	-	12,00	6,000
do	5,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	3.000	1,500
do	6,300	-	145,000	-	[illegible]	-	-	76,[illegible]0	40,000
	194,150	20,000	145,000	2,800	92,000	-	-	188,40	126,550
do	175,000	-	-	-	-	180,000	-	249,600	80,000
do	117,000	-	-	-	-	114,000	-	237,794	65 000
do	10,000	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	12,500	6,250
do	7,800	-	-	-	8,300	-	-	5,800	4,000
do	15.000	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	12,000	7,000
do	30.000	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	20,00	14,000
	354,800		30,000	-	53,300	294.000	-	537.694	76 250
do	-	5,800	-	-	60,000	-	-	50,00	35,000
do	50,000	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	100,000	45,000
do	-	-	-	-	12,000				
do	40,000	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	50,00	28 000
	90,000	5,800	-		122,000	50,000	-	200.000	108,000
do	7,200	-	18,000	-	-	-	-	6,500	3,900
do	6,000	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	8.000	5,000
do	19,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	9,000
do	50,000	16,700	-	-	-	-	-	4,500	29,250
do	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	18,000		
do	8,500	-	-	-	-	-	21,000	15,080	
do	25,000	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	20,000	
do	6,000	-	-	-	7,000	-	-	5,000	3,000
do	5,500	-	-	-	6,500	-	-	6,000	4,200
	133,600	16.700	18,000	-	49,500	-	39,000	8,08[illegible]	54,350
do	3,900	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	4,500	
do	6,000	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	7,000	2,600
do	10,000	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	10,000	5,000
do	6,200	-	6,000	-	15,000	-	10,000	10,000	5,000
do	73,470	-	183,678	-	-	-	-	85,000	40,000
do	10,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	7,000	8,000	4,800
do	15,000	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	12,000	6,000
do	1,854	-	1,200	-	1,890	-	-	1,000	800
do	16,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	25,000	-	-	18,750	900

Branch of business.	Location.	Owners.	Capital invested in real estate, &c.	No. of men.	Wages pr. day.	No. of [illegible]	[illegible]
Satinet	Griswold	John Slater	30,000	27	$1 00	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carpet & flannel	Norwich	Roger Huntington	20,000	13	do	7	[illegible]
Flannel	Norwich	Joseph Strong	20,000	7	do	31	[illegible]
Flannel	Norwich	Alfred Peck	15,000	6	do	2	[illegible]
			206,000	135		10	
Tolland County.							
Satinet	Tolland	Benson Howard & Co	8,000	6	do	7	[illegible]
Do	Willington	Erastus Philips	10,000	2	do	4	[illegible]
Do	Vernon	Rock manufac. Co.	60,000	17	do	15	[illegible]
Do	Vernon	N. A. Kellogg	22,500	8	do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do	Somers	Solomon Billings	4,500	5	do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do	Tolland	Bennet & Hatch	3,000	3	do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do	Willington	Kellogg & Booth	10,000	15	do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do	Ditto	Dunock & Peck	5,000	8	do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do	Mansfield	John Winchester	1,500	2	do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do	South Coventry	Thomas Stebbins	20,000	8	do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do	Ashford	Jonathan Skinner	7,000	19	do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kersimere	Do	Warner & Kency	5,000	8	do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Satinet	Columbia	Stephen Hosmer	2,500	3	do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do	Ashford	Horatio Avery	2,500	3	do	[illegible]	[illegible]
			161,500	107		[illegible]	
Middlesex Co.							
Broadcloth	Middletown	Pamecha manuf. Co.	82,000	34	do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadcloth, flannel, satinet	Added for 24 factories not returned estimated at		100,000	40	do	[illegible]	[illegible]

General Summary

Counties.	Amount of capital invested.	Men annually employ'd	Annual amount of wages.	Women annually employ'd	Annual amount of wages.	Children annually employ'd
Litchfield	192,000	104	-	65	-	
Hartford	311,000	215	-	103	-	
New Haven	100,500	69	-	52	-	
Windham	127,550	82	-	35	-	
New London	206,000	135	-	159	-	
Tolland	161,500	107	-	66	-	
Middlesex	82,000	34	-	60	-	
Bloadcloth, flannel and satinet added for 24 factories not returned	100,000	40	-	70	-	
Grand total, Dolls.	1,281,050	786	246,018	610	66,825	

...factories in Connecticut—Continued.

...of ...'n	Wages pr. day	Annual value manufc'd	Broad cloth.	Flannel.	Kersy mere.	Satinet.	Carpeting.	Kersies & nar. cloth.	Quantity of wool.	Value of wool.
	25cts.	[illegible]	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	80,000	40,000
	do	9,360	-	16,200	-	-	-	-	13,440	5,000
	do	20,000	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	12,000	7,000
	do	16,000	-	24,000	-	-	-	-	10,000	5,000
		187,784		306,078		156,890		23,000	271,690	122,100
	do	15,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	18,000	12,000
	do	5,794	-	-	-	7,725	-	-	6,000	
	do	52,500	-	-	-	52,500	-	-	41,000	20,000
	do	16,200	-	-	-	18,000	-	-	13,000	6,500
	do	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	3,750	3,000
	do	5,000	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	4,000	2,000
	do	50,000	-	-	-	80,000	-	-	60,000	30,000
	do	6,000	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	7,000	3,500
	do	4,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	3,700	2,500
	do	50,000	-	-	-	60,000	-	-	40,000	35,000
	do	19,000	-	-	16,000	-	-	-	15,000	12,000
	do	6,000	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	7,000	4,200
	do	2,500	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	4,000	2,000
	do	2,500	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	4,000	2,400
		239,494			16,000	280,225			226,450	135,100
	do	100,000	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	70,000	42,000
	do	100,000	10,000	30,000	-	50,000				

...actories in Connecticut.

...ual ...ue ...ict'd.	B'd cloth manufac. annually.	Flannels manufac. annually.	Kersyme. manufac. annually.	Satinet made annually.	Carpet'g made annually.	Kersies & narrow cloth.	Quantity of wool annually.	Value of wool.
,150	20,000	145,000	2,800	92,000	-	-	188,400	126,550
,800	-	30,000	-	53,300	294,000	-	537,694	176,250
,000	58,000	-	-	122,000	50,000	-	200,000	108,000
,600	167,000	18,000	-	49,500	-	39,000	80,080	54,350
,784	[illegible],000	306,078	-	156,890	-	23,000	271,690	122,100
,494	-	-	16,000	280,000	-	-	226,450	135,100
,000	30,000	-	-	50,000	-	-	70,000	42,000
,000	10,000	30,000	-	50,000				
,828	290,000	329,078	44,000	808,915	344,000	62,000	1,574,314	1,253,050

DOCUMENT 9.—No. 1.—*Schedule of Union Receipts.*

Factory or [illegible]pany.	Name of Agent.	Location or residence.	Amount of capital.	No. of mills.	When built.	No. of [illegible]
[illegible]d County.	E. Brandegel, jr.	Berlin	$10,000	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Amos Hathaway	Windsor	15,000	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]d manufac'g Co.	H. W. Brown	Glastenbury	96,7[illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]ster mills	Robert Watkinson	Manchester	140,000	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]rough do		Marlborough			[illegible]	
			2[illegible]1,7[illegible]	7	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]w Haven County. [illegible]phreysville manu[illegible]cturing Company.	J. H. De Forrest	Humphreysville	52,000	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
New London County.	Ephm. R. Otis	Lyme	40,000	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]casville	C. & G. Lewis	Uncasville	50,000	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
	John Hyde	Stonington	40,000	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
	George W. Moss	Groton	16,000	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
	John Slater	Jewett City	75,000	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Christop'r Lippitt	do	24,000	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
	John C. Tibbits	do	16,000	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
	William Tucker	Griswold	25,000	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Williams manufac'g Co.	Edmund Smith	Norwich	60,000	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thames manufact'g Co.	Wm. C. Gilman	do	300,000	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Doane & Treat	Preston	100,000	5	[illegible]	[illegible]
			746,000	14		
Fairfield County.	Lewis Raymond	Saugatuck	50,000	1		
Richmondville	Wm. H. Jessup	do	25,000	1		
Branch factory	Arnold & Bishop	Norwalk	12,000	1		
	Andrew Aikins	do	3,000	1		
	Samuel Comstock	do	5,000	1		
			95,000	5		
Middlesex County.	H. & S. Lee	Leesville	40,000	[illegible]		
Leesville factory	Timothy Greene	East Haddon	10,000	[illegible]		
Twine manufact'g Co.	Wm. B. Smith	do	15,00[illegible]	[illegible]		
Oakville factory	Noah Bulkley	do	24,000	[illegible]		
Union Company	J. B. Hubbard	Middletown	10,000	[illegible]		
Yarn factory	Spaulding & Collis	do	20,000	[illegible]		
Arrowmamet factory	E. Champion	East Haddon	20,000	[illegible]		
Smith manufact'g Co.			139,000	[illegible]		
Litchfield County.	T. Greene	Wolcottville	8,000	[illegible]		
Torrington factory	Andross & Stevens	Canaan	15,000	[illegible]		
Canaan factory			25,000	[illegible]		

ticut, with some details of their annual expenditures and performances.

No. of yarn	Lbs. of yarn sold.	Yards of cotton cloth.	No. of males	Wages per day.	No. of femal's	Wages per day	Under twelve.	Wages per day.	Whole No. supported	Pounds cotton worked.
33	11,000	-	3	$1	14	35ct.	-	21ct.	25	14,000
3	50,000	-	6	1	25	35	-	21	108	215,000
	135,000	bats]								
16	-	350,000	14	1	70	35	10	21	150	120,000
22	30,000	600,000	59	1	117	35	3	21	284	160,000
	226,000	950,000	82		226		13		567	509,000
20	1,000	540,000	11	1	55		-		137	102,000
15	-	175,000	12	1	25	35	-	-	73	60,000
16½	-	450,000	22	1	50	35	8	21	140	158 000
17	1,000	200,000	12	1	40	35	8	21	125	70,000
15	1,500	100,000	14	1	11	35	4	21	53	33,920
16	-	750,000	60	1	80	35	20	21	250	280,000
17	-	153,500	18	1	22	35	5	21	100	44,500
17	-	180,000	15	1	20	35	-	21	65	60,000
16	-	150,000	17	1	19	35	8	21	54	47,500
16	-	400,000	15	1	49	35	12	21	115	116,650
14	-	1,689,000	47	1	201	35	-	21	410	477,358
18	-	801,280	50	1	110	35	-	21	250	300,000
	2,300	5,487,732	282		655		65		1,735	1,647,928
10	127,000	-	40	1	20	35	14	21	120	145,000
15	5,000	130,000	11	1	18	35	-	-	56	52,000
12	45,900	-	8	1	6	35	3	21	35	85,425
-	-	-	5	1	-	35	1	21	20	40,000
8	-	-	9	1	3	35	4	21	22	40,000
	177,900	130,000	73		47		22		253	362,425
16	[twine	300,000	18	1	46	35	6	21	140	110,000
12	30,000	-	1	1	11	35	3	21	20	34,000
16	-	175,000	4	1	22	35	3	21	40	50,000
16	6,000	312,000	8	1	31	35	1	21	58	78,000
14	45,000	-	2	1	20	35	3	21	36	50,000
15	5,000	-	8	1	34	35	1	21	25	35,000
30	-	162 000	6	1	30	35	4	21	80	32,500
	86,000	949,000	47		194		21		399	389,500
12	30,000	-	6	1	12	35	6	21	30	40,000
10	35,000	-	8	1	8	35	6	21	20	40,000
	65,000		14		20		12		50	80,000

DOCUMENT 9.—No. 1.—*Schedule of Cotton Manufactures.*

Name of Factory or Company.	Name of Agent.	Location or residence	Amount of capital.	No. of mills.	When built.	No. of spindles.
Tolland County.						
	Daniel P Crosby	So. Coventry	$33 000	2	1823	1 [illegible]
	Austin Dunham	do	35,000	1	1815	1 [illegible]
	Dykes & Sabins	do	20,000	1	1831	1 [illegible]
	Salathiel Chapman	Ellington	16,000	1	1829	[illegible]
	Thomas Clark	Mansfield	14,000	1	1815	[illegible]
	Fullers & Winchell	Vernon	8,000	1	1829	[illegible]
	Peter Dobson	do	90,000	2	1819 / 15.?	2,5[illegible]
	Daniel P. Crosby	do	25,000	1	1831	3 [illegible]
	Bray'n Whitemore	Stafford	6,000	1	1829	[illegible]
			47,000	11		11,3[illegible]
Windham County						
	Comfort Tiffany	Brooklyn	20,000	1	1828	1,[illegible]
Phœnix Company -	James H. Preston	Ashford	26,500	2	1814 / 1823	1,7[illegible]
	Daniel Packer	Canterbury	60,000	1	1827	1,[illegible]
	Fenner & Harris	do	24,000	2	1814 / 1828	1,[illegible]
	L. S. & E. Walcott	Hampton	15,000	1	183[illegible]	[illegible]
Stone Chapel	Leon'd Thompson	Killingly	70,000	1	1812	2,[illegible]
Williamsville -	Edw. S. Williams	do	60,000	1	1828	2,[illegible]
Chesnut Hill -	Ebenezer Young*	do	50,000	1	1813	2,[illegible]
	Samuel Hutchins	do	12 000	1	1824	[illegible]
	Leffingwell & Leavings	do	22.500	1	1829	1,[illegible]
	A. Ballon & Co.	do	23,000	1	1826	1,0[illegible]
	M. Armsbury & Co	do	15,000	1	1831	[illegible]
	A. Alexander & Co†	do	16,000	1	1828	[illegible]
	Willard Danielson	do	8,000	1	1828	[illegible]
Danielson Manuf'g Co.	George Danielson	do	50,000	2	1809	1,8[illegible]
Killingly Manuf'g Co.	Wm. H. Greene	do	45,000	1	1814	1,7[illegible]
	Allen Harris	Plainfield	25.000	1	1828	1,0[illegible]
Union Manufac'g Co.	Daniel Snell	do	55,000	1	1818	2,5[illegible]
Carpet Factory -	George Dixon & Daniel Packer	do	25,000	1	1830	[illegible]
Central Manuf. Com'y	Arnold Fenner -	Plainfield -	40,000	1	1824	1,8[illegible]
Pomfret Manuf. Com'y	Smith Wilkinson	Pomfret -	100,000	2	1806, '24	3,0[illegible]
American factory -	Asa Potter -	Sterling -	20,000	1	-	[illegible]
Babin's factory -	Willard Putnam	Do -	29,000	1	-	1,1[illegible]
Stone factory -	Checkly Ames -	Do -	35,000	2	1911, '20	1,9[illegible]
	William Fisher -	Thompson -	62,500	1	1838	[illegible]
Thompson Manuf. Co'y	Thomas Thatcher	Do -	40,000	2	-	1,5[illegible]
Masonville - -	Thomas Thatcher	Do -	75,000	1	1836	2,4[illegible]
	William Reed -	Do -	30,000	1	1822	1,2[illegible]
Mechanics' Manuf. Co'y	Augustus Howe	Do -	32,000	1	1828	1,3[illegible]
	James Rhodes -	Do -	75,000	1	1828	1,9[illegible]
	Cal. Randall & Co.	Do -	20,000	1	-	[illegible]
	Harvey Blashfield	Do -	45,000	2	-	[illegible]
Windham Manuf. Co'y	artford Tingley	Willimantic	150,000	2	823, '28	6,000
	Justin Swift	Do -	20,000	1	1823	[illegible]

* Has also a dying establishment; emp ys 40 hand weavers; makes 90,000 yards plaids and stripes.

† *Has six hands* at machinery. Make $5,000 per annum.

ecticut, with some details of their annual expenditures and performances.

of s.	No. of yarn	Lbs. of yarn old.	Yards of cotton cloth.	No. of males	Wages per day.	No. of femal's	Wages per day	Under 12 y'rs of age.	Wages per day	Whole No. sup ported.	Pounds cotton worked.
3	18	-	180,000	14	$1 00	15	35 cts.	5	21 cts.	100	60,000
0	17	-	250,000	15	do	25	do	10	do	125	65,000
0	18	-	250,000	10	do	30	do	4	do	60	78,000
6	16	-	116,000	11	do	17	do	2	do	54	39,800
8	16	-	150,000	10	do	20	do	6	do	60	50,000
	19	16,000	-	3	do	9	do	-	do	22	16,500
0	21	-	400,000	50	do	75	do	10	do	242	120,000
0	15	-	250,000	18	do	20	do	5	do	-	83,000
	12	11,000	-	1	do	12	do	6	do	25	12,300
7		27,000	1,596,000	132		223		48		688	524,600
4	27	-	156,000	12	do	16	do	5	do	48	37,500
5	20½	-	275,000	25	do	50	do	10	do	200	66,000
4	15	700	380,000	37	do	49	do	15	do	250	145,000
0	14	-	133,000	18	do	23	do	-	do	73	50,000
5	35	-	81,000	6	do	16	do	2	do	37	20,000
1	18	-	416,000	31	do	37	do	13	do	150	117,000
4	17	200	450,000	47	do	51	do	17	do	171	143,000
6	15	300	300,000	27	do	41	do	20	do	135	100,000
0	16	1,000	130,000	11	do	9	do	1	do	44	32,000
4	18	-	180,000	15	do	19	do	5	do	70	55,000
2	17	-	200,000	12	do	26	do	6	do	80	68,000
2	20	-	101,000	6	do	10	do	5	do	35	30,000
0	18	-	180,000	10	do	15	do	6	do	100	50,000
4	20	-	85,000	10	do	10	do	5	do	40	30,000
4	16	-	300,000	30	do	30	do	12	do	175	94,000
4	16	1,000	300,000	30	do	32	do	10	do	119	120,000
2	35	-	169,000	10	do	28	do	5	do	66	34,700
2	21	-	540,000	45	do	55	do	17	do	200	170,000
8	3	4,000	25,000	15	do	8	do	-	do	32	50,000
0	35	-	250,000	10	do	55	do	10	do	150	50,000
6	15	-	549,186	56	do	75	do	20	do	300	186,522
9	-	-	175,000	12	do	16	do	5	do	60	45,000
4	-	-	200,000	12	do	26	do	6	do	70	52,500
0	30	-	260,000	36	do	37	do	-	do	139	75,200
2	31	300	350,000	28	do	42	do	11	do	135	72,800
6	16	-	272,929	27	do	38	do	15	do	134	90,834
0	45	-	247,000	33	do	43	do	12	do	120	6[illegible],000
7	16	-	198,000	19	do	29	do	16	do	94	60,000
0	17	-	275,000	29	do	21	do	1	do	85	100,000
8	23	-	350,000	22	do	35	do	6	do	98	7[illegible],000
0	15	-	150 000	14	do	21	do	9	do	130	45,000
4	15	30,000	312,000	30	do	32	do	10	do	120	125,000
1	30	-	1,275,058	68	do	128	do	12	do	290	244,000
0	15	-	150,000	14	do	22	do	9	do	130	55,00[illegible]

Has 10 hands at machinery; make 1,000 spindles per annum; and will add 1,000 spin[illegible] to the mill this year.

NMENT 9.—No. 1.—*Schedule of Cotton Manufactories in Connecticut.*

or	Name of Agent.	Location or Residence	Am't of capital.	No. of Mills.	When built.	No. of spindles
						5,360
			60,000	1	1825	2,000
			48,000	1	-	936
		Willimantic	10,000	1	1823	
-	Appleton Walker	Do -				1,144
	A. Wilkinson & Co.	Do -			1814	84
	Carpenter & Wilkinson	Woodstock -	14,000	1	-	
	Jonathan May	Do	10,000	1		
factory -	Henry Eldrick					62,446
			1,537,500	47		

General Summary of C

Counties.	Amount of capital invested.	No. of Mills.	No. of spindles	No. of looms	Lbs.
	261,729	7	6,360	14	
	52,000	1	1,600	4	
	746,000	14	22,680	5	
	95,000	5	3,920		
	23,000	2	1,200		
ford - - - -	159,000	7	5,928		
Haven - - - -	247,000	11	11,280		
w London - - - -	1,537,500	47	62,446		
irfield - - - -	1,078,961	-	-		
tchfield - - - -					
iddlesex - - - -					
olland - - - -					
Windham - - - -		94		115,4	
Add per rate for $5,635 new spindles for new factory					
Grand total -	$4,180,190				

New Cotton mills erected in Connecticut, and nearly ready

Location.	Owners.	No of spindles.	No. of l
Killingby -	Asa Alexander & Co.	1,200	
Canterbury -	Daniel Packer -	3,000	
Voluntown -	Doane & Treat -	3,000	
Thompson -	New Boston Mill -	1,400	
Windham -	Justin Swift -	1,200	
Thompson -	Thomas Thatcher -	2,736	
Uncasville -	C. & G. Lewis -	1,000	

* *Has 25 hands at machinery; capital $10,000; makes 2*

some details of their annual expenditures and performances.—Continued.

No. of yarn	Lbs of yarn sold.	Yards of cotton cloth	No. of males.	Wages pr.day.	No. of females.	Wages pr.day.	Under 12 yr's of age.	Wages pr.day.	Whole No. supported on premises.	Pounds cotton worked.
16	-	606,000	30	$100	71	35ct.	19	21ct.	263	195,000
20	-	468,000	20	do	45	do	-	do	125	124,000
20	-	200,000	15	do	18	do	-	do	65	60,000
						do				
16	-	237,000	15	do	32		9	do	75	42,500
19	-	80,000	4	do	16	do	-	do	-	32,000
	37,500	11,000,173	891		1,327		315		4,608	3,202,556

factories in Connecticut.

Annual amount of wages.	No of women.	Am't of wages annually.	No. of children.	Am't of wages annually.	Yards cloth manuf. annually.	Whole No. supported on premises.	Quantity of cotton worked annually.
	226		13		950,000	567	lbs.509,000
	55		-		540,000	137	102,000
	625		65		5,048,780	1,735	1,647,928
	47		22		130,000	253	362,425
479,514	20	95,095	12	10,416	-	50	80,000
	194		21		949,000	399	389,500
	223		48		1,596,000	688	524,600
	1,327		315		11,000,173	4,608	3,202,556
	-				-	-	2,272,661
479,514	2,717	95,095	496	10,416	20,213,953	8,436	9,090,670

New Cotton Mills.—Continued.

Location.	Owners.	No. of spindles	No. of looms.	When to commence operation.
n Bridge -	Benham & Brown -	500	-	May 1, 1832.
eport -	Daniel Thatcher -	4,000	-	May 1, 1832.
ich -	3 new mills -	7,572	-	1832.
		25,608	180	

Doc. 9.—No. 1.—CONNECTICUT.

Kind of manufactory.	Owners.	Location.	Value of materials used: Foreign.	Domestic.
Brass foundry	North & Stanley	Berlin	5-6ths	1-6th
Do	J. Shipman	- -	-	-
Do	T. N. Woodruff	- -	-	-
Do	J. Dewey	- -	-	-
Do	Wm. H. Smith	- -	-	-
Do	C. Cornail	- -	-	-
Do	T. Brown	- -	-	-
Do	S. Booth	- -	-	-
Do	Cyrus Booth	- -	-	-
Do	Wm. Bassett	- -	-	-
Do	Richards & Judd	- -	-	-
Do	- -	Waterbury	-	-
Chair and cabinet ware	S. Hitchcock	Hitchcocksville	$1,000	$5,000
Do	- -	Torrington	8,000	8,000
Do	- -	Hartford	-	-
Do	- -	- -	-	5,350
Do	- -	New Haven	-	10,000
Do	- -	Hitchcocksville	330	2,000
Do	- -	Norwich	-	-
Boots and shoes	- -	New Haven	21,650	112,200
Do	- -	- -	-	30,000
Do	- -	Hartford	-	-
Do	- -	Mill Plain	-	2,350
Do	- -	Bethel	-	1,000
Do	- -	Goshen	-	1,575
Do	- -	Litchfield	-	1,500
Do	- -	Torrington	-	-
Do	- -	Meriden	-	-
Do	- -	Norwich	-	-
Button manufactory	- -	Burlington	-	-
Silt button manufactory	- -	Waterbury	-	-
Button and comb do	- -	Meriden	-	2,600
Do do	- -	Mill Plain	1,750	-
Do do	- -	Bethel	2,800	825
Do do	- -	Middletown	-	-
Do do	- -	Norwich	1,000,000 gross	mands
Silversmith work	- -	Middletown	-	-
Do	- -	Berlin	-	-
Do	- -	do	-	-
Do	- -	New Haven	-	-
Do	- -	Bridgeport	-	5,250
Do	- -	Norwich	-	-
Sugar work	- -	Meriden	-	1,000
Sun work	- -	Middletown	-	13,000
Soap and candle	- -	Hartford	-	-
Do	- -	Middletown	-	300
Coach and wagon	- -	Meriden	-	350
Do	- -	Hartford	-	-
Do	- -	Hope Valley	-	-
Do	- -	Torrington	-	-
Do	- -	Norwich	-	-
Do	- -	Bridgeport	1,000	28,800
Do	- -	Middletown	-	-
Do	- -	Berlin	-	-
Do	- -	New Haven	12,000	31,500
Oil manufactory	- -	Hartford	-	-
Do	- -	Middletown	-	5,000

ANEOUS MANUFACTURES.

Value manufact'd.	Fixed capital.	No. of persons employed.			No. of hours.	Capital.	Value.
		Men.	Women.	Children.			
$20,000	$11,000	12	12	6	10		
16 000	9,000	15	-	2	10		
12 000	6,000	1-	-	2	10		
2,000	4,000	2	-	1	10		
10,000	6,000	10	-	-	10		
6,000	6,000	4	-	1	10	$323,650	$137,000
7,000	4,000	6	-	1	10		
6.000	3,000	8	-	-	10		
2.000	500	4	-	-	10		
4 000	2,000	6	-	-	10		
2,000	1,000	3	-	-	10		
50,000	-	40	-	-	10		
13,500	-	15	6	-	12		
8,410	-	-	-	-	12		
16,800	-	22					
50,000	-	12				32,200	174,210
65,000	-	73	-	-	10		
4,500	-	15	6	-	10		
16,000	-	23					
225 000	-	428	160	-	10		
52.800							
100,000	-	200	-	-	12		
2,650	-	16	-	-	10		
1,500	-	12	40	3	13		
3,150	-	8	-	4	11	81,200	418,300
2,500	-	5	-	-	12		
6,000							
7,700	-	11	-	-	12		
17,000	-	35					
4,000	-	15					
100,000	-	140	100	-	10		
107,000	-	50	58	-	10		
4 500	-	5	1	-	10	47,600	325,500
80 000	-	140	22	-	12		
30,000	-	-	-	-	12		
ually.	-	12	23				
25,000	-	12	-	-	12		
12,000							
10,000	-	11					
2,000	-	9				7,950	71,500
20.000	-	15	2	5	12		
2,500	-	4					
20,000	-	30	-	-	12	2,000	20,000
60,000	-	90	-	-	12		
6,000	-	8	-	-	12	4,500	16,200
10,200	-	6	-	-	12		
4,000	-	4	-	-	12		
42,000	-	90	-	-	12		
4,000	-	4	2	18	12		
2 500	-	5	-	-	12		
19,000	-	29	-	-	12	67,600	345,200
45,000	-	35	-	-	11		
1,200	-	3	-	-	12		
6,500	-	14					
221,000	-	217	-	-	10		
4.700	-	30	-	-	12	11,000	24,5
20,000	-	30	-	-	12		

Kind of manufactory.	Owners.	Location.	Value of materials used	
			Foreign.	Domestic.
aper manufactory	H. Hudson	Hartford	-	-
Do	G. Goodwin	do	-	-
Do	John Butler	do	-	-
Do	A. Butler	Suffield	-	-
Do	Bissell & Pease	do	-	-
Do	John M. Niles	Windsor	-	-
Do	—— Hollister	do	-	-
Do	- - -	Norwich	-	-
Do	- - -	Litchfield	-	8,000
Do	- - -	Hope Valley	-	21,000
Do	- - -	New Haven	-	-
ap manufactory	- - -	Middletown	-	-
affle iron manufactory	- - -	do	-	-
il mill	- - -	Litchfield	-	-
ookbinding	- - -	do	-	-
Do	- - -	New Haven	-	18,000
Do	- - -	Hartford	-	-
Do	- - -	New Haven	1,000	6,000
azor strop	- - -	do	1,000	4,000
Vood turning	- - -	Middletown	-	-
Do	- - -	Berlin	-	-
Iusical instruments	- - -	Litchfield	-	-
ooking glass	- - -	Hartford	-	-
mbrella	- - -	do	-	-
rinting press and ink	- - -	do	-	-
rewing	- - -	do	-	-
Do distilling	- - -	Tariffville	-	-
yewood and ginger	- - -	Hartford	-	-
ap manufactory	- - -	do	-	-
at manufactory	- - -	New Haven	12,000	15,000
Do	- - -	Hartford	-	-
Do	- - -	Mill Plain	2,120	-
Do	- - -	Bethel	34,586	34,222
Do	- - -	Waterbury	-	-
Do	- - -	Norwich	-	-
lock manufactory	- - -	Waterbury	-	60,000
Do	- - -	Torrington	-	-
Do	- - -	Goshen	-	-
Do	- - -	Meriden	-	7,000
Do	- - -	Burlington	-	-
iddle and harness	- - -	Bridgeport	-	7,950
Do	- - -	Middletown	-	-
Do	- - -	New Haven	200	10,850
Do	- - -	Hartford	-	16,000
Do	- - -	Bethel	-	1,000
Do	- - -	Torrington	-	-
Do	- - -	Meriden	-	50
on manufactory	- - -	Torrington	-	4,440
Do	- - -	New London	5,000	4,000
on furnace do	- - -	Sharon	-	21,825
Do	- - -	Ousatonic	-	-
Do	- - -	Kent	-	-
Do	- - -	Goshen	-	-
Do	- - -	Litchfield	-	400
Do	- - -	Hartford	-	-
Do	- - -	Meriden	-	325

NEOUS MANUFACTURES.—Continued.

Value manufact'd.	Fixed capital.	No. of persons employed.			No of hours.	Capital.	Value.
		Men.	Women.	Children.			
$70,000	-	20	50	13 boys.	12		
40,000	-	20	20	-	12		
35,000	-	12	3	-	12		
40,000	-	12	2	-	12		
40,000	-	12	25	-	12		
27,000	-	6	15	-	12	$166,900	$546,000
15,000	-	6	10	-	12		
75,000	-	15	22	-	12		
14,000	-	12	24	-	12		
135,000	-	17	10	-	12		
55,000	-	12	24	-	12		
9,000	-	-	20	-	12		
9,000	-	6	-	-	12	800	21,600
3,000	-	1	-	-	12		
10,000	-	5	43	-	12		
80,000	-	76	16			67,000	326,000
150,000	-	250	-	-	10		
86,000	-	16	16	-	10		
25,000	-	9	10	-	10	3,000	25,000
3,300	-	6	-	-	10		
20,000	-	50	-	-	10	13,500	26,800
3,500	-	7	-	-	10		
10,000	-	12	-	-	-	5,000	10,000
7,500	-	8	-	-	-	2,000	7,500
7,500	-	8	-	-	-	5,000	7,500
14,700	-	7					
21,000	-	3	-	-	-	31,500	35,700
50,000	-	20	-	-	-	25,000	50,000
7,000	-	8	-	-	-	500	7,000
95,000	-	60	-	-	12		
40,000	$13,000	42	30				
4,500	-	5	1	-	10	28,500	177,151
12,651	-	85	27	1	12		
9,000	-	-	-	-	12		
16,000	-	17	-	-	10		
60,000	-	34	16	-	12		
12,000	-	9	-	-	12		
18,000	-	22	6	-	12	20,000	150,500
20,500	-	15	2	-	12		
40,000	-	30	-	-	10		
125,000	-	-	-	-	12		
4,000	-	-	-	-	11		
26,500	-	21	5	-	10		
95,000	-	-	-	-	10	44,800	255,000
1,500	-	3	-	-	12		
1,000	-	1	-	-	12		-
2,000	-	2	-	-	10		
4,410	-	11	-	-	12		
9,000	-	-	-	-	12		
25,000	-	75	-	-	12		
9,335	-	125	-	-	12		
11,725	-	140	-	-	12		
723	-	1	-	-	12		
10,600	-	14	-	-	12	482,962	200,810
45,000	-	62	-	-	12		
9,550	-	15	-	-	12		

Kind of Manufactory.	Owners.	Location.	Value of materials used	
			Foreign	Domestic
Iron furnace manufactory	- -	Bethel -	-	-
Do - -	- -	New Britain	-	-
Iron nail, rolling and slitting mill, &c. - -	- -	Norwich -	$45,000	$0,000
Iron forge - -	- -	Preston -	-	-
Britannia manufactory -	- -	Mendon -	-	3,000
Do - -	- -	Hartford -	-	5,000
Do - -	- -	Berlin -	-	-
Do - -	- -	Middletown	-	1,200
Leather manufactory -	- -	Torrington	-	-
Do - -	- -	Middletown	-	000
Do - -	- -	Litchfield -	-	3,500
Do - -	- -	Goshen -	-	4,200
Do - -	- -	Bethel -	-	000
Do - -	- -	Bridgeport	-	5,000
Do - -	- -	Coal Brook	-	-
Do - -	- -	Norwich -	-	-
Tin manufactory -	- -	Bridgeport	3,485	3,500
Do - -	- -	Norwich -	-	-
Do - -	- -	Berlin -	-	-
Do - -	- -	Middletown	-	000
Do - -	- -	Mereden -	1,500	500
Axe manufactory -	Collins & Co. -	Canton -	-	-
Do - -	- -	Hope Valley	-	-
Do - -	- -	Middletown	-	-
Coffee mill manufactory -	- -	Meriden -	-	000
Do - -	- -	Torrington	-	-
Do - -	- -	Middletown	-	1,500
Suspender manufactory -	- -	Middletown	-	-
Do - -	F A. Hart & Co.	Berlin -	-	-
Do - -	John Stanley	Berlin -	-	-
Do - -	- -	Norwich -	-	-
Printing - -	- -	Hartford -	-	-
Clothing manufactory -	- -	Hartford -	-	-
Cloth dressing - -	- -	Norwich -	-	1,000
Do - -	- -	New Britain	-	-
Do - -	- -	Tarriffville	-	-
Stone ware - -	- -	Hartford -	-	-
Do - -	- -	Norwich -	-	-
Paper hanging - -	- -	Hartford -	-	-
Clasp manufactory -	- -	Berlin -	-	-
Silk manufactory -	- -	Lisbon -	-	-
Lead pipe - -	- -	Norwich -	-	-
Line, twine, rope -	- -	Norwich -	-	1,000
Line, twine, and oakum -	- -	East Haddam	-	-
Clocks - - -	- -	Plymouth -	-	-
Boots and shoes -	- -	Milford -	-	-

EOUS MANUFACTURES—Continued.

Value manufact'd.	Fixed capital.	No. of persons employed.			No. of hours.	Capital.	Value.
		Men.	Women.	Children.			
$8,000	-	4	-	-	12		
1,200	-	4					
60,267	-	117	216	-	12		
6,000	-	8	-	-	12		
143,000	-	108	-	-	10		
20,000	-	16	-	-	12	$11,800	$186,050
7,000	-	-	-	-	12		
16,050	-	8	-	-	12		
20,000	-	-	-	-	12		
1,200	-	2	-	-	12		
4,500	-	-	-	-	12		
8,411	-	9	3	-	12	38,150	82,611
1,500	-	1	-	-	12		
8,000	-	-	-	-	12		
25,000	-	-	-	-	12		
14,000	-	9	-	-	12		
10,000	-	11	-	-	12		
12,000	-	8	-	-	12		
8,000	-	6	-	-	10	6,650	62,000
29,000	-	14	-	-	12		
3,000	-	3	-	-	-		
294,000	-	300	-	-	12		
7,500	-	15	-	-	12	256,750	345,500
44,000	-	36	-	-	12		
65,000	-	80	-	-	12		
1,852	-	-	-	-	12	4,350	70,452
3,600	-	-	-	-	12		
10,000	-	2	35	-	12		
15,000	-	-	125	-	10	2,000	44,500
12,000	-	-	100	-	10		
7,500	-	3	25	-	10		
35,000	-	100	-	-	-	45,600	35,000
100,000	-	375	-	-	-	4,000	100,000
3,000	-	4	2	-	-		
800	-	4	-	-	-	3,500	5,000
1,200	-	3	-	-	12		
15,000	-	27	3	-	-	7,000	19,000
4,000	-	5	-	-	-		
20,000	-	20	-	-	-	8,000	20,000
45,000	-	22	157	-	-	6,700	45,000
1,600	-	2	10	-	-	1,200	1,600
2,500	-	3	-	-	-	-	2,500
30,000	-	30	30				
30,000	-	-	-	21	-	-	60,000
						1,869,862	4,457,784
200,000	-	40	20	-	-	20,000	200,000
54,000	-	90	50	-	-	10,000	54,000

DOCUMENT 9.—No. 1.—*Grand Total of Capital Invested and Value of Articles Manufactured in Connecticut.*

Kind of Manufacture.	Capital invested.	Value Manufactured.		Kind of Manufacture.	Capital invested.	Value Manufactured.
Woollen manufactories - -	$1,281,050	of cloth, at 8 cts. per yd. of yarn, at 20 c. per lb.	$1,399,824 1,853,296	Dye wood and ginger - -	$25,000	$50.000
Cotton do. - -	4,180,190			Map manufactory	500	7,000
Brass foundry - - -	323,650	- - - -	137,000	Hat do -	28,500	177,151
Chair and cabinet ware manufact'y	32,200	- - - -	174,210	Clock do -	20,000	150.500
Boot and shoe do -	81,200	- - - -	418,300	Saddle and harness do -	44.800	255,000
Button and comb do -	47,600	- - - -	305,500	Iron do -	482,962	200,810
Silversmith do -	7,950	- - - -	71,500	Britannia do -	11,800	186,050
Auger do -	2,000	- - - -	20,000	Leather do -	38,150	82,611
Soap and candle do -	4,500	- - - -	16,200	Tin ware do -	6,650	62,000
Coach and wagon do -	67,600	- - - -	345,200	Axe do -	256,750	345,500
Card do -	11,000	- - - -	24,700	Coffee mill do -	4,350	70,452
Paper . do -	166,900	- - - -	546,000	Suspender do -	2,000	44,500
Cap, waffle iron, and oil mill -	800	- - - -	21,000	Printing do -	45,600	35,000
Book binding - - -	67,000	- - - -	326,000	Clothing do -	4,000	100,000
Razor strop manufactory	3,000	- - - -	25,000	Cloth dressing do -	3 500	5,000
Wood turning do -	13,500	- - - -	26,800	Stone ware do -	7,000	19,000
Looking glass do -	5,000	- - - -	10,000	Paper hanging do -	8,000	20,000
Umbrella do -	2,000	- - - -	7,500	Clasp do -	6,700	45,000
Printing press and ink do -	5,000	- - - -	7,500	Silk do -	1,200	1,600
Brewing and distilling - -	31,500	- - - -	35.700	Lead pipe do -	-	2,500
[illegible] and shoes omitted -	30.000	- - - -	254,000	Line, twine, rope, & oakum man'y	-	60,000
	$6,363,640	- - -	$6,025,230	- - - - -	$907.442	$1,919,674
	$7,241,082	Amount manufactured	- - - - -			$7,944,904

DOCUMENT 9.—No. 2.

tter from H. L. Ellsworth to Honorable Louis McLane, transmitting statistics concerni Manufactures.

HARTFORD, *April* 16, 1832.

DEAR SIR: I have this day forwarded to the Treasury Department the satistics I have be le to collect, which I hope will meet your approbation.

I beg, dear sir, to assure you how much your sentiments on the tariff question have aid exertions. The manufacturers look to you, with great confidence, to do all for the ch can consistently be done.

letter from Mr. Andrews, which I enclose, is the best answer I have obtained to t ies of the department, and contains much information. The letter of Mr. Stebbins the expression of thousands here on the expediency of adopting the general principl ur report. Mr. De Forest's letter also is worthy of notice, as coming from a capital ly interested in manufactures, and fully acquainted with the operation of tariff laws.

he vouchers for my digested summary I have not time to prepare, as I hasten off my d ents by the mail which leaves here at noon. I will arrange and forward the vouch

ccept the assurance of my highest respect, and my ardent prayer that a kind Providen preserve your useful life many years.

I remain yours sincerely,

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH.

onorable LOUIS MCLANE.

. S. A few facts relative to our State prison may not be uninteresting to the gentlem o superintended the works for the new penitentiary in your city. H. L. E.

DOCUMENT 9.—No. 3.

PROVIDENCE, *March*, 1832

SIR: Agreeably to your request, forwarded from our factory in Killingly, I send the xed answers to the queries proposed, to the best of my knowledge.

Respectfully yours, &c.

JOHN ANDREWS, *Agent*

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, Esq., *Hartford, Conn.*

QUERIES.	ANSWERS.
County and town in which your manufactory is situated; and the name of the establishment?	1. Killingly Manufacturing Company, town Killingly, county of Windham.
Kind or description of the manufactory, and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Cotton plaids and stripes, from 1814 1820; cotton sheeting from 1820. Wa power.
When established, and whether a joint stock concern; also the number of spindles, looms, and other machines, respectively; and, if practicable, increase of machinery, and operative capacity, from time to time, designating when?	3. Commenced in 1814; a joint stock c cern; 1,098 spindles, 19 cards, 2 drawi frames, 3 roving frames, 1 picking machi In 1820 put in 20 looms; in 1826 put ir new looms; in 1828 put in 496 more spind 7 cards, 1 drawing frame, 1 roping fra and 8 looms.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. Paid in $44,200 from 1814 to 1820.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	5. The whole amount was paid for materi lands, and labor.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory, distinguishing between the rate of pro-	6. In consequence of making colored goc and the decline of price in 1815, the fact was stopped. In 1820 recommenced m

QUERIES.	ANSWERS.
ion that portion of the capital which rowed after providing for the interest it, and the rate of profit upon that is not borrowed?	ufacturing four-quarter sheetings on wide looms; the company some in debt. In 1828 the company began to make dividends. In 1829 it lost about $1,200 besides the interest and wear and tear. In 1830 it began to recover. And in 1831 began to make dividends. The average rate of income, including betterments, since its commencement, is about 3 per cent.
ie of the increase, or decrease, as the nay be, of profit?	7. The decrease is imputed to excessive importations, causing an excess; sometimes to the scarcity of money occasioning forced sales.
of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	8. Various.
int of articles annually manufactured the establishment of the manufactory; iption, quality, and value, of each	9. From 1814 to 1820 books not in my possession. From 1820 to 1832 brown sheetings, average value $28,800.
antity and value of different kinds of ials used, distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. Cotton, average 327 bales, 104,291 lbs. $11,951 79; starch, wood, &c., not known, being found by the contractor who runs the mill.
t in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, rom what countries?	11. No knowledge.
nber of men, women, and children, oyed, and average wages of each class?	12. Our factory is run under a contract; the returns have been delayed to obtain an answer to this question, but have not received it.
w many hours a day employed, and portion of the year?	13. Endeavor to work 12 hours, but do not quite.
e of wages of similar classes otherwise oyed in the same State and county, in States, and in foreign countries?	14. I do not know.
nber of horses or other animals employed?	15. Three horses.
ether the manufactures find a market manufactory? if not, how far are they o a market?	16. Mostly sent to Providence, R. I., where the agent resides; generally consigned to New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.
ether foreign articles of a like kind into competition with them at such of sale, and to what extent?	17. I do not know.
ere are the manufactures consumed?	18. Mostly in our own country, but some are sold for exportation.
ether any of the manufactures are ted to foreign countries; and, if so, ?	19. Our goods being sold or consigned to domestic houses, I know not what purchasers do with them; I, however, have been informed some are exported, but know not where.
ether the manufacture is sold by the facturer for cash; and if on credit, at credit; if bartered, for what?	20. Generally on six and eight months' credit.
ether the cost of the manufactured , to the manufactory, has increased, reased; and how much in each year he establishment of the manufactory; *ether the increase* has been in the *ls or labor,* and at what rate?	21. A question that requires research. The principal cause of decrease in the cost is the greater quantity of work now obtained from machinery than heretofore, and a decrease of the price of some part of the labor, and of stock.

DOCUMENT 9.—No. 3.—Continued.

QUERIES.	ANSWERS.
prices at which the manufactures been sold by the manufacturer since tablishment.	22. Sheetings in 1821 sold at from 18 to 19 cents, and continued so until 1822, when we sold at 17¼ cents by contract. In 1823 we sold at from 16½ to 15½; in 1824 at 14½; in 1825, in the spring, at 16, on 6 months, at 13 in the fall; in 1828 at 11 cents cash; in 1829 some sales were made in Philadelphia, by agent, at 8 cents, not netting us more than 7½ after paying commissions, &c., which made a heavy loss to the company; in 1830 we sold at 9½; in 1831 at 10 cents on 4 months. As they are now selling by our agent in Philadelphia, they nett us only about 8⅝ cents.
t rate of duty is necessary to enable nufacturer to enter into competition home market with similar articles im- ?	23. I do not know.
y change necessary in levying or col- the duty on such articles to pre- aud?	24. Not having sufficient acquaintance with the subject, am not prepared to say.
it has been the rate of your profit, ly, for the last three years; and, if a joint stock company, what divi- have been received, and what por- the income of the company has been ted into fixed capital, or retained as for contingent or other objects, and, ore, not divided out annually?	25. The last three years will not average more than 4 per cent.; but the last 2 years, not calculating for any wear and tear, may be 9 per cent., which has been divided.
it portion of the cost of your manu- es consists of the price of the raw ma- what portion of the wages of labor, hat portion of the profits of capital?	26. From April 1, 1830, to April 1, 1831, Cotton cost - - 12,168 98 Paid for labor - - 9,598 45 Repairs on machinery and building 979 22 Calendering and preparing goods for market - - 612 96 Incidental - - - 448 24 Profit - - - 4,992 15 $28,800 00 Of profit $1,260 04 went to pay losses in 1829, leaving $3,732 11.
t amount of the agricultural produc- of the country is consumed in your shment, and what amount of other tic productions?	27. No particular account kept. The familes purchase, at liberty, necessaries from the store, and have money, when wanted, to buy of the farmers.
: quantity or amount of manufactures, s you make, are produced in the l States, and what amount in your state?	28. I do not know.
e duty upon the foreign manufacture, kind of goods which you make, was ed to 12½ per cent., with a corres- ng reduction on all the imports, would e you to abandon your business, or you continue to manufacture at re- prices?	29. Unless we can have the home market free from competition, which is willing to suffer present loss with a prospect of future gain, it would oblige us to shut down our gates.
would cause you to abandon your bu- in what way would you employ your ?	30 The principal part of the capital being fixtures becomes of no value when the business will not pay a profit, as no body wants it.

DOCUMENT 9.—No. 3.—Continued.

QUERIES.	ANSWERS.
here any pursuit in which you could ge from which you could derive greater ts, even after the reduction of the im- duties to 12½ per centum?	31. We should be compelled to learn a new business, of which we know nothing.
e not the manufactures of salt and iron ote from the points of importation, out reign competition within a certain cir- round them; and what is the extent of circle?	32. I do not know.
nount of capital, and what proportion borrowed capital bears to that which is	33. The capital is all real, paid in. We are not in debt
hat amount of reduction in the duties d enable the actual or real capital em- ed to yield an interest of six per cent, ow gradual the reduction should be? minimums should be abolished, and luty assessed upon the actual value of mported article in the American port, rate of ad valorem duty would be valent to the present with the mini- ?	34. On account of fluctuation in price am not able to answer, unless we could be assured of a fixed price.
	35. Coarse cottons would bear a less duty, for it would make no difference in price if they were doubled; competition will prevent an unreasonable rise.
hat would be the operation of this ge upon the frauds at present suppos- be practised?	36. I do not know.
portion which the production by the rican manufacturers bears to the con- tion.	37. The proportion is beyond my knowledge, but I think there is not enough manufactured for consumption, unless the manufactures established since last season make up the deficiency.
tent of individual and household man- ure in the United States, and how it has increased since the tariff of ?	38. Mostly ceased in this section of the country, for the farmers can exchange their produce at a cheaper rate than they can manufacture.
rage profit of money on capital in the d States?	39. I do not know.
rage rate of wages?	40. Varying according to demand for labor.

DOCUMENT 9.—No. 4.

Letter from J. H. De Forest to Henry L. Ellsworth, in regard to manufactures.

HUMPHREYSVILLE, CONN., March 13, 1832.

SIR: Your favor of the 4th instant, covering several printed blanks emanating e Secretary of the Treasury, has been received. The postmaster here has also re- similar package; and, I perceive, that to him is allotted the task of collecting and ng to you the manufacturing statistics of this town, which I hope and trust he may with faithfulness and promptitude. It certainly requires some considerable care ent labor.

uld give me very sincere pleasure to aid you in your researches upon the subject of manufactures, were it in my power to do so; but I am at present much engaged own little affairs, and have, at the same time, an unfortunate complaint in my head, most disables me from attending to business at all.

ing up the cotton statistics of this State, I hardly preserved a full copy of all the
use, sending forward my full statement to the central committee, I concluded
uld, of course, eventually print it for the benefit of those interested. I subse-
: forward to the editor of the New York Advocate the *general* footings for the
e gave them to the public. I now forward, for your private satisfaction, the foot-
most important points for each county in this State.

my opinion "on the manufacturing business," and I cannot hesitate to say to
onsider it not only highly beneficial, but also of immense importance to the
of the community. I believe the plan of giving full and *effectual* legislative pro-
ch manufactures as we can prosecute to advantage, and to all the mechanic arts,
:al, the *only* plan which will, under Providence, secure to our favored country
possible amount of comfort, prosperity, independence, and happiness.

reat *leading* interest of our country is agriculture; and the only way of making
terest truly prosperous, is to build up the mechanic arts and manufactures; and,
ke a *home market*, a sure and never failing demand for the rude produce of the
ieve this system highly favorable to all the *farming States*—to all the *planting*
also, to our *seaports*. New York may be called, by way of eminence, our
rt," as being the place where the greatest portion of our foreign commerce
et, I venture to assert, that of the navigation owned, and sailing to and from
ommercial port, the *ships*, the *brigs*, the *schooners*, the *sloops*, the *tonnage*, the
on is in the domestic or *coasting trade*. We are apt to make a prodigious rout
reign commerce; and it certainly is a highly important interest, meriting the
tecting care of the Government; yet it is a mere trifle compared with our do-
nges—our *internal trade*.

you have my *creed*—my honest belief. But I am decidedly of opinion, that
l protection to *any* interest, in order to be realy beneficial, must have something
ency, some reasonable *stability* in it. The unstable and portentous aspect of
e system is sickening, and almost disgusting. It is not yet four years since the
s enacted; since which, immense sums have been invested on the faith of the
; have been laid out *in consequence* of this tariff; and, in such a manner too, that
impossible ever to recal them. These immense sums are in *buildings* and *ma-*
h can certainly become worthless by decay, but can never be re-invested in any
r. Now we are constantly threatened with "the repeal of the tariff;" with the
of the Union;" and serious efforts are unceasingly made, by a powerful party
ry, to bring ruin and desolation on the whole manufacturing community.

nufacturer; and it was the opinion of every one conversant with the subject, that
nt here was advantageously made. I purchased with cash in hand; and the ma-
all been made since I came here, on special contract, of the best quality and
id for in cash. Yet I have repeatedly, within the last two years, offered to s·ll
ere for 80 per cent. on its cost, and would be glad to do so now; nay, I would
nty-five per cent., or three-fourths of its cost. The fact is, I am sickened and
th this instability; and with the unkind, and wicked, and silly threats, to "re-
ff," "dissolve the Union," &c., &c., &c. Business, under such circumstances,
for nothing; and is, in fact, almost worthless. After two or three years of tribu-
ony among our cotton mills, a favorable re-action took place the last year; and
ture of cotton enabled the proprietors to receive an income full equal to twenty
annum; but these golden times were unnecessarily good, and quite too good to
ring. I am making a coarse 27 inch cloth for printing; and for 8 months in suc-
e past year, they sold *before* they were woven, at prices which remunerated in
bove named; generally at eight cents per yard. But at length the session of
menced; the threats of the south were heard in all quarters; and the free trade
our northern ports were clamoring loudly. The syren song of "*Free trade*
l "*No manufacturing Nabobs*," went wildly round, and threats and denuncia-
down upon us like a hail storm in August. And so it has happened, since the
elivery of the President's message in the first week of last December, I have not
bale of goods, nor have I had an offer for a bale. I have exposed them in
, New York, and elsewhere; have offered them at reduced prices; at 7½, at se-
d three-quarter cents per yard; but have neither sold a bale or received an offer!
e, therefore, got into an *ebb tide*, and *down* we must go!!

confess I want something like *stability;* some REPOSE TO THE MIND; and if my
uld pay me a clear *nett* income of seven per cent. per annum, besides making
wear and tear, the natural decay, and the extra hazards from fire and flood, I
rfectly contented. I could not get this guarantied to me, even if all the pro-
d remain; but should, nevertheless, hope to realize it, on an average of ten or
with the closest care and attention I could bestow.

of *all articles* should be reduced to
stress, desolation, and ruin, upon the
es, and almost equal distress and ruin upon the
South itself. I have neither room nor time to enlarge
trouble this may give you; having commenced
stop so long as my paper held out.

Very sincerely and respectfully yours,

J. H. DE FOREST.

DOCUMENT 9.—No. 5.

o H. L. Ellsworth, concurring in opinion with the Secretary of Treasury in his plan to modify the tariff.

COVENTRY, *March* 18th, 1832

the abstract of the Secretary of the Treasury's report on the
riff. I think his plan will give permanent security, so far as a
turer, and be highly beneficial to the country; the manufacturers
have conversed with several other manufacturers in my vicinity,
ove the course proposed by the honorable Secretary, and reject
as inclined to support those investments which have been made on

Yours, with due respect,

THOMAS STEBBINS,

owner and agent for the Coventry Satinet Manufacturing Company.

DOCUMENT 9.—No. 6.

Letter from Wm. Sherwood, jr., to H. L. Ellsworth.

SOUTHPORT, *March* 25, 1832.

unication of the 20th February was duly received; and, after making the
, have ascertained that there are no manufactories in this town of much
are few and very small; I, therefore, thought it unnecessary to fill out
rely have to inform you that the report of the Secretary of the Treasury,
dge, is agreeable to the majority of the inhabitants in this town. I very
not being able to give you more information on the subject, and should be
you if in my power.

Respectfully, yours, WM. SHERWOOD, Jr.

ORTH, Esq.

DOCUMENT 9.—No. 6a.

HARTFORD, *April* 11.

close sundry vouchers for my report on the manufacturing statistics. I have
letters containing partial information; from the whole of which, with judicious
uch perplexity, I made out my returns. I can forward all the letters if desired.

Most respectfully, HENRY L. ELLSWORTH.

OUIS McLANE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Kind or description of the manufactory, and whether water, steam, or other power.	Capital invested in ground, buildings, water power, & machinery.	Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used.		Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory; description, quality, and value of each kind.		Cost in U. States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad.	Number of men and women employed, and average wages of each class.		How many hours a day employed.	Whether the manufacturers find a market at the factory. If not, how far they are sent to a market.	Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent.	Where are the manufactures consumed.	Fixed capital.	What quantity or amount of manufactures such as you make are produced in the U. S., and what amount in your own State.	Amount of capital.
F. A. Hart, & Co., suspender manufacture	$1,000	American	Various	Silk and cotton.	$15000	Similar, imported	-	125 women	10	Sold mostly in N. Y.	They do to most some extent	In the U. S.	$2,000	In the U. S.	$2,000
John Stanley & Co., suspender	1,000	do	do	do	12,000	do	-	100 do	10	do do	do do	do	2,000	do	2,000
Stanley, Watrous, & Co., machine makers, steam power	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	50 men	-	10	To the woollen & cotton factories & others	-	-	5,000	-	
T. L. Bidwell, tinner	1,000	Foreign	-	-	8,000	-	6 do	-	10	At the factory	-	-	2,000	-	2,000

REMARKS.

The average price of labor of males is 20 dollars per month—females 9. With any less protection by duties, we should be compelled to reduce the price of labor or relinquish the business of manufacturing. The only mode of sustaining the manufacturer, in our opinion, is a duty on manufactured articles and a reduction of duty on all raw materials.

DOCUMENT 9.—No. 8.—*Eagle Manufacturing Company, Hartford county.*

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

1. Hartford county, Conecticut.
2. Eagle Manufacturing Company; satinets; water power.
3. Incorporated 1822.
4. Capital invested $14,700.
5. $20,000.
6. Average rate of profit since 1822 has been 5½ per cent.
7. Am not able to answer.
8. Various.
9. Foreign—Indigo 923, madder 277—$1,200. Domestic—Potash 125, oil 35, [illegible] 100, wood 500—$1,082. 20,309 lbs. wool, $12,430, foreign and domestic.
10. Satinets, at 90 cents, $27,000.
11. Supposed not any imported.
12. Eleven men at $1; six women at 33⅓ cents.
13. Twelve hours a day, all the year.
14. Do not know.
16. No market at factory. Sent to all parts of the United States.
17. Do not know.
18 and 19. In the United States.
20. Sold at a credit of eight months.
21. It has decreased, but not in proportion to the price of the manufactured article.
22. Am not able to answer.
23. None imported, and therefore cannot say what duty would be a sufficient protection to the manufacturer.
24. Am not able to answer.
25. 1829, 1830, and 1831, profits 10 per cent. No dividend to stockholders.
26. Fixed capital 14,700, raw materials 14,700, and wages $4,900.
27. About $4,500, besides those enumerated in No. 9, chiefly domestic.
28. Do not know.
29, 30, 31 and 32. Am not able to answer.
33. Amount of capital $14,700. One-fourth borrowed.
34. See Nos. 23 and 25.
35 to 40, inc. Am not able to answer.
41. Five stockholders.

Collected by W. A. ANDR[illegible]

Description of manufacturing.	CAPITAL. Value of real estate, &c., inclusive of tools	CAPITAL. Value of stock.	Value made per annum.	Persons employed.	Wages per day.	Remarks.
Card and wire	$7,000	$2,200	$47,000	30	87½	
Soap and candles	4,000	2,000	6,000	8	$1 00	
Looking glasses	5,000	4,000	10,000	12	1 25	
Iron foundry	15,000	10,000	25,000	12	1 25	
Umbrellas	2,000	1,500	7,500	8	75	
Block tin and pewter ware	4,000	5,000	20,000	16	1 25	
Printing press and ink	5,000	1,500	7,500	8	1 00	
Brewing	20,500	8,500	14,700	7	85	
Carriages	13,400	13,500	42,000	90	1 00	
Hats	4,500	13,000	40,000	42	1 00	
Joiners' tools	7,000	8,000	30,000	31	75	
Saddlery	14,500	16,000	95,000	60	1 00	
Cabinet furniture	4,000	6,000	16,800	22	1 00	
Bookmaking and publishing	37,000	70,000	150,000	250	75	
Dye wood, ginger, and flour	25,000	12,000	50,000	20	75	
Mapmaking	500	500	7,000	8	50	
Webmaking	300	600	9,000	40	45	
Iron machinery	20,000	6,000	20,000	50	1 37½	
Tin and copper wire, box wood rules, and copper boilers	9,500	18,000	37,000	20	75	
Printing	45,600	2,000	35,000	100	1 00	
*Shoe manufacturing	-	47,000	100,000	200	75	
Clothing	4,000	27,000	100,000	375	50	
Stone ware	7,000	2,200	15,000	27	90	
Paper hangings	8,000	5,000	20,000	20	75	Supposed.
Summary	$262,800	$281,500	$904,500	11,454		

* In the shoe business the greater part of the manufacturing is carried on in detached buildings, and no estimate can be formed of their value.
The value of real estate, &c., in the second column, and of stock in the third, together, amount, generally, to the capital invested.
The average rate of wages are $1 per day, for males, and 50 cents per day for females.

Collected by WALTER A. ANDROSS.

DOCUMENT 9.—No. 13.—*Manchester Cotton Mills, Hartford county.*

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

1. Connecticut, Hartford county.
2. Cotton goods; water power.
3. Incorporated in 1819.
4. 115,648 dollars.
5. Forty thousand dollars.
6. From 1828 to 1831 inclusive, the average rate of profits has been 4 9-10 per cent.
8. Not known.
9. Foreign—bleaching salts, 5,000 lbs., $360; Domestic—128,000 lbs. cotton, value $17,360; starch, $100; oil, $900; oil vit., $90; wood, $700; coal, $150, potash, $110; pearl-ash, $100; lime, 40; making, in the whole, foreign and domestic, 19,910 dollars.
10. Bleached cotton goods, sat. warps, weaving yarns; average No. of yarn 24, 40,30 dollars; No. 22, 11,000 dollars; No. 18, 5,772 dollars; amounting, in all, to 57,072 dollars.
11. Supposed none imported.
12. 30 men, at 1 dollar per day; 120 women and children, at 33⅓ cents per day.
13. 12 hours; all the year.
14. Not known.
16. Do not; all parts of the United States.
17. See No. 11.
18 & 19. In all parts of the United States; not known.
20. 7 months' credit.
21. It has decreased, but not in proportion to the price of the manufactured article.
22. From 18 to 10½ cents.
23. We suppose ourselves safe from foreign competition, except so far as other manufacturers in our country, now engaged in the manufacture of finer fabrics, might and would, by loss of duty, be driven from their present business to seek a profit in ours, and thus occasion over-production in coarse and medium goods; and, of course, ruin our business.
25. 1829, 1830, and 1831, 5 2-5 per cent; no dividend to stockholders.
26. Fixed capital, 100,000 dollars; raw materials, 21,600 dollars; wages, 16,000 dollars.
27. About 17,000 dollars, besides those enumerated in No. 9, chiefly domestic.
28. Not known.
33. Capital, 100,000 dollars; borrowed, one-fifth.
34. See No. 23.
41. Twenty-one stockholders.

Collected by W. A. A[illegible]

Twenty-nine manufacturing establishments. Amount of buildings and machinery, 25,000 dolls.; amount manufactured annually, [illegible] employed, at about 20 dollars per month; 386 females employed, at about 9 dollars per month; 27 boys and apprentices, at about 10 dollars per month; 113,000 dollars of capital invested in the establishment, as taken and estimated by me, March, 1832.

THOMAS LEE.

DOCUMENT 9.—No. 15.—NEW BRITAIN.—*Schedule of Manufactures, Buildings, &c., Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.*

Kind or description of the manufactory, and whether water, steam, or other power.	Capital invested in ground, buildings, water power, and machinery.	Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory.	Number of men, women, and boys employed.			How many hours of the day employed.	Whether the manufactu'rs find a market at the factory; if not, how far they are sent to a market.	Fixed capital.
Wm. B. North, jeweller	$600	$10,000	1 man	-	9 boys	10	Mostly sold in New York	$4,000
Rogers & Cole	850	12,000	3 do	4 women	4 do	10	do do	2,000
C. W. Baldwin, Britannia spoons	2,000	7,000	10 do	-	-	-	do do	3,000
A. & E. Andrews, wagon & plough manufacturers	1,500	6,500	14 do	-	-	-	At the factory	5,000
Asaph Deming, cast iron factory, horse power	1,000	1,200	4 do	-	-	-	-	1,000
Normand Hart, cloth dressing and carding	2,500	800	4 do	-	-	-	At the factory	2,500

REMARKS.

The present duties are only a sufficient protection to the above manufactories. And it is our opinion that manufactures cannot prosper without a protecting duty on all articles made in this country, and the reduction of duty on the raw material. The business now done in the village of New Britain has risen to its present height in fifteen years, from a population of about 900, to its present of about 1,300.

Kind or description of the manufactory, and whether water, steam or other power.	Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery and animals	Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products.	Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory; description, quality, and value of each kind.	Cost in U. S. of similar articles of manufactures imported from abroad, and from what countries.	Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class.	How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year.	Rates of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same state and county, in other states, and in foreign countries.
T. & L. P. Lee's plated cloak clasp, hook and ring, and hook and eye, &c.	$1,000.	Imported, silver plated.	Various, best, $12,000	There is imported at a very low price, the same articles from England and inferior from France.	5 men, 40 women	10 hours the whole year.	The wages of men is about $20 p.mo. females $9 do.
A. North & Sons, (the same as above.)	1,600	Do	Do 13,000		5 do 50 do	Do do	
Henry North	1,000	Do	Do 10,000	Do do	5 do 40 do	Do do	
North & Butler, yellow cloak clasps, hooks and rings, and curb bit chains.	1,600	Half do of brass wire. About half Am'n	Do 5,000	Do do	8 do 15 do	Do do	
L. P. & J. N. Lee & Co.	1,500	Do.	Do 5,000	Do do	5 do 12 do	Do do	

REMARKS.

There is employed in the [illegible] business in New Britain 200 persons; in buildings and machinery $6,200; capital employed $12,000; amount manufactured, annually, $45,000.

The plated wire used in the [illegible] establishment is imported from [illegible] made from plated wire [illegible] reduced to [illegible] the business [illegible]

DOCUMENT 9.—No. 16.—Continued.

Kind or descri the manufact whether wate or other pow	Whether the n turers find a at the factory how far they to a market.	Whether forei cles of the li enter into c tion with th such place and to what e	Where are th factures cons whether any manufactures ported to countries, an where.	Whether the n ture is sold manufacturer and if on and credit; if bi for what?	What rate of necessary to the manufact enter into c tion in the hor ket with simil cles imported	What has be rates of your annually for t three years.	What portion of your manuf consists of the the raw mater portion of th of labor; what of the profits o	Am't of capit what propor the borrowed bears to that is real.
T. & L. P. Lee's plated cloak clasp, hook and ring, and hook and eye, &c.	Albany, Boston, Baltimore, New York, Troy, and Philadelphia.	They do, and so low that on some articles we make no profits, viz: on hooks & eyes.	The articles we make are consumed throughout the U. S.	Both	25 p. ct. if the duties are taken off from the plated wire, which is the raw material.	On some articles, viz: hooks and eyes, no profit.	$7,000, nearly ⅔ raw materials, nearly ⅓ wages, small profit.	Beside occasionally borrowing $7,000
A. North & Sons, (the same as above.)	Do do	Do do	Do	Do	Do.	Do	8,000 do	8,000
Henry North -	Do do	Do do	Do	Do	Do.	Do	7,000 do	7,000
North & Butler, yellow cloak clasps, hooks and rings, and curb bit chains.	Do do	They do in part	Do	Do	The present duty is a protection.		5,000 ½ raw materials.	5,000
L. P. & J. N. Lee & Co.	Do do	Do do	Do	Do			5,000 do	5,000

REMARKS—Continued.

The French also make and send to this country the article made from washed wire, an article much inferior, yet when new, appears tolerable, and they come at a much less price than the cost of our plated wire per pound before we work it. The same would apply to all our manufactured articles if the same labor was required. Nothing will prevent our manufacture from total decline but a continuation of the present duties on all articles made from silver plated and washed wire; and a reduction of the duty on the wire; and as the article of plated wire is not made in the United States, it ought not to be an article paying duty, and to accomplish this, we have long since presented our petition to Congress.

Kind or descriptio nufactory; and ter, steam, or ot	Capital investe buildings, an and in machi	Quantity and kinds of ra distinguishi reign prod products.		Amount o manufact blishmen descripti lue, of	Cost in cles of from count	Numb chil age		Hov pl th	W	
		For'n	Domestic			men.	boys.			
North & Stanley, brass-founders, horse power.	3,000	5-6	1-6	House bells, sleigh do., shovels and tongs, and irons, &c. $20,000	Bells imported fm England.	12	6	10 hours the whole year.	N. York, Bos. Albany, Phil. & Baltimore.	$11,000
Joseph Shipman & Co. do.	2,000	do	do	do 16,000	do	15	2	do	do	9,000
T. & N. Woodruff & Co. do.	1,400	do	do	do 12,000	do	12	2	do	do	6,000
Josiah Dewey, do.	500	do	do	do 2,000	-	2	1	do	do	4,000
William H. Smith, do.	1,200	do	do	do 10,000	-	10	-	do	do	6,000
Chauncy Cornwell, do.	750	do	do	do 6,000	-	4	1	do	do	6,000
Theodore C. Browner, do.	800	do	do	do 7,000	-	6	1	do	do	4,000
Samuel Booth, do.	750	do	do	do 6,000	-	8	-	do	do	3,000
Cyrus Booth, do.	650	do	do	do 2,000	-	4	-	do	do	500
William Bassett, do.	700	do	do	do 4,000	-	6	-	do	do	2,000
Richards & Judd, do.	600	do	do	do 2,000	-	3	-	do	do	1,000

REMARKS.

...to considerable extent; and if the duties were reduced on those articles to 12½ per cent. they could not ... obliged to give up this important part of our business. And the manufacturers would desire the duties ... factories of the United States, and are of the opinion, that the price of labor in this country is ... go down, as it would be impossible to reduce the laboring class, and also improper, to ...

...ctures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

Kind or description of the manufactory, and whether water, steam, or other power.	When established, and whether a joint stock company.	Capital invested in ground, buildings, water power, machinery, and animals.		Average amount in materials and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages.	Annual rate of profit on the capital invested, since the establishment of the manufactory—not borrowed.	Value of domestic raw materials used.	Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory; description, quality, and value of each kind.			Number of men employed.	How many hours a day employed, & what portion of the year.		Rates of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county.	Whether the manufacturers find a market at the factory; if not, how far they are sent to a market.		Where the manufactures are consumed.	For what the manufacture is bartered.	For foreign goods
		$1,000 grou'd, &c.	$700 animal power				Woollen cloth.	Common	$1,200		12 h'rs	9 mon	$20 pr. month	At fac'ry	In town		
Clothing & fulling mill & carding	1826 Individ'l	5,000	2,000	$500	12 p.c.	$1,200				3							
Gin distillery	1806 Individ'l	6,000	3,000	1,200	25 "	6,700	Gin	-	1,608								
Cider brandy distillery	Various			-	25 "	3,000	Cider brandy	-	5,000								

ENT 9.—No. 19.—*Simsbury Carpet Manufactory, Hartford county.*

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Hartford county, Connecticut.
anufactory; water power.
; joint stock.
housand dollars.
; amount at any one period during the year 40,000 dollars; what
bout 114,000 dollars.
, 64,000 dollars; domestic, 19,000 dollars.
in carpetings; superfine and common; about 120,000 dollars.
ous and changing in amount, from time to time, according to
wn to dealers, but not easy to state here. Scotland and England.
men, from 18 to 25 dollars per month; 38 women, at $2 12 per week;
er week.
hours; all the year round
ery much the same throughout the United States, as laborers are
t labor is raised by one class to prevent their work-folks going to
depression in the business in Europe the operatives are reduced
iving in part, or wholly, subsistence as paupers.
Very few; New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, some to Boston
English and Scotch carpetings, of the best kinds, are imported
ports, but much the most into New York.
s 19. All over the United States.
About half cash; about half 6 months' credit.
The present duty is none too much to enable the manufacturer to
nigh price of wool and the extreme depression of similar labor in
7. Agricultural productions, 14,000 dollars; amongst the inhabitants
tory about 13,000 dollars more; other domestics, 4,300 dollars.
28. In the United States at least about 600,000 yards; in our State
34. Any reduction would be dangerous to the continuance of the

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DOCUMENT 9.—No. 20.—*Windsor Iron Manufactory, Hartford*

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

1. State of Connecticut, county of Hartford, town of Windsor.
2. Iron casting, comprising many articles of hardware, particula
melting of iron, as well as the finishing of the work; done by water po
3. May 1st, 1831, and owned by one individual only.
4. Sixteen thousand dollars.
7. The profit has been lessened by lowering the price to meet
ported article, within four months, 10 per cent.
10. Just in operation
12. 20 men, at one dollar per day.
13. 11 hours through the year.
16. To New York,
17. There being no other manufacturer of butts in this country
have the market completely.
18 & 19. In every town throughout the United States.
20. 6 months' credit.
23. 33⅓ per cent.
26. Raw materials, one-fifth.

MENT 9.—No. 21.—*Ousatonic Manufacturing Company, Litchfield County.*

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Bride, Litchfield county.
t furnace for the manufacturing of pig iron, for bar iron, heavy castings, strong
le. Water power. Name, Ousatonic Iron Manufacturing Company.
:orporated company; joint stock; established in 1826.
0.
) per centum.
nt of borrowed capital $9,335. From 1826 to '29 loss from $5,000 to $6,000;
:r centum; 1831 17¼ per centum. Amount of capital not borrowed $15,240.
absent and unacquainted with the furnace from 1826 to 1829, decrease of losses
Cause of increase: getting the articles into use so as to become known; in-
nand and advanced price.
al from 150,000 to 160,000, $5 to 5 50 per hundred bushels; from 1,600 to
)re, $3 37 to 3 50 per ton; lime stone $80 for 9 months. All domestic.
500 to 700 tons annually; description answered under No. 9; quality answered
2. Value from $30 to 35 in New York market; cost of transportation from
per ton.
1 100 to 125; wages from $10 to 12 50 each, excepting from 3 to 4 who have
40, who work nights and Sundays as is necessary to work in a blast furnace.
)urs; 10 months.
n same State.
ctory none of consequence; sent 30 miles by land and 80 miles by water to New

)reign pig.
9. Same town none of consequence; United States.
ıonths' credit; cash payment.
t the same.
$28 to 32 50.
ufficiently acquainted, but refer to explanatory remarks.
quainted.
to October, 1829. Profits in 1830, '31, 17 per cent; dividend none, profits
)ss.
l capital $10,000; raw materials, wood, and ore, and lime, 20 to 23 per cent. in
State; wages, 60 to 65 per cent.
ts 16 to 17 per cent.; agricultural from $10,000 to 12,000; other domestic, wood,
ne, &c.
known.
ıave no advantage in a reduction on the raw material as we have it with us; and
of other articles, of course, would not affect us at all for our benefit; and if the
duction was made, or any material reduction made, we should be obliged to
: business.
loss chiefly.
nothing of salt. The article of iron is directly in competition with foreign iron.
circle of the Atlantic States.
$15,240; borrowed 9,335; proportion 2-5.
very great risk to which blast furnaces are exposed renders the per cent. uncer-
y great degree; and if the business procured no more than 12 per cent., or even
who are acquainted with the business would enter into it.
stockholders.

SILAS CAMP, *Agent Ousatonic Iron Co.*

[Doc. No. 308.]

DOCUMENT 9.—No. 22.—*Cotton factory, Goshen.*

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

1. Litchfield county, Connecticut.
2. Cotton factory; water power.
3. Established in 1812; joint stock till 1814—after the war, company failed—new [illegible] property.
4. Capital invested in ground, &c. $15,000; animal power $150.
5. $5,700 per annum.
6. In 1831, on borrowed capital 4 per cent.—other, 10 per cent. This establishment [illegible]ed when peace took place, and has been in so many hands, that no estimate can be made [illegible]o profits till 1831; generally those that run it failed in business; no profit made till [illegible] when yarn took a rise.
7. Now price of yarn, and high price of cotton.
8. Capital employed in clocks, as near as I can calculate, 50 per cent; on buttons, [illegible]posed to be 20 per cent. in large establishments.
9. 30,000 lbs. cotton, at 10½c., $3,000.
10. In 1831, 30,000 lbs. yarn, No. 1 to 12, worth $6,000. Since the war not much [illegible]een done at this mill till 1831, yarn being so low that no profit could possibly be made.
11. Cannot say.
12. Four men, average 84 cents per day; eight women, average 2s., (or 34 cts.) per [illegible]; children 8, average 20 cts per day.
13. Twelve hours a day, twelve months.
14. Rate of wages.—Men, eighty-four cents to a dollar, in the summer, fifty-eight [illegible] cents in the winter; wages in clock shops and button factories, men 100 to 150 cents per day; women 150 to 300 cents per week.
16. At the factory, a small part for produce, the remainder sent 27 to [illegible] miles.
17. I believe that foreign articles do not.
18 and 19. Part in this State, and part in the Southern and Western States.
20. Part at nine months' credit, and part for produce.
21. Decreased, say one-third in labor; since 1814, in materials and labor.
22. In 1814, yarn, No. 12, sold for 94 cents; in 1821, for 40 cents; in 1831, for [illegible] cents, per lb. In 1824, yarn sold for 14 and 15 cents.
25. All expended on the establishment, and no account kept of the profits till [illegible]. Dividend $1,212.
26. Fixed capital $15,000; raw material one half; wages one-quarter or one-[illegible].
27. Amount of profits $1,212; agricultural productions $1,050 per year; other [illegible] productions $1,000 per year.
28. In this State $30,000, as near as I can calculate.
29. Should abandon the business.
30. Farming probably.
31. Yes, farming or labor by the day, or any kind of business that could be done [illegible] out loss.
32. Cannot tell.
33. Amount of capital $15,000. Proportion one third.
34. None. If the price on yarn is reduced, or price of cotton increased, [illegible] six per cent.

Kind or descr[illegible] of the manufa[illegible] and whether w[illegible] steam, or other [illegible]er.	When establishe[illegible] whether a joint [illegible] concern.	Capital investe[illegible] ground, build[illegible] water power, machinery.	Average am't in[illegible]terials & in cas[illegible] the purchase of [illegible]terials and pay[illegible] of wages.	Annual rate of p[illegible] on the capital in[illegible]ed.	Rates of profit o[illegible]pital otherwise [illegible]ployed in the [illegible] State or county	Value of diff[illegible] kinds of raw [illegible]rials used; d[illegible]guishing bet[illegible] foreign produ[illegible] domestic produ[illegible]		Amount of ar[illegible] annually man[illegible]tured since th[illegible]tablishment of [illegible] manufa'ry; de[illegible]tion, quality, value of each [illegible]			Number of men[illegible] men, and ch[illegible] employed.			How many h[illegible] day employed
2 woollen, carried by water	1813, company	$11,700	$14,500	*	6 per ct.	$8,975 For'gn	$9,660 Dom'c	8,400 yds fine cl'ths	$4 generally	$33,600	24 m'n	10 w'n	4 chil.	Average 11
5 tanneries, bark ground by water	-	2,550	4,200	Averaging 8 p. ct.	do	982	4,448	2,450 hid. & c'f sk's	Leather	8,411	5		3	" 11
8 shoe shops	-	500	300	" 6 "	do	-	1,575	-	-	3,150	8	-	4	" 11
2 clock factories, water	1829	1,500	1,500	" 12 "	do	1,500	5,000	most of 3,000 clo'ks and parts		18,000	22	6	-	" 11
8 smith shop, iron ploughs. &c.	-	100	100	" 7 "	do	-	325	Iron ploughs and scythe trimmings		725	-	1	-	" 11

GOSHEN—Continued.

Kind or description of the manufactory, and whether water, steam, or other power.	Whether the manufactu'rs find a market at the factory; if not, how far they are sent to a market.		Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent.	Where are the manufactures consumed; whether any of the manufactur's are exported to foreign countries, and if so, where.		Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufact'r for cash; and if not, on what credit; if bartered, for what.		
2 woollen, carried by water	1-10th at factory	9-10ths N. York	One-half foreign	1-10 same town	2-10 State	9-10 cash	6 mo. cred.	1-10 bart'd for food, &c.
5 tanneries, bark ground by do.	1-3d at do	1-3d N. Haven	None	1-3 do	2-3 "	2-3 "	3 do	1-3 do bark, &c.
8 shoe shops - -	Home	-	do	3-4 do	1-4 "	1-3 "	-	2-3 do
2 clock factories - -	United States	-	do	Home and abroad		1-2 "	6 do	1-2 do
8 smith shop, iron ploughs, &c.	At fac'y & Buchess cou'ty, N. Y.		do	do	do	1 2 "	6 do	1-2 do

* On the first eleven years there was a loss; since, a gain of 9 per cent.

Kind or descrip of the manufac and whether steam, or other er.	What rate of necessary the manuf enter into tion in market articles	What rates annu thre be par ha			Raw mate'ls	Wages	Agricul'l	Ot	ed or bor		
2 woollen, carried by water	Present tariff	Say 9 p. ct. profit	Divid'nd laid out in repairs, &c.		$18,635	$7,90	$16,000	$1,550	-	-	30 do
5 tanneries, bark ground by water	Do	" 8 "	-	-	5,430	1,800	4,500	400	-	-	56 do
8 shoe shops	Do	" 6 "	-	-	1,575	1,200	-	1,500	-	-	4 do
2 clock factories, water	-	12	Increas'd orders	-	6,500	7,200	3,500	1,500	-	-	
Smith shop, iron ploughs, &c.	-	6	-	-	525	150	2,000	325	-	-	

ANSWERS TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

1. Goshen, Litchfield county, Connecticut.

Before the tariff, want of skill and foreign competition, caused near a total loss; since the tariff, increased skill and protection.

... for 8 to 10 dollars; in 1817 to 1822, at 4 to 6 dollars; since which the qualities have essentially improved, and prices

... in it would be ruin to the whole community.

... lands at one-sixth part of their present value, in order to meet the decline.

... soil; if not, we are all ruined together. But give us a market for our

... Wages.

Kind or description of the manufactory, and whether water, steam, or other power?	When established; and whether a joint stock concern.	Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery and animals.	Average amount in materials and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages.	Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between fore'n products and domestic products.	Amount of articles annually manufactur'd since the establishment of the manufact'y; description, quality, & value of each kind.	Number of men, women, & children employed, & average w's of each class.	How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year.	Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county.	Whether the manufacturers find a market at the factory; if not, how far they are sent to a market.	What portion of the costs of your manufactures consist of the price of the raw material; what portion of the wages of labor; & what portion of the profits of the capital.	What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions.
La'b't Hitchcocks' manufactory of chains; operated by water.	1820; individual prop'ty	$5,000	$10,111	f'n $1,000 do'c 5,000	Fc'y & oth'r chains, g'd, $13,500 the last year	15 men at 75 cs. per d'y; 6 women 42c.	12 hours, all the yr.	men 50 cents, w'n 25 cents,	Marketed in this and the adjoin'g States	F'd cap'l $5,000 Raw mat. 6,000 Wages 4,111	Profits $3,000 Oth'r dom. 5,000
William Moore, jr., chair factory, horse power	1829; do	600 1 horse	2,176	foreign 330 dom'c 2,000	Do do 4,500	Do do	Do do	Do do	Do	Fixed cap'l 600 Raw mat. 2,000 Wages 1,476	Profits 988 Oth'r dom. 2,000

Answers to questions 18 and 19. Part of the manufactures consumed in the town, and a part in the State: none exported.
Answer to question 20. Part of the manufactures bartered.

EXPLANATIONS, REMARKS, AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

HITCHCOCKSVILLE, CONN., 1832.

DEAR SIR: The foregoing gives a general view of our manufacturing establishments in the town of Barkhansted; in addition, we have two tanneries, with about 1,500 dollars. And about 4,000 dollars capital is employed in one ashery, where from 3 to 4,000 bushels of house ashes are used annually, and converted into pot and pearl ashes. The factory and fixtures probably cost about 400 dollars. Some families are manufacturing palmetto hats, which are carried abroad. Also a small factory of forks, which employs from four to five hands constantly. Many families manufacture the wearing apparel, both woollen and linen.

I remain, with respect, your obedient servant,

JESSE IVES.

[Doc. No. 308.]

DOCUMENT 9.—No. 25.—*Kent, Litchfield County.*

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Kent, Litchfield county.
Kent Furnace Company, a blast furnace, manufactures pig iron, No. 1 and 2, first qua
good as any other made in this State for bar iron or heavy castings, &c. Water pow
Incorporated company; established 1826.
. $7,812.
. 85 per cent
. On borrowed 10 per cent., not borrowed 16 per cent.
. Quality of the article becoming more known, and a consequent advance in price; als
requisition.
9. Charcoal from 160,000 to 170,000 bushels, $5 to 5 50 per hundred bushels; ore fro
800 to 2,000 tons, $3 50 per ton at the furnace; lime stone, $270. All domestic.
10. Description, from 750 to 900 tons pig iron, first quality, value $25 to 27 50 at th
urnace.
12. 120 to 140 men; average wages from $10 to 12, excepting from 3 to 4 who receiv
40 dolls. per month, working at all times, nights and Sundays not excepted, as is necessa
n a blast furnace.
13. 12 hours, 10 months.
14. Same State 10 to 12 dolls., same other States.
16. At factory none of consequence; sent 33 miles by land and 80 by water.
17. All foreign pig.
18 and 19. Same town none of consequence; United States.
20. 6 months' credit, cash payment.
21. Not varied materially.
22. $25.
23. Unacquainted.
24. Do not know.
25. Rates of profit 16 per cent., dividend 7 per cent.
26. Fixed capital 10,000 dollars; raw materials 20 to 22 per cent.; wages 60 to [illegible]
27. Profits 16 per cent; agricultural 12,000 to 13,000 dolls.; other [illegible]
think of besides wood, ore, and limestone.
28. United States $191,536; our State do not know.
29. It would, without a doubt, cause us to abandon the business, and the [illegible]
contemplated. would not help us one fraction.
30. It would almost be impossible to convert it into any thing else.
31. Unable to answer.
32. Compete with all foreign iron; extent of circulation, all the maritime States.
33. Real $16,000, borrowed 11,000.
34. A blast furnace is exposed to very great risks in very many particulars, and
to say 12 or 18 per cent. would not induce an investment.
35. Do not know the full purport of the question.
41. Thirteen stockholders.

REMARKS.

There are three blast furnaces in the town of Kent; the situations of each are w
same with regard to expenditures necessary to carry on the same. The statistic
out apply to the Kent Iron Manufacturing Company, located a few miles from th
except that company has met with some very severe losses, in the year 1831 w
reason of the failure of parts of the stack and hearth to which our furnaces a
posed. Each of the 3 blast furnaces are exposed to such risks as render the
a capital very unsafe, though the price of iron remain as it is, for they are [illegible] ex
lent stream of water in times of flood; dams supported at very consi[illegible]ore, i
growing less easy of access, and coal will soon command a greater [illegible] of busin
quality is always uncertain; great exposure to fire, &c. It is that kind of busi
quires the most assiduous attention, especially with respect to the fire, and pr
ing the raw material, and slight carelessness, or by oversleeping, or mismanagem
ly renders it necessary to blow out and commence anew at a great expense.
pledge ourselves that, if we were sure that we could get no more than 25 do
the furnace for our iron, or 30 dollars at the river, as unconnected with any
we should be obliged, at all events, to abandon the business, and then all o
would and could be of no service of consequence.
The furnaces referred to are situated as profitable for carrying on the busi
any in this State, with the exception of one or two. There are I believe f

FREDK. CHITTENDEN
Commissioner of

in this county and vicinity.

Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	When established; and whether a joint stock concern.	Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery and animals.	Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages.	Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory, distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it, and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed.		Rates of profit on capital, otherwise employed, in the same State and county	Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products.	Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory; description, quality, and value, of each kind.
				Borrowed.	*Not bo'd.*			
Cut mill, water power, -	1831, individual	$800	$2,000		$200	6 p. ct.	1,500 bushels flaxseed $1,500	2,250 gals. oil, $1.08 p. gal.
Musical instruments, do. -	1839, joint stock	7,000	3,500	Can't speak of profit.		do	Box w'd, Ebony, &c. (for.) 2,000	
Pocket-books, manual labor,	1824, individual	1,500	-	-	-	do	For. 1,000, domestic 3,000, p. an.	Pocket-books 10,000
Paper mill, water power, -	1829, joint stock	8,000	12,000	-	-	do	Domestic, 8,000 per annum	Paper 14,000
One forge, do. -	1829, do.	800	1,000	500	-	do	Do 600 do	Bar iron 1,500
Do. do. -	1825, individual	800	1,700	-	800	do	Do 900 do	Do. and drafts 2,500
Do. do. -	1825, joint stock	800	1,300	-	600	do	Do 700 do	Do. 2,000
One tannery, - -	1825, do.	1,000	3,500	-	1,000	do	Do 2,000 do	Leather 4,500
Do. - -	1828, do.	1,500	2,000	-	700	do	Do 1,200 do	Do. 2,700
Shoe manufactory, -	1825, do.	500	2,000	-	500	do	Do 1,500 do	Boots and shoes 2,500

Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	Cost in U. S. of similar articles of manufactures imported from abroad, and from what countries.	Number of men, women, and children, employed, and average wages of each class.	How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year.		Rates of wages of similar classes, otherwise employed, in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries.	Whether the manufactures find a market at the factory; if not, how far they are sent to a market.	Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale and to what extent.	Where are the manufactures exported; whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries; and, if so, where.
			Hours.	*year.*	*Same State.*			
1 mill, water power,	92c., gal Holland	1 man at $1 per day	12	13	50c. per day	At factory	But little	Litchfield town & county
...sical instruments, do.	Eng. & France	7 men at $120 per annum	12	all	Do.	Throughout U. S.	Do.	U. S. and West Indies
...ocket-book ... anual labor,	None imported	23 women at 2.25 per wk		do	$2 per week without board	Do.	None	U. S. and So. America
Paper mill, water power,	England	5 men at 20 per month	12	6 mo.	50c. per day	New York	-	United States
One forge, do.	-	15 women at 1.50 per wk	12	do	Do.		Do.	Litchfield town & county
Do. do.	-	2 men at 1.50 per day	12	do	Do.	At factory	-	Connecticut
Do.	-	3 at 1.50 per day	12	do	Do.	Connecticut	-	Do.
...e tannery,	-	3 at do.	12	8 mo.	Do.	Connecticut	They do	In United States
	-	3 men at 15 per month	12	do	Do.	N. York and Conn.	Do.	Do.
	-	2 at do.	12	12 mo.	Do.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
	-	5 men at 12 per month				Do. do.		

Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power.	Whether the manufacturer is sold by the manufacturer for cash, and if on, and at what, credit; if bartered, for what.	What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported.	What has been the rates of your profits annually for the last three years; and, if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received.	What portion of the costs of your manufactures consist of the price of the raw material; what portion of the wages of labor; and what portion of the profits of the capital.	What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions.	What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, are produced in the United States, and what amount in your own State.	Amount of capital, and what portion the borrowed capital bears to that which is real.
				Raw materials. Wages.			
Oil mill, water power, -	Cash -	The pres't	$800 per an.	$2,000 $ 1 per day	-	None oth in Con.	$2,800 real.
Musical instruments, do. -	Cash, six months	Do.	No dividend yet.	840 per an.	agr. $200	-	10,500 do.
Pocket-books, manual labor,	Cash, 6 mo. and barter	None	-	- -	$23 per w.	Do.	10,000 do.
Paper mill, water power, -	Cash, four months	-	-	- -	-	-	20,000 do.
One forge, do.	Cash -	-	500 profit	600 ea. 1.50 per day	-	-	1,800 do.
Do. do.	Cash -	-	700	900 do.	-	-	2,500 do.
Do. do.	Cash -	-	600	700 do.	-	-	2,100 do.
One tannery, -	Cash, 90 days -	-	1,000	2,000 1,500 per an.	-	-	4,500 do.
Do. -	Cash, do.	-	700	1,200 15 per mo.	-	-	3,500 do.
Shoe manufactory,	Cash, do.	-	500	1,500 12 per mo.	-	-	2,500 do.

DOCUMENT 9.—No. 27.—Sharon, Litchfield County.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Sharon, county of Litchfield, Connecticut.
2. Iron furnace, owned by Leman Bradley, Esq.
3. In the year 1822.
4. 10,000 dollars.
5. 25,000 dollars.
9. 250,000 bushels coal, $15,000; 3,300 bushels ore, $6,600; 300 bushels lime, $
10. In the year 1831, pig iron 1,100 tons.
12. Men employed at 75 cents per day, at the rate of 15 dollars per month.
13. 12 hours all the year.
14. 10 dollars per month.
16. Thirty miles to the Hudson river.
16. Yes, to a large extent.
18 and 19. In Connecticut and the State of New York.
20. For cash. On six months' credit.
23. The present duty, or higher.
26. Nearly all. In the two former, profits small.
27. Enough to support all the teams and workmen.
32. The manufacture of iron in this vicinity is not out of the reach of foreign competition.
34. The business will not admit of any reduction.
40. Fifteen dollars per month.

The only manufactory in the town of Sharon, of much importance, was owned by Leman Bradley, and I have made the inquiries proposed, and given the answers the above schedule.

C. I. [illegible]

Kind and description of manufactory, and whether water, steam, or other power?	When established, & whether a joint stock concern	Capital invested in stock and buildings, and in power, and in machinery and animals.	Average amount in materials, and in cash for purchase of materials, payment of wages.	Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used, distinguishing between foreign produce and domestic product	Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory; description, quantity, and value of each kind.	Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class.			How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year.	Whether the manufacturer is obliged to find a market at the factory; if not, how far they are sent to a market.	Where are the manufactures consumed?	Whether the manufacturer is sold by the manufacturer for cash; and if, on, at what credit; if barter, for what?
						Men.	*Wom.*	*Chil'n.*				
Satinet. Water power	Apr. 1830	20,000	24,000 5,100 2,000 trans'n &c.	*Foreign.* Indigo, olive oil, & other dye woods, 3,000 *Domestic.* Wool, oil, soap, &c. wood, &c. warps, 21,000	40,000 yds val. $35,000	18 $3,600	15 $1,200	6 $300	12 hours 300 days	120 miles	Middle & Western States	Cash; and 6 to 8 mo's credit
Cotton yarn, wick, and batts. Water power	1815	5,000	5,654	-	-	4 1,100	9 936	4 312	12 hours 300 days	28 miles	-	Cash
Clocks. Water power	1831	3,000	12,000	-	-	9 2,475	936	-	12 hours 300 days	-	-	Barter
Iron. Water and other power	-	1,500	4,410	-	-	11 2,710						
Leather. Water power	-	16,000	20,000									
Shoes -	-	500	6,000	-	-	13 2,937						
Harness, &c. -	-	200	1,000	-	-	1 300						
Coffee mill boards	1832	1,000	1,852			-						
Cabinet & chair	-	2,000	3,000	-	-	8 250						
Wagon & carriage	-	500	2,500	-	-	5 1,200						

9.—No. 29.—MERIDEN.—*Schedule of Manufactures, Buildings, &c., Materials*

Branch of business.	Value of real estate and fixtures.	Value of tools and machinery.	Average stock on hand.	Raw materials used per annum.	Materials, where found.	Foreign materials.	Domestic materials.	Value of manufa per annum.
nnia spoons,	$1,050	$350	$4,000	$27,500	South America	-	-	$50,000
k-tin ware,	1,550	400	3,000	17,000	East India	-	-	25,000
k-tin fassets,	500	400	700	3,000	Misso'i & S. Am.	2-3	1-3	7,500
t iron and wood and iron	3,350	600	8,000	30,000	United States	-	-	65,000
coffee mill,	part water power							
panned tin ware,	1,800	500	10,000	25,000	Eng'd & America	3-4	1-4	60,000
lain tin ware,	150	175	800	1,800	Do do	3-4	1-4	3,000
Mantel-piece clocks,	500	300	3,000	3,600	United States & St Domingo	1-8	7-8	8,500
	water power				United States	-	-	2,000
buttons, molasses, gates,	1,000	200	300	500	England & America	3-4	1-4	10,000
	500	300	3,500	5,000	United States	-	-	10,000
		75	1,200	4,000	India, Africa, and America	7-8	1-8	53,000
		000	16,000	37,500	United States and St. Domingo	1-8	7-8	12,000
				5,100	India and South America	-	-	14,000
				000	[illegible] & America	7-8	1-8	40,00
					[illegible]	-	-	30,00
						1-10	9-10	90,00

[illegible] ware,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	India and South America	-	-	[illegible]
Tanning, boot, and shoemaking,	500	50	600	1,200	United States	-	U. S.	2,500
Boot and shoemaking, - -	700	50	400	1,200	Do	-	-	2,600
Boot and shoemaking, - -	700	50	400	1,200	Do	-	-	2,600
Harness making, - - -	350	50	450	1,000	Do	-	-	2,000
Blacksmithing, custom work and machinery,	400	250	200	2,000	England & America	1-2	1-2	4,000
Blacksmithing, custom work and machinery,	600	275	300	2,000	Do do	1-2	1-2	5,550
Wagon making, - - -	700	350	500	2,500	Do do	1-2	1-2	4,000
	$37,550	$12,575	$83,150	$248,100				$451,750

Document 9.—No. 29.—MERIDEN—Continued.

Branch of business.	Where disposed of.	Average number of males and wages per day, over 16, and board.	Average number of women and wages per day.	How many hours per day employed.	Number of horses employed in transportation.	Where the manufactured goods are consumed.	What credit is generally given.	What amount of produce and domestic manufactures consumed.	Incidental expenses.
Tinmia spoons,	N. Y., Phs. & Bal.	50 at $1		10 hours	3 horses	Mostly U. S.	Six months	$5,000	
Brass-tin ware,	do	17 at 1		12	4	Do	Do	1,700	
Brick-tin faucets,	do	10 at 90 cts		10	1	Do	Do	1,000	
Clock-tin wood and iron	Do Balt.,	80 at 90 cts		11	6	Do	Do	9,000	
Cast iron ware,	N.Y.;Phila. & South Amer'a	50 at $1		12	12	U. States and S. America	Do		$10,000
Coffee mills,	do	3 at 1		13	1	United States	Do	6,000	
Japanned tin ware,	United States	10 at 1		12	2	Do	Do	300	
Japan tin ware,	Do	3 at 1		13	1	Do	Do	1,000	
Mantel-piece clocks,	Do	12 at 1		12	2	Do	Do	400	
Shell buttons, mokumes, gates,	Do	12 at 1		12	1	Do	Do	1,800	
Steel and machinery, bronzed and	Do	20 at 1		12	2	Do	Do	1,200	
Steel lamp,	S. Amer.	12 at 1		12	1	Do	Do	5,000	
Steel ware,	States, Canada			12	2	Do	Do	1,200	
				12	1	U.S., Canad'a, & S. Amer'a	Four m'ths	1,400	
				12	2	United States	Twelve m's	3,100	
				12	3	Do	Six months	2,400	
				12	3	Do	Do	3,000	
				12	4	U. S. & S. A.	Do		
				12	4	do	Do		
				12	4	United States and S. America	Do		

ware,								
Tanning, boot, and shoemaking,	Do	3 at 1	-	12	1	Do	Do	300
Boot and shoemaking, - -	Do	4 at 1	-	12	1	Do	Do	400
Boot and shoemaking, - -	Do	4 at 1	-	12	1	Do	Do	400
Harness making, - - -	Do	2 at 1	-	12	1	Do	Do	200
Blacksmithing, custom work and machinery,	Do	5 at 1	-	12	1	Do	Do	500
Blacksmithing, custom work and machinery,	Do	10 at 1	-	12	1	Do	Do	1,000
Wagon making, - - -	Do	4 at 1						
		413	72		61			$49,300

Branch of business.	Value of real estate, buildings and fixtures, occupied and used for the business.	Value of tools, machinery and apparatus, other than the fixtures. Value of animal power used.	Value of average stock on hand, and in the process of manufacture.	The different kinds, with the quantity and value of each kind, of materials used per annum, which are produced in the United States.	At what places, or in what States, such materials are principally produced.
Axe making	$5,000	-	$10,000	65 tons iron, domestic 15,000 lbs. steel, imported.	-
Coffee mills	-	-	15,000	- - -	-
Cotton spinning	4,000	$6,000	10,000	40,000 lbs. yarn	Southern States
Cotton webbing	20,000	10,000	-	29,000 lbs. cotton	-
Musket and rifle making.	105,000	12,000	20,000	Iron, steel, coal, &c. Iron, 50 tons, at —	Iron from Salisbury, Conn.
Waffle irons	-	-	-	20,000 pair - -	-
Card making	1,000	3,000	10,000	Leather $4,500	-
Boot and shoe making.	-	-	14,000	Sole and upper leather, calf, &c.	Hartford
Tin and sheet iron making.	2,000	600	9,000	Sheet iron and wire, $4,000	New York and Pennsylvania.
Saddle and harness making.	1,500	-	1,500	- - -	United States
Gold and silver work	3,000	1,200	12,000	Gold and silver	Do
Soap & candle making.	500	300	3,000	Ashes, tallow, &c.	-
Suspender making	-	-	500	- - -	Middletown mostly.
Tanning and currying leather.	300	-	600	- - -	Connecticut
Chaise, barouche, & wagon making.	-	300	3,000	- - -	United States
Cabinet and chair making.	-	200	300	Mostly in U. States	-
Smith work	2,000	300	700	- - -	Do
Block tin tea and coffee pot making	-	200	1,500	- - -	-
Manufactur'g combs	4,000	2,000	10,000	Horn, partly	-
Cap making	-	-	3,000	Broadcloth	-
Casting iron, &c.	4,000	-	3,000	Variety	Connecticut
Table and tea spoon making.	200	-	1,200	Table and tea spoons, 850 groce.	-
Wood turning variety.	1,500	300	1,000	- - -	Do

rs, &c. Materials used, Manufactures, Markets, Workmen, Wages.

The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of foreign materials.	The different kinds, and the quantity and value of each kind of articles annually manufactured.	What proportion are disposed of in this State. What proportion in other States, and where. What proportion in foreign countries, and where.	Average number of males over 16 yrs. old employed, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of boys under 16 yrs. old, and rate of wages per day, they boarding themselves.	Average number of women and girls employed, and wages per day, they boarding themselves.
- -	30,000 axes, worth $44,000	Home and New York.	36 men.		
- -	120,000 worth $36,000	120,000 N. York and order.			
- -	Cotton 10,000	New York -	2 $1 25	2 at 33c.	girls, 20, 37½c. ea.
- -	- - -	½ at factory - ½ at N. York & Boston.	5 men, $117.	2 boys, 2 children.	33 wom'n 35 cts.
0,000 lbs. at 18 , $1,800 mount $625 ones, 10 tons	5,000 muskets and rifles, at 12 dols., amount $60,000	To order, from United States.	90 men, at $1 50		
- -	- 9,000	N. York market	1 25		
$5,000	- 20,000	Connecticut and other States.			
- -	- 28,000	Middletown, Ct.	35 men $1		
5,000	- 17,000	United States -	10 men 1		
- -	Saddles, harness, &c. 4,000	Connecticut -	3 men 1		
- -	- 25,000	Con. & N. York	12 men 1		
- -	- 10,200	Con. & W. Indies	6 men 1		
ire -	- 10,000	New York -	2 men 1	-	35 wom'n 37½c.
- -	- 1,200	Middletown -	2 men 1		
- -	- 7,500	Connecticut.			
ny -	- 8,000	Home - -	8 men 1		
-	- 5,000	Home & N. York	8 men &	apprent.	
- -	- 12,000	United States -	4 men 1	5 apprentices.	
- -	- 30,000	Mostly N. York.			
n - -	- 9,000	Connecticut -	-	-	20 wom'n 34c.
- -	- 20,000	Home - -	4 men, at $1 25		
- -	- 4,000	New York -	4 men $1		
- -	- 3,300	Con. & N. York	6 men 1		

DANIEL BURROWS, *Town Committee.*

DOCUMENT 9.—No. 30.—MIDDLETOWN.—Continued.

Sheep and Wool produced in the town of Middletown, Connecticut.

-fourths blooded Merinos,	1,000,	valued at $2 50 each.	Wool sold at Middletown.
half do	do 1,000,	do 2 00 do.	
ve,	433,	do 1 50 do.	

Other kinds of Materials for the Arts and Manufactures produced in the same town.

Kind.	Quantity.	Value per an. in 1831.	To what market sent.	Remarks
2 axe factories	30,000	$44,000	New York and Southern States.	
3 coffee mill factories	120,000	36,000	New York and South America.	
1 waffle iron factory	90,000 pr.	9,000	New York do do.	
1 card factory	-	20,000	Different States.	
6 shoe factories	-	28,000	Home market.	
3 tin and sheet iron factories	-	17,000	Connecticut.	
2 saddlers and harness makers	-	4,000	Home market.	
5 silversmiths	-	25,000	New York.	
2 soap and candle factories	-	10,200	New York.	
1 suppender factory	-	10,000	½ at factory.	
1 cotton factory	40,000 yrs	10,000	½ N. York & Boston.	
1 do for webbing	-	20,000	Middletown.	
1 tannery	-	1,200	Connecticut.	
2 carriage and wagon factories	-	7,500	Home market.	
3 cabinet and chair factories	-	8,000	Middletown.	
3 blacksmiths	-	5,000	United States.	
3 gun factories	5,000 muskets and rifles.	65,000		
1 comb factory	-	30,000	New York.	
2 fur and leather cap factories	-	9,000	Connecticut.	
1 block tin tea and coffee pot factory.	-	12,000	New York.	
1 iron foundry	-	20,000	Connecticut	
1 table and tea spoon factory	-	4,050	New York.	
1 factory for turning wood	-	3,300	Connecticut	
1 broadcloth factory	30,000yds.	100,000	New York	
Brick	-	10,000	At home	
Books	-	10,000	United S	
Cotton webbing	-	10,000		

Kind or description of the manufactory, and whether water, steam, or other power?	Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery, and animals?	Average value of stock on hand.	Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used, distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products, yearly?		Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory; description, quality, and value of each kind?	Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	Whether the manufacturers find a market at the factory; if not, how far they are sent to market?
Coach making	Ground, &c. $41,000; an'l power 500	$33,000	Forei'n. $12,000	Domestic 21,500	Coaches, &c., 800, good quality, value $221,000	217 men at 1 dol. 12½ cents per day	10 hours, through the year	½ at factory, to order ½ & ship'd coastwise
Boots and shoes	Ground, &c. 27,300	29,800	21,650	112,200	Boots & shoes, good market, - ½, ½ for 225,500	428 men at 90c. per day; 160 wo'en 41c.	By peace, thro' year	½ at factory, ½ to ord'r & ship'd coastwise,
Hatting	13,000	8,000	12,000	15,000	Hats, good, - 95,000	60 men at 1 dol. 25c. 30 women at 50c.	do	1-8th at fac'ry, 7-8ths to order, and ship'd
Razor strap and marble	3,000	3,500	1,000	4,000	- - 25,000	9 men at 1 dollar; 10 women at 50c.	10 hours, thro' year	Razor straps to ord'r, marble at factory
Cabinet and chairs, &c.	19,000	1,000	7,000	21,500	Cabinet and chairs, good, 65,000	73 men at 1 dollar	10 h's & by piece thro' the year.	3-4ths at fac'ry, 1-4th ship'd to order
Publishing of books	22,500	-	-	18,000	80,000 volumes -	50 men at 1 dol. 25c.; 20 women at 60c.	By token, thro' year	To order mostly
Book-binding	6,000	2,000	1,000	6,000	86,000 volumes -	16 men at 1 dol. 25c.; 16 women at 60c.	By piece, thro' year	To order for employers
Saddle, harness, &c.	5,500	4,000	2,000	10,850	Saddles - 26,500	21 men at 1 dollar; 5 women at 50c.	10 hours, thro' year	1-6th at factory, 5-6th ship'd coastwise
Paper making	14,000	-	-	-	- - 55,000	12 men at 1 dol.; 24 women at 50c.		

r 9.—No. 32.—WATERBURY.—Schedule

scription of nufactory.	When established.	Capital invested.	Average amount in materials and cash.	Number of men employ'd	Number of women employ'd	Hours employ'd per day.					
utton -	1st 1806 2d 1823 3d 1826	$25,000	$100,000	140 at $1 per day.	100 at $2 25 per week	10 all y'r.	Sold at the fine cutlers to whole-sale dealers.	6 months	Probably gift; all other kinds	$500,000	60,000
lling mills for brass	1st 1826 2d 1829 3d 1831	20,000	50,000	40 at $1	-	10 do	do do	12 months	-	-	75,000
clock factory -	1800	5,000	60,000	34 at $1	16	11 do	- -	-		100,000	
satinet factory (see statem't enclosed)	-	-	-	9,000	10 at $1	3	11 do	- -			
1 hat factory -											

ANSWERS TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

New Haven County, Connecticut.

ear caused by home competition.

lly excluded. Owing to the infancy of the manufacture the foreign article competes pretty heavily, but presume present rate of duty is retained. [This answer refers to the rolling mills.]

article is almost excluded, and the home competition is sufficient to regulate the price. If the duty facture, and raise a much larger revenue than at present. We know of no rate of duty which

DOCUMENT 9.—No. 33.—*Griswold, New London county.*

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

1. Connecticut, county of New London, town of Griswold.
2. Six cotton. Water power.
3. At various times; from 1811 to 1831.
4. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
5. One hundred and twenty-three thousand dollars per year.
6. Generally so connected with other busines, that it cannot be ascertained with a ee of certainty.
7. Excessive importations, domestic competition, &c., cause of decrease, and the r crease of profits.
8. Cannot say.
9. Six hundred thousand pounds cotton, at 10¼ cents; 20,000 lbs. starch, at 7 500 gallons oil, at 85 cents; leather, pickers, &c. $4,200; 300 cords wood, at $3 pe
10. Various. Many commenced with colored hand loom goods, now make powe eetings. No. 16. About 10 cents.
11. Possess not the necessary information to answer this question.
12. Seventy-men, at 75 cents; 200 women, at 30 cents; 65 children, at 18 cents.
13. Thirteen hours. 14. Do not know.
16. One-fourth. One-half New York, one-fourth Philadelphia, one-eighth Bal e-eighth Providence, of the residue.
17, 18, and 19. Do not know.
20. From six to eight months.
21. Fluctuating. 22. Various. 23. Cannot say.
24. Should consider both. The long credits afford capital, thereby encouraging re importations.
25. Part of the time there was a loss, a part profit. Not generally kept separat her business. The result not known.
26. Cannot say with any degree of accuracy.
27 and 28. Do not know.
29. Should think it would prove ruinous to manufacturers, and cause an abandonr eir business.
30 and 31. In case of a reduction of duties, the capital now employed in manufac major part, would be dead: that is to say, manufactory buildings, water power, dw achinery, &c., and consequently could not be transferred profitably to any other industry.
32. Should think to a very narrow sphere.
33. The borrowed capital bears a large proportion to the real, but exactly what pro nnot readily ascertain.
34 and 35. Cannot say.
36. Defeat the practice of fraud.
37, 38, and 39. Do not know.
40. Men 75 cents; females 30 cents; children, under 12 years of age, 18 cents.
41. Not.

	Amount o
tanneries	$(
hat manufactory	
saddle and harness manufactory	
cabinet manufactory	
shoe manufactories	
wagon manufactories	
candle wick manufactory	
water power blacksmith manufactory	1(
hand do sales unknown	

There is, in this town, an extensive satinet manufactory, which is not included in rt. The owner resides in the State of Rhode Island. The agent says, that the in n requested has already been furnished, and declines giving any further statement. The above and foregoing memorandum has been made from statements given me facturers. The statements relative to operations, are the result of 1831. The y en considered, by the *cotton manufacturers particularly*, as favorable to their busin I regret that this return should have been so long delayed, but the difficulty of ob e information required, even thus imperfectly, has necessarily caused the delay; l ay be in season, however, to answer the purpose for which it was designed.

I am, sir, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JOHN JOHNS

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, Esq. *Hartford, Conn.*

DOCUMENT 9.—No. 34.—LISBON.—*Schedule of Manuf...*

Kind or description of the manufactory, and whether water, steam, or other power?	When established, & whether a joint stock concern.	Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery and animals.	Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of wages.	Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used, distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products.		Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory; description, quality, and value of each kind	Cost in United States of manufactures imported from what country and from what country	Number of men and children	How many employed.
				Foreign.	*Domestic.*			*Men.*	*Wom.&Chil.*
Woollen manufactory, Ebenezer Allen, Esq.	1829; not a joint st'k co'y	$6,000	7,000	Dye stuffs, $250	Wool, oil, &c. $3,920	Satinets and flannels, per annum, $7,000	Satinets, previous to manufacture in this country, imported from England, at $1 75 cts. to $2 25 cts.*	5	9	Average, 10 hours
Tannery, Nathan Brewster, A. & J. Bottom	1829	400 1 horse	500	-	4,000	Leather, 2,000	- - -	3	-	Average, 10 hours
...rowing, and ... of	1829	1,200	300	Silk wove in N. York, 1,600	-	- - -	- - -	2	10	Average, 10 hours

...ades, now worth 35 to 70 cents, not including an extra article, ... ordinary consumption. Flannels also, British, were from ... qualities for general consumption.

Kind or descri manufactory, water, steam power?	Whether the turers find s the factory; i far they are market.	Whether fore of the like into compet them at suc sale; and to v	Where are th tures consum any of the m are exported countries; a where.	Whether the r is sold by th turer for cas and at what bartered, for	What rate of d rary to enabl facturer to en petition in th ket with sim imported?*	What has beer your profits three years?	What portion of your manu dist of the pri material; wh the wages o what portion fits of the ca	What am't of a ductions of t consumed in lishment, & v other domes.
Woollen manufactory, Ebenezer Allen, Esq.	At factory, Hartford, & N.York	The competition of foreign goods, of similar grade, is direct, & an importation of six months' supply, would ruin the business for 5 yrs.	Woollens in U.St's; cottons principally, ab't $6,000,000 exported within the year.	Commission merchants, at 6 mont's generally.	- -	Av'rge for 8 y's less than noth'g.	Fix. capital, $10,000 Raw material, 3,500 Wages, 2,400	Say $1,800
Tannery, Nathan Brewster, A. & G. Brown	At home	No competition.	- -	Uusually for cash.				
Silk-growing, & manufacture of same, and of more domestic purchased into sewing silk; also, growing of foreign silk; wove in New York.	Domestic at home Foreign in N. York	Silk sewings, &c., are competed with by foreign articles, and would be unsafe unless better than foreign.	- -	Domestic, cash. Foreign, 6 months.				

Ans. to Ques. 34.—Of the manufactures of cotton in New England, not one in 100 establishments, but what has ruined its owners, and changed hands; and woollens nearly in the same ratio. This question is worse than useless.

A cotton manufactory was burnt last July, which manufactured 166 to 180 bales cotton per annum, costing, say $5,100; manufactured into shirtings, say 230,000 yds.; sold for, say $19,000 at N.York; employed, say 36 hands, at $3,000 per annum; value of machinery, $12,000; privilege and mill, say $10,000; cords of fuel used per annum, cost $200.

* The present tariff, as construed by Ex-Secretary Ingham,† is an inadequate protection; and an average of eight years would show dreadful losses as a business, over all profits in that time; though small portions of that time, some articles have afforded profit, generally, however attributable to the invention of new machinery, as power-looms for satinets, flannels, and broadcloths, operated by water power; but construed fairly by the Sec'ry Treasury, and its provisions carried into effect, as contemplated by the framers of that tariff, instead of a combination of Sec'ry of Treasury and foreign importers to evade it, and it would amount to protection: nothing less would. Cotton is protected.

Baftas, mamodees, &c., imported before tariff, were worth 25 to 33 cts. pr. yd. at retail. An article of domestic manufacture, which furnishes employment for the greatest number of spindles, say worth 25 per ct. more than baftas, &c. now sell for 9 and 10 cts. Such is the effect of competition. It sells less at wholesale than the weaving cost during the war—hand wove.

† Vide small axes. Treasurer says—Are not axes in the meaning of the tariff, and are entered at 15 per ct. ad valorem When goods were entered on fictitious invoices, if detected, the foreign owner only paid duty, and received goods as if fairly entered.

DOCUMENT 9.—No. 35.

New London, New London County—*Answers to questions.*

f Connecticut, New London county.
are manufactory, embracing several buildings enclosed in a yard, operated by
:r, viz: 1 building for casting iron; 1 do. for forging do.; 1 do. for turning, fitting
ng do.; 1 do. for japanning iron work; 1 do. for working in wood; 1 do. where
nt together; 1 do. store house; 1 do. counting room, &c. &c.
ablished in the present yard in 1827; commenced manufacturing coffee mills
y in 1818, and continued extending the manufacture up to the present time; paste

apital invested in ground, buildings, machinery, &c. $10,000; ten horse steam
1,200.
Average amount from 1829 to 1832, about $20,000 yearly.
Profits decreased, owing to domestic competition.
Foreign—pig iron, bar and bolt do., iron wire, sheet iron, sheet brass, block tin, fa
s, &c. &c. Domestic—pig and scrap iron, bar and bolt do., braziers' tools, pig lead,
ber, &c. &c.; cannot come at the amount of each; foreign, say $5,000; domestic, m
000.
10. First quality coffee mills made in 1826, 12,000, at $8 per dozen; do. in 1827, 14,0
$9 per dozen; do. in 1828, 19,000, at $8 per dozen; do. in 1831, 40,000, at $5 50 per dozen. Com
o. in 1830, 29,000, at $6 per dozen; do. in 1829, 21,000, at $7 per doz
made in 1831, say value $7,000. Other articles hardware, such as door knockers, s
screws, &c. &c., value say $6,000.
12. Thirty to fifty men and boys on an average for the last three years, wages
cents to $1 50 per day.
16. Principally by orders received from large cities in this country.
18 & 19. The greatest part in the United States. Considerable number to Sou
es, and some to the West India Islands.
20. Cash in part, by making discount; six months' credit principally.
21. Cost me (when I first commenced making coffee mills in 1818) from $
each to manufacture them; the labor and materials have not essentially va
improvements have yearly been made by workmen engaged in each part,
article now costs me less than half the above sum.
Prices less each year from 1818 to 1832; $13 50 per dozen down t
28. Three hundred thousand coffee mills, I should think, were annu
State.
29. It would not cause me to abandon coffee mills, but it would seve
manufacture of hardware.
31. I think it would be an injury to the country to reduce the duty
ware. I have not only been a dealer in the article for twenty years past
a manufacturer; some articles can be made here now to advantage, and
manufacture will yearly be made, as has been the case in making co
few years we can take care of ourselves. I judge from sixteen years
manufacturing coffee mills.
32. There are a variety of hardware goods which no doubt we
long time, than to attempt to make; it would help our manufact
files imported free of duty; and black plates (the same article as
which now pays a duty that almost excludes the use of it. I be
make, nor can any one in my opinion make it in this country,
duty the same as on tinned plates, it would favor the manufactur
quire to be japanned, as Japan will adhere to it much stronger
have used as a substitute, after being at the expense of destro
duced it into this country at a cheaper rate. This trouble I w
until some person can be benefited by making the article he
for hoppers to coffee mills, the duty of which is over $200; s
one-eighth part of the mills made in this country. I hope the
or put on the same footing with plates which are tinned. If
duty on sheet iron, black plate can be distinguished by the
10 by 12 inches square, it is imported in boxes, 225

Kind or description of manufactures.	No. mills	When estab lished.	Whether joint st'k concern.	Capital.	Real esta. mach. &c.	Av. amo't in materi. cash, &c.	Cotton.		Wool.		Iron.		Other articles.	
							Quantity.	Value.	Amer.	Foreign.	Amer.	For'gn	American.	For'gn
No. 1. water power													233 tons min. coal 1,631	
Cotton mills -	2	1824	Joint st'k	$400,000	$380,000	$100,000	533,380	60,267	-	-	70 tons pig	500 tns bar	3000 bu. charcoal 240	$6,000
Nail factory -	1	do	incorpo-								2,800	45,000	100 cords wood 300	
Rolling and slitting	1	do	rated									30 tons	2000 galls. oil 1,600	
Machine shop -	1	do										pig	12,500lbs starch 800	
Foundry -	1	do										1,500	Leathr, nail csks 2,100	
													Lumber 1,000	
													Fire bricks 150	
													Freights 2,000	
													Other articles 9,000	
No. 2. water power Cotton mill	1	1812	Joint st'k incorpo rated.	60,000	-	-	90,000	9,500	-	-	-	-	18 tons coal 126	
													2,400 lbs. starch 150	
													600 galls. oil 480	
													1,500 lbs. leather 375	
													25 cords wood 100	
													2,500lb. Amer. iron 125	
No. 3. Lines, twine, rope, &c.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	Flax 1,000	hemp 4,000
No. 4. water power Wool'n fac. flannels	1	-	-	60,000	40,000	30,000	-	-	64,000 lbs.	21,000 lbs.				
No. 5. water power Carpet factory	1	1829	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	4,500 wors. 27,000 wool				
No. 6. water power Wool'n fac. flannels	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	
No. 7. water power Paper mill	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35 tons rags -	35 tns. rags
No. 8. water power Paper mill	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62 tons rags -	188tns rags
No. 9. Bleachery	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bleach'g powd. vitriol, potash, wood &c. 1,000	
No. 10. water pow. Suspender factory	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,750 lbs. cotton yarn	

No. 11. water power, Button factory just commenced operation; will make of bone buttons when in full operation 100,000 groce annually.

Kind or description of manufactures.	No. men & wages pr. week.	No. women and wages pr. week.	Children & wages pr. week.	No. connected with bus.	Aggreg'e wages annually.	Quantity, description, and value of productions.	Where sold	TIME EMPLOYED. hrs.	portion yr.	
No. 1. water power Cotton mills Nail factory Rolling & slitting Machine shop Foundry	117 at $5 including boys	216 at $2.25 including girls.	-	650	$54,000	1,689,000 yds sheetings and shirtings $168,900 800,000lb cut nails 48,000 Slit rods 11,000 Machinery 10,000 Castings 10,000 247,900	N.Yo'k and other places	12	whole	One of the cotton mills is in Bozrah, 8 miles from Norwich, but being owned by this company, the agent residing here, and the business of the mill done here, it is included in this statement.
No. 2. water power Cotton mill	16 at $7	30 at 2.25	40 at 1.50	126	11,500	40,000 yds. sheetings and shirtings 36,000	N. Y	12	whole	
No, 3. Lines, twine, rope, &c.	30 at 6	30 a 2.50	40 at 2.00	-	13,000	Cords, ropes, and fine lines, various quality 30,000	-	Children half the year, others whole.		The children at school ½ the yr. women work about 8 hrs. pr. day, on average, & paid accordingly.
No. 4. water power Wool'n fac. flannels	33	46	13	159	-	183,678 yds. flannels 74,000	-	12	whole	
No. 5. water power Carpet factory	12 at 6	2 at 1.83	-	-	4,800	Fine carpets 18,000	-	11	whole	No return from this establishment, the owner being out of town—quantity & value flannels estimat'd
No. 6. water power Wool'n fac. flannels	-	-	-	-	-	60,000 yards flannels 25,000	-	-	-	
No. 7. water power	5	10	-	-	-	Paper, various kinds 2,000	-	12	whole	
No. mill	10	12	-	-	-	Paper 55,000	-	12	whole	
						150,000 yrds. bleached				
						7,500 doz. suspenders 7,500				

...of 2,000 spindles; one of 2,500 spindles; and one of 2,072 spin...

DOCUMENT No. 308.—Schedule of Cotton Mills in New London County, Connecticut, for the year 1831.

Name of Factory or Company.	Name of Agent.	Where located.	Amount of capital	Number of mills and when built.	No. of spindles.	No. of looms.	No. of yarn.	Yards of cloth.	Males employed & wages pr. wk.		Females, and wages per week.		Children under 12 yrs & wages per week.		Whole No. supported on prem.	Pounds of cotton.	Value.	Pounds of starch.	Cords of wood.	Tons of coal.	Bus of charcoal.	Gallons of oil.
Uncasville	Eph. R. Otis	Lyme	$40,000	1 1822	1000	24	15	175,000	12	4.50	23	1.92		-	75	60,000	-	1,400	35		-	200
	C. & G. Lewis	Uncasville	50,000	1 1825	2208	56	16½	450,000	22	5.10	50	1.9.	8	1.25	140	158,000	-	4,500	15	20	500	400
	John Hyde	Stonington	40,000	1 -	1600	36	17	200,000	12	4.80	40	2.0.	8	1.25	125	70,000	-	2,000	250	-	-	500
	Geo. W. Moss	Groton	16,000	1 1813	528	12	15	100,000	1	2.14	11	2.00	4	-	55	33,900	-	1,000	120	-	-	150
	John Slater	Jewett's city	75,000	2 1810 1825	3508	86	16	750,000	60	-	80	-	20	1.00	250	280,000	-	6,500	230	-	-	450
	C. Lippitt	do	24,000	1 1828	864	20	17	153,500	18	1.83	22	1.56	5	0.60	100	44,500	-	1,960	18	-	-	216
	J. C. Tibbetts	do	16,000	1 1830	936	20	17	180,000	15	2.50	20	1 90	-	-	65	69,000	-	3,000	65	-	100	300
	Wm. Tucker	Griswold	-	1 1828	756	16	16	150,000	17	2.25	19	1.75	8	0.61	54	47,500	-	2,900	80	-	-	240
	Doane & Treat	Preston and Voluntown	100,000	2 1825 1831	3216	80	18	801,280	50	15to 1.50	110	2.25	- some over 12	-	250	300,000	-	5,000 50 bbls flour	75	-		1300
Williams Manufac'g Co.	Edm. Smith	Norwich	60,000	1 -	2172	50	16	400,000	16	7.	30	2.25	40	1.50	136	90,000	36,000	2,400	25	-	-	600
Thames Manufact'g Co.	Wm. C. Gilman	Norwich & Bozrahville	300,000	2 1824 1825	6000	180	14	1,689,000	47	3.50	201	1.92	-	-	410	533,380	60,267	12,500	-	75	700	
			721,000	14				5,048,780								1,677,280						

N. B. One of the above mills, belonging to Messrs. Doane & Treat, is in Voluntown, in Windham County.

The three last named mills, belonging to Williams Manufacturing Company and Thames Manufacturing Company, were included in the schedule sent to you.—See Nos. 1 and 2 on that schedule.

H. L. Ellsworth, Esq. Norwich, March 24, 1832.

Sir: I enclose a schedule of what information I have thus far been able to obtain respecting the principal manufacturing establishments of Norwich. More particular returns cannot be made without a good deal of delay. The amount of manufactures carried on in shops, I have not yet collected fully;

No. 37.—HEBRON.—*Schedule of Manufactures, Buildings, &c.*

Kind of ... and whether power?	When established; and whether a joint stock concern.	Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery and animals.		Average amount in materials, & in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages.	Annual rate of profit on the capital invested, since the establishment of the manufactory, distinguishing portion of the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, and the viding for the interest upon it, and which rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed.		Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products.		Amount of articles annually ... ed since the establishment of the manufactory; description, quality, value of each kind.		
		Ground, &c.	*Anim. pow'r*		*Borrowed.*	*Not borrowed.*	*Foreign.*	*Domestic.*	*Descrip'n*	*Quality.*	*Value.*
...gons, water power, ...wned by H. S. Boon, ... Co.	In 1827, and is a joint stock concern.	$3,500	-	$2,700 per an. Am't of iron not included, worth $800 a year.	No capital borrowed	10 pr. cent. on the capital	-	-	wagons	different descriptions	$4,000
...tory	-	4,000	-	$2,952	-	-	-	-	$6,000	yarn	-
	-	6,000	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	6,500	do	-
	-	1,750	$75	6,100	-	-	-	-	650	axes	-
			-	7,500	-	-	-	$1,300	6,000	paper	-
				1,500	-	-	-	-	1,500	wrap. pa.	-

...ed.

...tures ...ny of ...xport ...s; and

Kind or description of the manufactory, & whether water, steam, or other power?	Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class.			How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year.		Whether the manuf'urers find a market at the factory; if not, how far they are sent to a market.		Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent.	Where are the manufactures consumed? Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries; and if so, where?			Whether the manuf'ure is sold by the manufacturer for cash; and if on, and at what credit; if bartered, for what?
	Men.	*Women.*	*Children.*	*Hours.*	*Portion of year.*	*At factory.*	*How far sent.*		*Same town.*	*State.*	*Foreign country.*	*Credit.*
Wagons, water power, owned by H. S. Boon, & Co.	8	-	-	10	All the year	Sold at factory	-	No foreign competition				
Cotton manufactory	4 at $1.00	2 at 40c.	18 at 28c.	11½	All the year	Mostly at factory, manuf'd into suspen's, ropes, cords, &c.						
Cotton manufactory	5 at 90c.	6 at 34c.	16 at 25c.	11½	All the year	-	New York					
Axe manufactory	15 at 90c	-	-	10	All the year	-	New York	No competi'n	In various parts of the United States		-	6 months
Paper manufactory	5 at $1.00	9 at 34c.	-	11	All the year	½ in Conn.	½ in N. Y.	No competi'n	-	-	None	6 mos. for all sold in N. York
Paper manufactory	at 84c.	1 at 34c.	-	11	All the year	½ in Conn.	½ in city of New York	None	-	-	-	6 months

DOCUMENT 9.—No. 38.—*Tolland County, two Cotton Mills.*

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

cotton mills, driven by water.
mill built in 1810, the other in 1827. Joint stock concern.
ınd, &c., 80,000 dolls.
00 dolls.
estic, 16,000 dollars.
hirtings and sheetings, 400,000 yards.
6 men average 1 dollar per day; 60 women average 37½ cents per day; 50 childre
e 25 cents per day.
13 hours; employed all the year.

DOCUMENT 9.—No. 39.

Vernon, Tolland County.—Answers to questions.

1. Vernon, Tolland county, State of Connecticut.
2. Satinet manufactory, water power.
3. In 1819, individual concern.
4. 9,000 dollars.
5. 15,000 dollars.
9. Foreign, 1,000 dollars; domestic, 12,000 dollars.
10. Fine quality satinets, 18,000 yards, value 90 cents.
12. Eight men at 85 cents per day; seven women at 38 cents per day; one boy
15. Twelve hours all the year.
16. Philadelphia.
20. Six months' credit.
24. Let the goods be appraised here instead of taking a foreign invoice.
29. I should abandon the business.
30. I should have little or none, as my capital is all invested, and it wo
valueless, should the manufacturing interest be abandoned.
34. Amount, none; reduced, not at all.

DOCUMENT 9.—No. 40.

Hampton, County of Windham.—Answers to Questions

1. Hampton, county of Windham, Connecticut.
2. Cotton manufactory, water power, 576 spindles, 15 power looms.
3. Established in May, 1831; not a joint stock concern.
4. Ground, $1,000; machinery, $8,000; water power, $1,000; buildi
9. Domestic, 20,000 lbs. cotton, cost 13 cents in Providence per pou
10. Shirting, 34 inches wide bleached, 81,000 yards made annually
British shirting, the yarn No. 35. Value, 12 cents per yard, $9,720.
11. British steam loom shirting formerly cost 25 cents per yard
similar goods are imported or not.
12. Five men, 350 dollars per year each; thirteen women, 104
three children, 85 dollars per year each.
13. Twelve hours per day all the year.
14. Men, 200 dollars per year; women, 104 dollars per year.
16. New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore.
18 & 19. Southern States. Mexico and South America.
20. Sold for cash; credit, seven months.
37. 30 barrels flour, 75 bushels rye, 200 do. corn, 200 do. oats
amount agricultural production, 780 dollars.

DOCUMENT 9.—No. 41.

mfret Manufacturing Company, Maull & Co., at Pomfret, Windham county, Connect

HUMPHREYSVILLE, Con., *15th November*, 183

SIR: The Committee appointed by the Convention held in the city of New York, on th of October last, "to report on the production and manufacture of cotton," solicit y ily answer, addressed to the subscriber, to the following inquiries:

1. Where is your establishment situated? Pomfret, Windham county, Connecticut; f Pomfret Manufacturing Company."

2. What is the amount of your whole capital employed? 100,000 dollars.

3. H w many mills, and when were they built? Two; one erected 1806 and one 182

4. What number of spindles, mules, and throstles have you in operation? 3,072 spinc z. 8 mules, 1,440, and 24 throst es, 1,632.

5. What number of looms have you in operation? Seventy-six.

6. What is the average number of the yarn you spin? No. 15.

7. How many pounds of yarn do you sell annually, and what number is it? None.

7. How many yards and pounds of cloth do you make annually? 549,186 yards, 167 ounds.

9. How many male persons do you employ, and what is the average of their wages reek? Fifty-six; average 5 dollars each per week.

10. How many females do you employ, and their average wages? Seventy-five; aver ll 80 each per week.

11. How many of those employed are under twelve years of age. what is the averag heir wages, and what portion of the year are they allowed for schooling? Twenty; 90 c ier week; one third of the year.

12. How many persons live on your premises, and are dependent on your establishr or their support? Three hundred.

13. How many pounds of cotton do you manufacture annually? 186,522 lbs.; 580 h om account.

14. How much starch and flour do you use for sizing? 10,000 lbs starch; no flour.

15. How much wood and coal for fuel? 150 cords wood; no coal.

16. How much oil do you consume? 1500 gallons.

17. Give the value of articles used in your manufactory, not herein enumerated. 1 dollars.*

18. If you employ hand weavers, please to state the number employed, the quantity kinds of cloth woven, and such other particulars respecting them as may be of use to committee. None.

19. If you make cotton machinery, please to state the amount of capital and numbe hands employed; also, the quantity you can build annually, designated by the numb spindles; with such other information as you may judge will be useful to the committee. have help to repair our machinery, but do not build any.

---

* *Memorandum of articles not enumerated in the questions, consumed annually.*

Iron	$200	Clothing for cards	
Steel	30	Hemp cords	
Coal	100	Tin boxes, oil cups, and baskets	
aling cloth, twine, and paper	344	Files	
eeds	50	Spools and bobbins	
ickers	200	Lamps	
huttles	125	Wire	
rooms and brushes	30	Wood screws	
icker. string, lacing, belting, and roller leather	220	Lumber for repairs	
lue, sand paper, and tacks	30	Castings for do	
loth for sizing, rolls, &c.	20	Nails, &c. for do	
land cards	6		$1

In answer to question 17th. In this estimate we have included materials and stocl ecessary to k ep the machinary and utensils in constant operative repair, extraordinarie: epted. Three workmen for repairs being included among our hands, being one ma bout 1,000 spindles.

ou have bleach, print, or dyeing establishments, give such particulars re
ou may think may be useful, taking the preceding queries for your gui
ay be well to designate the quantity of foreign articles used. We had formerly
nd bleaching establishments, but have abandoned both.
e to give any information you may possess which you shall think will be useful to us
tee, although not included in these queries. If you have any mills contracted for
nfinished, you will please to include them in your return, stating the extent of them,
e time when you expect to get them in operation. Not any.
e object of these inquiries is to enable the committee to exhibit to the Governme
people, an accurate statement of the cotton manufacture of the United States, at the
magnitude and importance thereof may be justly appreciated. With this object in vi
y are anxious to make their report to the Central Committee by the first of January, n
son to have it published during the next session of Congress.
Please have the kindness to fill the foregoing blanks and return this letter to me by a
rly mail.

Very respectfully,
JOHN H. DE FOREST.

SMITH WILKINSON, Esq., *Pomfret.*

POMFRET, *November* 26, 1831.

DEAR SIR: It fell to my lot to become acquainted with the cotton business at a very e
period, having commenced work at ten years old, in a small mill of only 72 spindles, er
by Mr. Samuel Slater, at Pawtucket, R. I., in 1791, under the patronage of Messrs
and Almy, of Providence, and worked one year at four shillings per week. At th
American cotton was scarcely known at that place; Mr. Slater used Cayenne and
cottons chiefly. Captain James Brown, of Warren, R. I., employed in trading to S
South Carolina, brought my father, Mr. Oziel Wilkinson, late of Pawtucket, abo
picked out of the boll, and in the seed, which he got ginned at Providence by a
Joshua Langley. Mr. Slater thought at that time that American cotton was not
I have but one item more to add, by way of opinion, which is the result of twe
experience, during which time I have had the entire care of this establishmen
from manufacturing business lessening the consumption of foreign goods, *more than tha*
far as respects all who derive their support from the business, *more* in Mr. Rush's r
wants keep pace with their *means*; which was adverted to in
cretary of the Treasury, when he observed, the way to increase the consu
crease the *means*. We usually hire poor families from the farming busines
six children, and from a knowledge of their former income being only th
say 180 to 200 dollars, the wages of the family is usually increased, by
children, to from 450 to 600 dollars. They all live better than befo
while others lay up from 75 to 200 dollars per year. to a single famil
females of steady, frugal habits, save from 40 to 60 dollars per year.
savings of from 10 to 15 such, on interest, say 50, 75, 200, 250, and s
Our greatest difficulty at present is, a want of females, women and c
great number of factories now building, have my fears that we shall
rate all our machinery another year.

Yours, respectfully,
SMITH WILKINS

JOHN H. DE FOREST, Esq.,
Humphreysville, Con.

HUMPH

DEAR SIR: Nothing could have given me more unpleasant
should have been absent from home yesterday when you gave
out from New Haven to call upon me. This, also, is the first
months, that I have felt able to go to New Haven and return th
ly hoping (after Mr. Jones told me of your excursion) that, by
you here.
I have much pleasure in forwarding you a copy of Mr.
certainly possesses much interest in one or two points of vi
that would be either useful or gratifying, I hope you will n
your possession.

I informed you in a former letter that our cotton goods, (coarse printing cloths) v
st year sold at eight cents, and were sold, all summer, before they were woven, hac
llen so greatly in their market value, that, although I had made great and varied e
sell them at 7 cents and 6¼ cents, I could not get even an offer. I have now to add
out a week ago, we sold about 160 bales of those made last autumn and beginning of
, at between five and six cents per yard, and have two or three hundred bales left, v
ill not bring us, nett, *five cents*, and, consequently, will not bring us the *actual cost*; tl
out of the question all the wear and tear of machinery, and the interest of the capi
s, sir, is the effect of domestic competition. If South Carolina would let the prote
em alone, they would have little reason to complain of the demand for cotton, or c
e of goods. But, "whom God intends to destroy, he first makes mad."

Sincerely and respectfully yours,

J. H. DE FORE

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, Esq.

DOCUMENT 9.—No. 42.—WEST WOODSTOCK.

There are no manufactures in West Woodstock carried on in large establishments.
however, manufactured in private workshops, annually, and transported to the c
w York, and sold, a quantity of shoes, and the amount of capital employed about 1
llars. Value of each pair about 95 cents; number of persons employed about 60;
out 15 dollars per month; profit on the capital about 15 per cent.; materials all of
an production; number of pairs manufactured annually about 30,000.

Yours, respectfully,

ANDREW A. WILLIA

Kind or description of the manufactory, and whether water, steam, or other power?	When established, and whether a joint stock concern?	Capital invested in ground and buildings, and in water power, and in machinery.	Average amount in materials and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used, distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products.		Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactr'y; descriptn, quantity, and value, of each kind.	Number of men, women, and children, employed, & average wages of each class.	How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year.	Whether the manufactures find a market at the factory; if not, how far they are sent.
Lyon, Wright, & Co., saddlery; hand power	4 part'rs, in com'on way of partners	$4,000	$15,000	Domestic	$57,500	Saddles, &c., value $125,000	45 men average $1 50 pr. day; 15 women 50c per day; 5 children 50c. pr d.	12 hours; the year	North and South Carolina, Georgia a small portion.
Other saddlery	Not joint stock	2,400	7,500	Do	21,550	Saddles, &c., value 40,000	15 men average $1 25 pr. day; 2 women 50 cts.	-	In Connecticut.
Boots and shoes	-	3,500	2,500	Do	30,000	Boots and shoes, value 50,800	87 men wages $1 18¾ pr. day; 27 women 50 cts.	-	New York $48,000 Connecticut 2,000
Tin and sheet iron, copper, &c.	-	3,500	2,500	Do	2,950	Tin ware 10,000	11 men wages $1 31	12 hours; the year	Connecticut 10,000
				Foreign	3,485	Copper 800 Sheet iron, 2,800			Southr'n States 2,800
Cabinet ware	Partnership	600	700	Do	300	Cabinet ware value 9,000	12 men wages $1 12½	12 hours; the year	Connecticut 2,000 Georgia 7,000
Saddle trees -	Not joint	600	400	-	-	Saddle trees, value 5,000	12 men wages $1 25	12 hours; the year	United States, all.
Plating, silver, &c.	Not joint	2,000	2,000	Domestic	5,350	Plating, value 20,000	15 men wages 20 dollars a month; 2 women 50c.	"	Do
Carriages, Wood,	Partnership	4,000	6,000	Do	28,000	Carriages of all descriptions, value 45,000	35 men wages $1 25	11½ hours; the year	Sou'rn States 25,000 New York 20,000
				Foreign	1,000				
				-	-	Hides and skins, value 8,000	- -	-	Connecticut & New York.

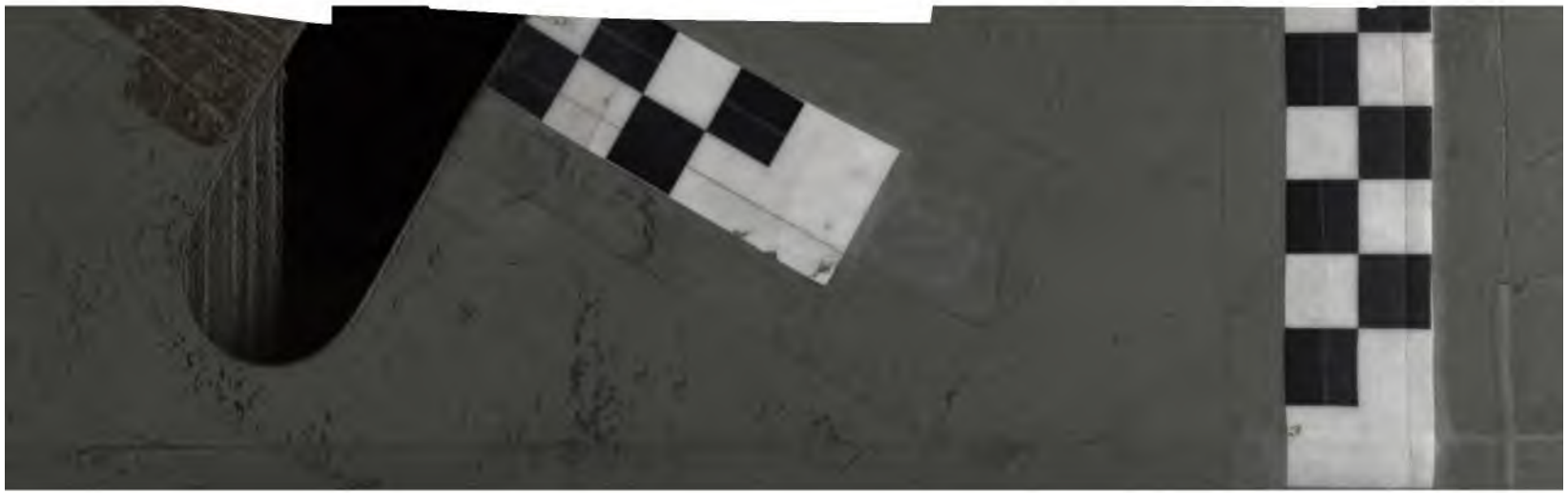
Kind or description of the manufactory, and whether water, steam, or other power.	Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery and animals.	Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials & payment of wages.	Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used, distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products.	Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory; description, quality, and value of each kind.	Number of men, women, and children, employed, and average wages of each class.	Whether the manufactures find a market at the factory; if not, how far are they sent to a market.	Whether foreign articles of like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent.	Where are the manufactures consumed, whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries, if so, where.	Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash, and if on, at what, credit; if bartered, for what.
Hats, - -	4,000	15,000	*Foreign.* *Domestic.* 34,586 24,222 19	Hats $126,189	85 men at $1 per day, ann'y, is 25,500; 27 women at 50 cents per day, is 4,050; 5 boys at 50 cts. per day, is $750.	N. Y. and Virginia	Very trifling.	Mostly in the U. S.	Six months
Boots and shoes,	- -	500	- 1,300	Boots & shoes 6,600	12 men at 75 cents per day; 3 women at 40 do. 3 boys at 40 do.	Factory mostly & S. Caro.	-	-	Cash
Saddlery, -	250	300	- 600	Saddlery 1,100	3 men at 75 do.	-	-	-	Do.
Tanning & curr'g	1,000	800	- 1,000	Leather 1,500	1 man at 75 do.	this State & N. Y.	-	-	Do.
Blacksmiths, -	300	100	100 180	-	4 men at 75 do	At home	-	-	
Comb factories,	Build'gs, &c. 3,700 Tools 5,250 Machinery 2,000	-	2,800 8. Am., 888	Combs 80,000	140 men at 75 do. 22 women at 40 do.	{ N. Y. Philad.	-	-	Cash mostly
				214,789					

Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power.	When established; and whether a joint stock concern.	Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery and animals.	Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages.	Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used, distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products.	Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory; description, quality, and value, of each kind	Number of men, women, and children, employed, and average wages of each class.	How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year.	Rates of wages of similar classes, otherwise employed, in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries.	Whether the manufactures find a market at the factory; if not, how far they are sent to a market.	Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash; and if on, at what, credit; if bartered, for what.
				For. *Dom.*						
Hat factory,	1828 Not jt. stock.	500	4,000	2,120	Fur hats, low price, $18 doz or 4,500 total.	5 men, about $20 per mon. 1 woman $6	10 hours, 11 mos.	About $11 per month for agricult. purposes.	About sixty miles	Six months
Comb factory	1828	400	2,950	1,750	3,500	5 men $20 do.	10 do. 11½	-	Do.	Cash and 3 do.
Shoe factory,	1830	-	2,380	1,500	2,650	5 16 do.	10 do. 11	-	Do.	Do. and bartered for raw mat.

Any reduction of duties on hats, combs, and shoes, would stop the manufactories, as they can hardly live by the business at present prices.

The above establishments are in their infancy, commenced by young men with small capital, and are hardly worth mentioning; but if it will aid in any measure for the great object in view, I shall be gratified.

ELIAS BIRCHARD.

(*For continuation of this document, see next volume.*)

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